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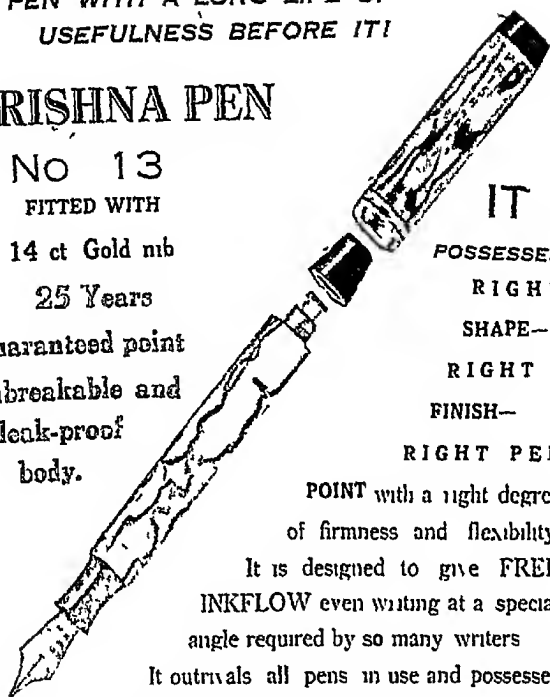
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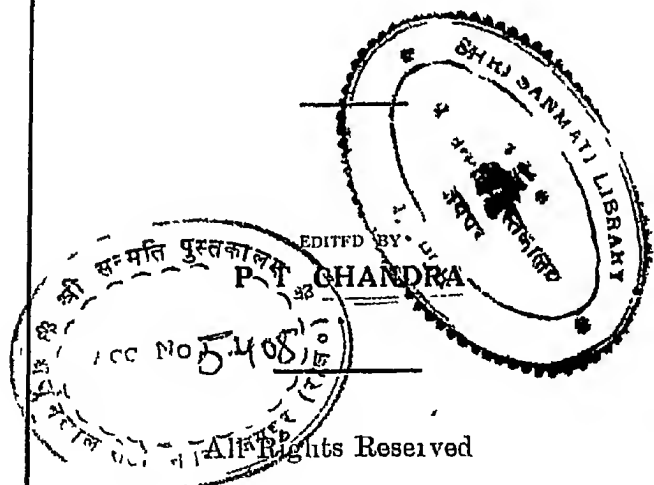
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PARMESHWARI DAS KHOSLA, M.A.,
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PREFACE

This, the third edition of the "Indian Cyclopaedia," is virtually a new book. Not only has every section been re-edited and brought up-to-date, but several new features have been introduced.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the second edition was out and every effort has been made not to miss any important event or its later developments. For instance, under the heading, "Congress" is contained full information about all the Satyagraha movements, the R. T. C., the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Europe, formation of the Parliamentary Board, etc.

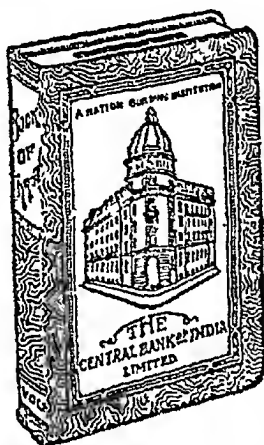
While the second edition contained only ten sections, the present edition includes thirteen sections, extending over 620 pages, among the new features being "Who Was Who", "A Tourists' Guide", and "Sport". Throughout the work has been considerably expanded, involving heavy expenditure. However, the price has been retained at Rs. 3 to suit all pockets.

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India

"If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power, and beauty that Nature can bestow—in some parts a very Paradise on earth,—I should point to India. If I were asked under what sky, the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which will deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant, I should point to India. And if I were to ask myself from what literature, we, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human—a life not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life—again I should point to India. Whatever sphere of the human mind you select for your special study, whether it be language, or religion or mythology, or philosophy, whether it be laws or customs, primitive art or primitive science, everywhere you have to go to India, whether you like it or not, because some of the most valuable and most instructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India and in India only."

Max Müller

History in Outline

HISTORY OF INDIA IN OUTLINE

"No one who travels through the length and breadth of the continent of India", says the Imperial Gazetteer, "can fail to be struck with the extraordinary varieties of its physical aspects. In the North rise magnificent mountain altitudes, bound by snowfield and glacier in eternal solitude. At their feet lie smooth wide spaces of depressed river basins, either sandy, dry, and sun-scorch'd, or cultivated and water-logged under a stormy moisture-laden atmosphere. To the South spreads a great central plateau, where the indigenous forest still hides the scattered clans of aboriginal tribes, flanked on the west by the broken crags and castellated outlines of the ridges overlooking the Indian Ocean, and on the south by gentle, smooth, rounded slopes of green upland. Something at least of the throes and convulsions of nature which accompanied the birth of this changeful land is recorded in the physical aspect of the mountains and valleys which traverse it, and an appeal to the evidence of the rocks is answered by the story of its evolution"

ANCIENT COUNTRY WITH HOARY CIVILIZATION

India is an ancient country with a millenia of civilization behind it. When Greece and Rome, those cradles of European civilization, nursed only the tenets of wilderness, India was a seat of wealth and grandeur.

"A busy population", says Thornton, "had covered the land with the marks of its industry, rich crops of the most coveted productions of nature annually rewarded the toil of husbandmen, skilful artisans converted the rude products of the soil into fabrics of unrivalled delicacy and beauty, and architects and sculptors joined in constructing works, the solidity of which has not, in some instances, been overcome by the evolution of thousands of years"

"They had a polished language", says Sir Momer Williams, "a cultured literature and abstruse philosophy

Genuine democracy was established in Europe only after the French Revolution, but it existed in India even before the advent of Christ. There is clear evidence to show that in Vedic times kingship was elective. The formal offer by the people of the sovereignty to the King as the servant of the State was one of the basic principles of political thought in Ancient India. Sukraniti says "Brahma created the King to be the servant of his subjects and he is remunerated by a share of the produce." He assumes the character of the King only for protecting his subjects.

Even the doctrine of revolution was boldly inculcated by the ancient Hindu writers on politics. They laid it down as a constitutional principle that when a King misbehaved, he should be deposed. "If the King is an enemy of virtue, morality and power, and is also unrighteous in conduct, the people should expel him as a destroyer of the State."

India gave her external gifts, in the shape of art and religion, to different peoples and earned their gratitude as a "dispenser of civilization."



Bowl unearthed at
Mohen-jo-Daro

ANCIENT INDIA

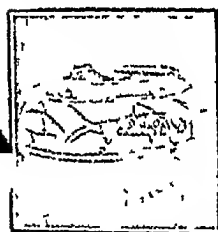
The Aryans came to India through the mountain passes of the north-west and settled down in the Punjab many centuries before Christ. The Dravidians, along with some other races, peopled the country at that time. They had their village autonomy and their kings even before they came in contact with the Aryans. They had their merchant ships and carried on commerce with the Romans and the Greeks.

The Dravidians worked together and supplied food for the common meals. All their social customs, including marriage, were on a communal basis. Lands were also

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communal property, held in turn by groups of cultivators according to the redistribution made periodically. The Dravidian civilization is one of the oldest in the world, and, very probably, the marvellous civilization revealed by the excavations at Mohenjo Daro belongs to them. It was amongst such men that the Aryans descended.

There were more than a dozen powerful Aryan kingdoms in Northern India besides smaller Ancient Aryan kingdoms and tribal republics. The most important of these kingdoms were the

Kingdom of Magadha, the kingdom of Kosala and the Kingdom of Avanti. The Magadhas occupied the territory, now called Behar, and their kingdom is said to have included 80,000 villages and to have had a circumference of 2,300 miles. Kosala covered a district which stretched from modern Nepal south east as far as Benares, and south of it lay the kingdom of Avanti with its capital at Ujjain.

The reign of Bimbisara, the fifth king of Magadha, was the most eventful. He conquered and annexed the principality of Anga and built the city of New Ruggriha. During his rule founders of two great religions gave to the world their solutions of the problem of life. In all probability both Mahavira and Gautama were born in Bimbisara's time.

In the seventh century B.C. came King Darius of Persia, who obtained from the Rajas of the Punjab and Sind an annual tribute of gold dust to the value of Rs. 15 crores.

Magadha did not retain its glory for long, because it was swept away by Nanda Kings in the fourth century B.C. During the days of Nandas Alexander the Great invaded India by the Khyber Pass (326 B.C.). Porus, the Indian chief, bravely faced the advancing enemy. He was out-fought but his spirit remained indomitable. Wounded and wearied, he was taken a prisoner. Alexander asked him what treatment he would have. He answered, "that of a King." The Macedonian was impressed, and Porus received royal treatment.

Alexander moved upto Bias, where his weary troops mutinied and he was compelled to turn back leaving a lieutenant in charge of the occupied territory. But within two years his successors had to give up their hold on the Indian territory and quit the country bag and baggage.

Chandra Gupta was the man who, on receiving the news of Alexander's death in 323 B C, organised the revolt of the subject people and freed the province from the Macedonian yoke. Encouraged by this victory, he turned his eyes to Magadha, dethroned the reigning sovereign and founded the house of Mauryas. His empire extended from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea. Chandra Gupta died in B C 298 after a brilliant reign of 24 years. Kautilya, Prime Minister of Chander Gupta, compiled a unique book on political science entitled "Artha-Shastra."

Megasthenes was an ambassador at the court of Patliputra at that time. He gives us a picture of the times well worth reading —

"The inhabitants, having abundant means of subsistence, exceed in consequence the ordinary stature, and are distinguished by their proud bearing. They are also found to be well skilled in arts, as might be expected of men who inhale pure air and drink the very finest water. All the Indians are free and not one of them is a slave. The Indians do not even use aliens as slaves, much less one of their own countrymen. They live frugally and observe very good order. Theft is of a very rare occurrence. The simplicity of their laws and their contracts is proved by the fact that they seldom appeal to law. They have no suits about pledges or deposits, nor do they require either seal or witness, but make their deposits and confide in each other. They neither put out money at usury nor know how to borrow. Truth and virtue they hold alike in esteem. In contrast to the general simplicity of their style, they love finery and ornaments. Their robes are worked in gold, adorned with precious stones, and they wear flowered garments of the finest muslin. Attendants walking behind hold umbrellas over them, for they have a high regard for beauty and avail themselves of every device to improve their looks."



THE EMPIRE OF ASOKA

THE EMPIRE OF SAMUDRA GUPTA

of four short-lived kings, last of whom perished in 28 B. C., at the hands of one of the Andhra monarchs. Andhra had acknowledged the overlordship of Asoka but became independent after his death. The Andhra Kingdom, after enjoying a spell of prosperity, ended in 225 A. D.

Thus the unity of India for the time was gone. There were also frequent raids from foreign countries. Much of the Punjab and Indus Valley remained under Greco-Parthian rule from about 199 B. C. to 50 A. D. Then came Yuchchi hordes from China who defeated the Indo-Parthian Kingdom, and established their own dynasty—the Kushan dynasty. They adopted the manners and customs of the country and came to be regarded as Hindus. The most famous king of the Kushan dynasty was Kanishka. His capital was at Purushapura, modern Peshawar. He was an ambitious prince, and is said to have conquered Kashgan, Yarkand and Khotan. This dynasty perished in the third century.

Another dynasty arose at Patliputra in the fourth century. The Rule of the Gupta dynasty. Its founder was a local chief, Chandra Gupta by name. He died quite young, leaving his son Samudra Gupta to reign. Samudra was the Napoleon of India. What he saw he coveted, what he coveted he conquered. He sent out a challenge in the shape of a roving horse to his neighbouring kings, either to fight him or to acknowledge his Imperial title. He exacted a tribute from the kingdoms in the south and Ceylon. He selected from a number of Royal Princes Chandra Gupta, the son of Deltadevi, as his Yuvraj, who later passed into Indian history as the great Vikramaditya.

The reign of Guptas has been called the Golden Age and is still looked upon by the Hindus with pride. The best authorities agree that the country was never so well governed in ancient times as in the days of the Guptas. The people were happy and honest, capital punishment was unknown; there was no need for an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. The testimony of the famous Chinese traveller, Fa Hien, is clear on the point. He spent some years in travelling through different parts of India. Fa Hien says:—

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"Throughout the country no one kills any living thing, nor drinks wine, nor eats onions or garlic. In this country they do not keep pigs or fowls, there are no dealings in cattle, no butchers' shops or distilleries in their market places. As a medium of exchange they use *cowries*. Rooms, with beds and mattresses, food and clothes, are provided for resident and travelling priests without fail, and this is the same in all places. The priests occupy themselves with benevolent ministrations, and with chanting liturgies, or they sit in meditation. Nuns mostly make offerings at the pagoda of Ananda, because it was he who begged Buddha to allow women to become nuns." Charitable institutions were numerous and rest houses were maintained on the roads. In the capital was a free hospital, while the first hospital in Europe was the *Maison Dieu* in Paris in the seventh century.

With the death of Kumara Gupta I in 455 A.D., this golden age ended. The country was invaded by the Huns, who were Mazdar Yasnans like the Iranians. "They had empires more extensive than that of Rome, illustrious emperors, legislators and conquerors who had given rise to considerable revolutions." They came about 500 B.C. under Poramana who settled himself in Malwa and assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja (emperor). He is known to have struck coins in his name.

But his power did not last long. The Hindus overcame the invaders and once more there was a King Harsha, mighty Hindu empire under Harsha (606-647 A.D.) who extended his dominions from Thaneshwar to the South as far as the Nerbada. Harsha was not a mere conqueror. He was a very good ruler too. He established schools for children, rest-houses for travellers and hospitals for the sick. The king was fond of hearing religious debates and in 644 held 75 days' festival at Prayag at which half a million of people assembled, when the Emperor freely distributed amongst them all the wealth he had accumulated. Harsha died in 648 and with him the kingdom so laboriously established lapsed into a state of internecine strife which lasted for nearly a century and a half.

During the Gupta and Harsha Periods Indian influence was profound upon China and also somewhat on Japan.

India was the dynamic centre of all Asia and the first civilized power in the whole world

Rajput Period (650-1200 A D)

After Harsha Northern India was divided into various Rajput Kingdoms. Their origin is obscure, but they appeared in the eighth century and, from their two original homes in Rajputana and Oudh, spread into the Punjab and Kashmir and Central Himalayas, assimilating a number of fighting clans and binding them together with a common code. There is no people in the world whose history yields more pure romance. "The chivalry of Europe," says Flora Annie Steel in her book, 'India through the Ages,' "seems strained and artificial besides the stern, straightforward code of honour by which the Rajputs regulated their dealings alike with men and women." "Their kingdoms may be lost, their capitals destroyed, their palaces ruined, their places of worship desecrated, but the princely Rajput would never refuse shelter to him who asks for it even though an enemy."

The period about the middle of the seventh century to the middle of the twelfth century may be called the Rajput period. The Rajputs had kingdoms at Gujrat, Malwa, another (the Chauhans) at Ajmer and so on. Kanauj fell into the hands of the Rathors (1040 A D) and the dynasty then founded by that branch of the Gaharwars of Benares became one of the most famous in India. Later in the same century the Chauhans were united, and by 1163 A D one of them could boast that he had conquered all the country from the Vindhya to the Himalayas, including Delhi, already a fortress of a hundred years old. The name of this Rajput was Prithvi Raj. With his death in battle (1192) commences the down fall of the Hindu rule.

In South India at this time three ancient kingdoms, Chola, Kerala and Pandya, maintained an old independent civilization distinguished in literary achievement and seaborne trade with Europe and the Far East. The Pandyan kingdom invaded Ceylon, later passed through many vicissitudes and lingered on till 1731, when its last monarch died leaving a widow, Minakshi Ammal, who adopted a boy but was attacked and betrayed, and poisoned herself in the Trichinopoly Fort. The Chola kingdom, like the Pandya, was

actively commercial. This State grew and flourished exceedingly, until the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Interneecine wars brought about the downfall of the Hindus, but these did not affect the life of the people much. The universal punchayats of the villages carried on smoothly village life, and Hieen Tsang notes that the villagers quietly went on with their agricultural work while a battle was proceeding close by, it was the policy of the contending chiefs to leave the peasantry undisturbed for they realized that on the labour of the agriculturist depended the prosperity of their regime.

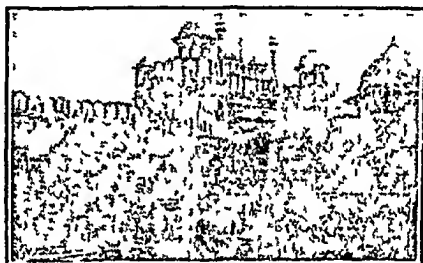
India's trade was enormous in those days. Pliny the Elder (77 A.D.) says that the annual drain of gold from the Roman Empire to India, Arabia and China was never less than 100,000,000 sesterces.

MUSLIM

RULE

in

INDIA.



Delhi Fort

In 712 A.D. came the first Arab invader, Mahomed Kassim. Before this one or two attempts had been made to reach India, but obviously without much success. It is recorded that an Arab expedition reached Tana, somewhere near Bombay, about 637 A.D.

Mahomed Kassim advanced into Sind to claim damages for an Arab ship which had been seized at an Indian port. Sind succumbed to him, but not without resistance. The valour of a people fighting for their sacred homes struck even the invaders with wonder. One garrison preferred utter extermination to submission. They raised a huge funeral pyre, upon which the women and children first threw

Sindh's Gallant
Fight

themselves. The men having bathed, took a solemn farewell of each other and, throwing open the gates, rushed upon the weapons of the besiegers and perished to a man. Mahomed Kassim later advanced to Rajputana but was turned back. The hold of the Arabs on Sind was maintained with varying degrees until 870 when the province was handed over to a local potentate. By 1051 a local dynasty, Sumras, arose and established its authority over the province.

Next came Mahomed Ghaznavi in A D 986. He raided

Ghaznavi's Raids North India no less than seventeen times.

He first entered India in 1001 and was opposed by Raja Jaipal of Lahore near Peshawar. He defeated the Raja and after looting the province returned home. The beaten king went straight to Lahore and, having formally proclaimed himself unworthy to reign after having suffered defeat at the hands of the foreigner, mounted a funeral pyre and burnt himself, leaving his son Anang-Pal to rule.

Another chief, rather than yield himself in his regal robes, fell upon his own sword. In his

Women do their bit
for Nation's Freedom

sixth expedition (1008 A D), the Hindu ladies melted their ornaments, while the poorer women spun cotton to support their husbands in the war.

Mahomed's invasions were purely gold-hunting expeditions. Annexation was not his object. If he occupied the Punjab it was purely for military reasons. He knew he could not continue his expeditions with ease if the Punjab remained in the hands of another power.

Mahomed Ghori followed in 1191 but he was turned out by the Rajputs under Prithvi Raj,

Prithvi Becomes
Overlord of Delhi

the great Rajput chief. But the curse of India has always been internecine dissensions. When Ghori came again Jaya Chand of Kanauj joined



Kutub Minar

In 1236, a woman, Raziah Begum, ascended the throne

Woman Ascends
Throne of Delhi

of Delhi. She ruled for three years but ruled wisely. "A clever girl, her father had made her his companion, and while brothers were dying and wenching and twanging the sistr, she was frowning over the cares of the State."

Bilban, the next monarch, reformed the administration and encouraged arts and learning but Kaikobad, who followed, promptly gave the reins to pleasure. During his short reign of three years every shady grove was filled with women and parties of pleasure, every street ring with riot and tumult, even the magistrates were seen drunk in the public. When he lay sick and dying, a conspiracy was hatched

A New Dynasty Appears among his Turkish officers to denounce several nobles, including Jalaluddin, the Aizi Mumalik, not of Turkish extraction. Jalaluddin having got an inkling of the plot, forestalled the conspirators. He collected his adherents, surprised and

the enemy against Pithvi Raj and this facilitated the conquest of the Muslims. Pithviraj sustained a defeat and the Pathan became the lord of the territory.

Mahomed Ghori founded an empire but had no son and consorted himself by gathering round himself a body of Turkish slaves who were entrusted with territories as they were acquired. He was murdered at Lahore in 1206 and his possessions fell into the hands of those slaves. Kutubuddin, who was then holding Delhi and Lahore, immediately took the reins of office and proclaimed himself a king, and thus founded the Slave Dynasty. Kutub had enjoyed his power for only four years when an accident at polo caused his death in 1210.

defeated the enemy, and arrested the infant son of Kaikobad. On the death of the King, he assumed the title of King and founded the Khilji dynasty.

But this time owing to the propaganda of the Muslim missionaries a large number of Hindus had been converted to Islam. What was to be their status? The *Shariat*, of course, treats all Muslims as equal, but the Turkish grandees made up their minds that Indian Muslims must remain hewers of wood and drawers of water, the plums of office being reserved for the Turkish race.

Many of the new Muslims had been enrolled from the lower classes, and any amount of scorn was poured over their heads on the score of their lower birth, and the new convert to Islam was contrasted, to his discredit, with the honoured families of *Rais* who had proved faithful to their ancient faith. He was made to feel his insignificance in every sphere of life. Intermarriage was not a thing to be thought of, even talking to an ordinary Musalman or meeting him on a social footing was considered something degrading. The Turk alienated these Muslims who, therefore, readily joined Jalaluddin in his *coup*.

Thirty-four Kings, belonging to five different dynasties, (Slaves, Khiljis, Tughlaks, Syeds and Lodis) reigned at Delhi from 1206 to 1526, when the Mughals arrived.

Each reign did not last for more than nine and a half years on the average. They were men of humble origin who had reigned by sheer force of genius. No imperial tradition hallowed the prestige of the ruling family. Their right to the throne was based on their power to hold it. Any one could aspire to the imperial throne, at the risk of his neck being broken if he failed. Weak-kneed princes were kicked off the throne with no difficulty. Of the thirty-four Kings as many as twelve were either deposed, assassinated or killed in battle.

Only a few of these Kings stand out with distinction. One of these was Allauddin, the second of the Khilji house, who extended his kingdom right and left, and regulated the price of foodstuffs to check profiteering. He prohibited wine drinking and wine selling but there

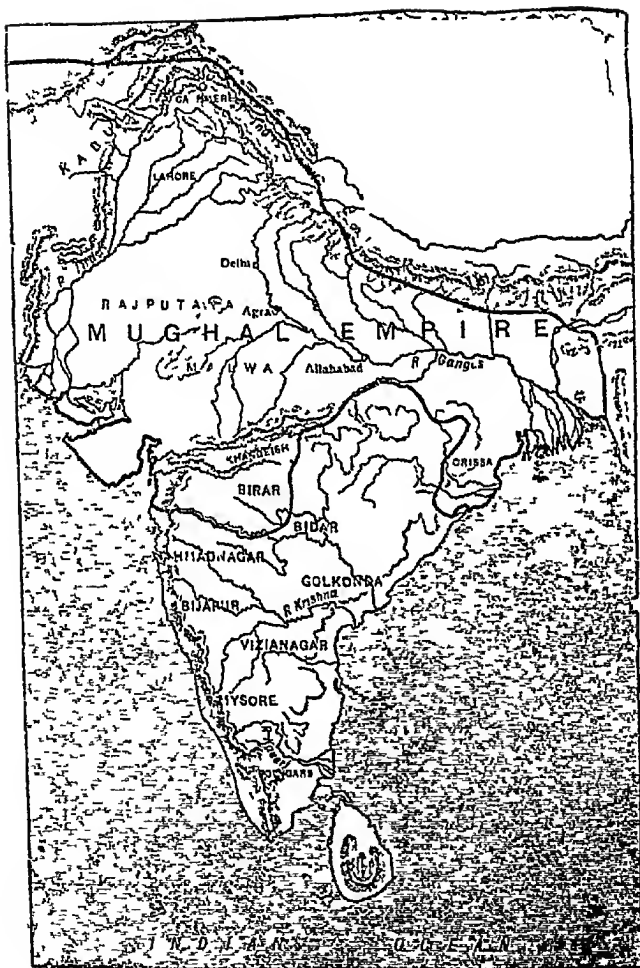
were boot-leggers in those days as in these. We are told that people used to smuggle wine into the town by putting it in leather bottles and conveying it, hidden in loads of hay and firewood.

Another was Firoz Shah, of the Lughlak dynasty, who bent his whole mind in restoring peace and prosperity to his distracted empire. His public works consisted of 50 dams across the rivers to promote irrigation, 40 mosques, 30 colleges, 100 caravan sarais, 30 rest-houses, 100 hospitals, 100 public baths and 150 bridges, besides many other edifices for pleasure and beauty.

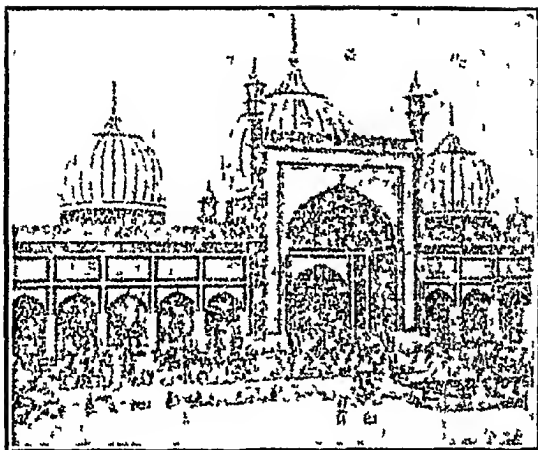
In the reign of his successor, Mahomed, the kingdom of Delhi went to pieces and Northern India was for seven months at the mercy of the Mughal invader, Timur. This was followed by another dynasty, that of the Sayyids, which lingered on till 1451 when the Lodis came to power under Sikandar Lodi, who improved the efficiency of the administration. He maintained a system of news agents by which he kept himself informed of the movements of the people in all parts of his Kingdom. His son, Ibrahim, extended his kingdom but was defeated by Babar at Panipat in 1526, and there was then established in India the great Mughal Kingdom.

The Mahomedan dynasties that had ruled in capitals other than Delhi up to this date, were of comparative unimportance though some great men appeared among them. Among the many distinguished princes of the Deccan in the fifteenth and the sixteenth century, Muhi Amber, the Regent of Byapur, holds a place of honour. He made his regency respected at home and abroad. Though almost constantly engaged in war, this great man found leisure to cultivate the arts of peace. He founded the city of Kirkee, built several splendid palaces and introduced a system of internal administration.

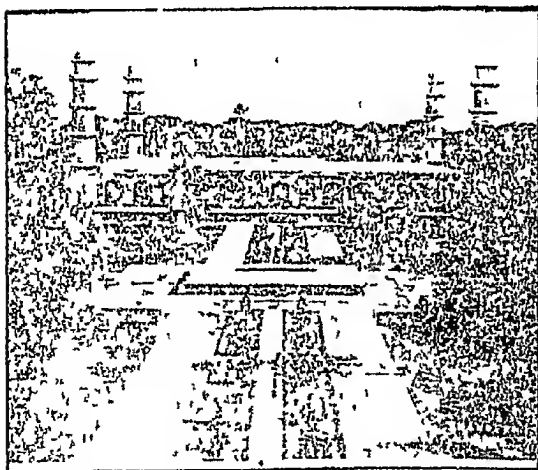
In Gujarat Ahmad Shah, the founder of Ahmedabad, showed himself a good ruler and builder as well as a great soldier, though his grandson, Mahmud Shah Begara, was a greater ruler—acquiring fame at sea as well as on land. In the South, various kings of the Bahmani dynasty made name for themselves, especially in the long wars they waged on the new Hindu Kingdom that had arisen with its capital at Vijayanagar. Of importance also was Adil Khan, a Turk,



THE MUGHAL EMPIRE UNDER AKBAR



JUMMA MASJID, DELHI



SHAH DARA (LAHORE) last resting place of Jahangir

who founded (1490) the Bijapur dynasty of Adil Shahis. It was one of his successors who defeated the Vijayanagar dynasty, and built the great mosque for which Bijapur is famous.

Mughal Empire

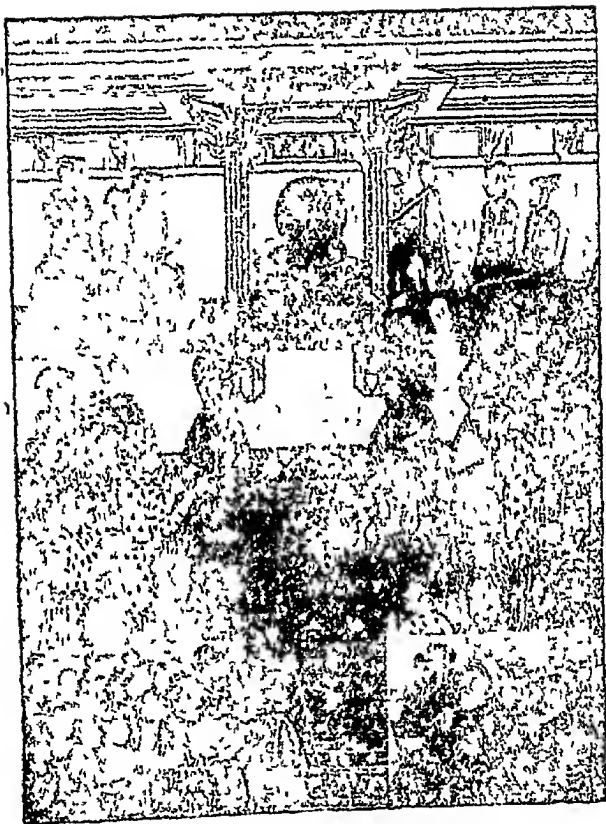
Babar, first of the great Mughals, ascended the throne of Delhi after defeating Ibrahim Lodi on the fields of Panipat. He received the allegiance of the Muslims but was opposed by the Rajputs under Rana Sanga. A great battle was fought at Fatehpur Sikri between the new Emperor and the Rajputs. The Mughals were yielding when a Toran Chief, leading the vanguard, went over to the foe and turned the issue of the day. Babar became victorious but did not live long to enjoy his throne.

Humayun, his son, became Emperor, but was driven out by Sher Shah, an Afghan of great abilities. Sher Shah, though on the throne for only a few years, created "a definitely organized administrative system, built up in recognised grades of authority from top to bottom which kept even provincial governors directly subordinate to the central authority. His ministers were but secretaries and he heard reports by departments and so laid the foundation of the present secretariat system."

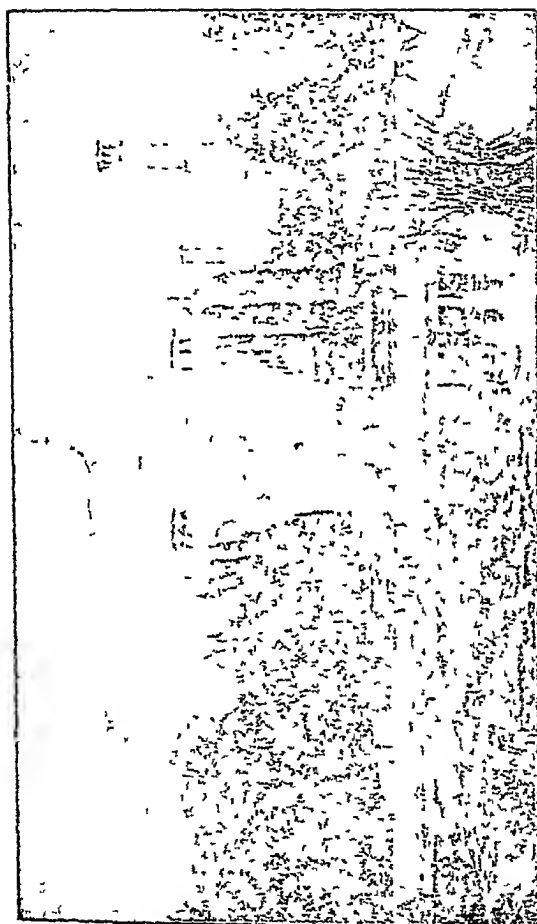
Humayun returned in 1555 and threw out the usurping dynasty. He was succeeded by Akbar, the Apostle of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Akbar dreamt of a United India and strove to turn that dream into a reality. He opened all posts of authority to men of ability, irrespective of their race and religion. Man Singh, a Rajput, was his best general; Raja Todar Mall, his favourite Minister. Akbar interdicted the killing of cows and trials by ordeal. He introduced land reforms which brought about out great contentment.



Akbar



EUROPEAN EMBASSY IN THE MUGHAL COURT.



THE RAJ MAHAL.

Rana Pratap of Mewar was one of the few Rajput

Rana Pratap.

Princes who defied Akbar to the end.

He abandoned wealth and comfort, roamed in deserts and jungles for 25 years, but never bowed his head to the Mughals. At last victory crowned his arms. He recovered Mewar, but died soon after. At his death-bed the Chiefs around him swore to keep Mewar free from foreign yoke.

Emperor Jehangir, who succeeded to the throne in 1605, did nothing to strengthen his father's work. In 1613 he gave permission to the English to trade in his dominions. Jehangir married a beautiful Persian lady, Noor Jehan, who shared the cares of the State with the King.

Jehangir's son, Shah Jahan, was for many years occupied

Shah Jahan the
Perfect Lover.

with wars in the Deccan, but found time to make his court one of incredible magnificence. He built the famous and

beautiful of all tombs, the Taj Mahal, in memory of his lovely wife, Mumtaz. The Taj Mahal is one of the wonders of the world, and the most wonderful tomb that grief ever raised in memory of love. Twenty-two years of labour went to the building of the Taj Mahal.

Shah Jahan had a perfect passion for expensive entertainments, for gorgeous processions, for magnificent buildings. Some of the *fetes* are estimated to have cost over a million & half sterling. The famous Peacock Throne, that was worth nearly six and a half millions, was built by the King's order. Sir Thomas Roe was struck with astonishment at the profusion of this wealth which was displayed when he visited the Emperor in his camp in 1615, in which at least "two acres were covered with silks, gold carpets and hangings, as rich as velvet embossed with gold and precious stones could make them." Yet we have the testimony of Tavernier that he, who at the festival of his coronation, scattered amongst bystanders money and valuables equal to his own weight, "reigned not so much as a king over his subjects, but rather as a father over his family."

Aurangzeb, who followed, was a pious good man, but he was

Twilight of Mughal
Empire.

narrow and conservative. He ruled with iron hand for 49 years. On his death, in 1707, the Empire for which

his three sons were fighting could not be held together. Internal disaster and Maratna encroachments continued during the reigns of his successors, and in 1739 a fresh danger appeared in the person of Nadir Shah, the Persian conqueror, who carried all before him. On his withdrawal leaving Mahomed Shah on the throne the old intrigues recommenced and the Marathas began to make the most of the opportunity offered to them by the discord that prevailed throughout what had been the great Mughal Empire.

There is very little to add to the history of the Mughals in India. Emperors continued to reign in name at Delhi up to the middle of the 19th century but their territory and power had long since disappeared being swallowed up either by the Marathas or by the British.

No doubt the Muslim rule was autocratic but the internal management of the villages was left to the village communities, and the people had the power of modifying their customs in accordance with what seemed to them to be expedient. Neither were the industries of the people destroyed, nor were they shut out from the public services. Hindus were freely given high offices in the administration of the country and even Tippu who has been described by some historians as almost an incarnation of Satan and very intolerant to non-Muslims had a Hindu Prime Minister. Bahaour Shah chose Raja Ram Mohan Roy to go to England for pressing his claims. The Muslim rulers made India their home and encouraged industries and fine arts. No wonder therefore, that despite wars, raids and forays, "India in the words of Bernier, 'was still' an abyss into which a great part of the gold and silver of the world found plenty of ways of going in from all sides and hardly one way out."

MARATHA CONFEDERACY

Shivaji, founder of the Marathi Kingdom, was born in 1627. National sentiment inspired him to free his homeland from foreign yoke. He carved out a great kingdom, and thus he achieved in the teeth of the opposition of four mighty powers like the Mughals, Bijapur, Portuguese and Abyssinians of Janjira.



Shivaji

"No other Hindu has shown such capacity in modern times," says Prof. Jadunath Sarkar. "He has proved by his example that the Hindu race can build a nation, found a state, defeat enemies, they can conduct their own defence, they can protect and promote literature and art, commerce and industry, they can maintain navies and ocean trading fleets of their own, and conduct naval battles on equal terms with foreigners."

Though Shivaji established a Hindu Raj, he was no enemy of Islam. He made it a rule that his followers should do no harm to mosques, the Book of God or any woman. Shivaji made endowments for temples and mosques alike. Muslims were freely entertained in the service of the State.

Shivaji was succeeded by Sambhaji who wasted his life in seraglio and resigned his Government to his Brahman Minister, Balaji Vishwanath, with the title of the Peshwa.

This office became hereditary, and ultimately the power of the Peshwas superseded that of the Maratha Kings

Balaji, on his death, was succeeded by his son
 A Great Peshwa Baji Rao, who was, after Shivaji,
 by far the ablest of Maratha rulers
 He was a warrior, born and bred in camps, a man frank and free, content to live on a handful of unhusked grains. The Mughal Empire lay ready to hand, rotten to the core, simply waiting to be overthrown. He, therefore, urged his master to "strike the withered trunk, when the branches will fall off themselves" and roused the lazy, somewhat luxurious, Sahu who had then succeeded to the throne after the death of Sambhaji, to such enthusiasm that he swore he would plant his victorious standard on the Himalaya itself. The career of Sahu-plus-Baji was singularly successful. Ere long, Baji Rao forced Sahu to yield him almost the whole Maratha country except a portion about Kolhapur. Having done this, he engaged the Mughal force of 35,000 men which had marched with the avowed object of delivering Sahu from the leading strings of Baji Rao. The Mughal expedition was defeated and Sahu-cum-Baji proceeded to apportion various parts of Southern India amongst the great Maratha families. The Gaekwars, the Holkars and the Scindias date from this time.

Internal dissensions soon overtook the Marathas, and with these commenced their downfall
 Downfall of the Marathas Ere long Peshwa was reduced to mere nominal head of the five great Maratha Powers who fixed their respective headquarters at Poona, the seat of the Peshwas, at Nagpur, the capital of Bhonslas, at Gwalior, the residence of the Scindia, at Indore, the capital of the Holkar, and at Baroda, the seat of the rising power of the Gaekwar. All of them had to engage in struggle with the British by whom, on account of dissensions in their own ranks, they were vanquished and reduced to dummy sovereignties. Out of these five kingdoms, all continue to this day except the Peshwa who finally disappeared after the Mutiny.

Sir John Malcolm writing about the Maratha rule observes —

"It has not happened to me even to see countries better cultivated, and more abounding in all the produce of the soil as well as in commercial wealth, than the Southern Maratha districts. Poona, the capital of the Peshwas, was a very wealthy and thriving commercial town as there was as much cultivation in the Deccan as it was possible for an arid and unfruitful country to admit. I do not think either commercial or agricultural interests are likely to be improved under our rule. Their system of administration is on the whole, mild and paternal. I refer their prosperity to be due to the knowledge and almost devotion of the Hindus to agricultural pursuits, to their better understanding, or better practice than ours in raising towns and villages to prosperity, from the encouragement given to moneyed men, and the introduction of capital but above all the cause which promotes prosperity is the invariable support given to the village and other native institutions, and to the employment, far beyond what our system permits, of all classes of population."



BRITAIN

IN

INDIA

Lord Clive

Next came the White man. He came as a trader to take back to his country the manufactures of India. Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese discoverer, landed at Calcut in

The Coming of the
White man

1498, and for a hundred years the Portuguese enjoyed a monopoly of India's trade. The British followed, and two years later other rivals appeared in the form of the Dutch East India Company. Trade wars resulted in the ousting of the Portuguese

by the British in the Battle of Swally in 1612, the year in which British ascendancy began

For years the British at Fort St George and the French at Pondicherry traded side by side without active rivalry or territorial assumption but the wars in Europe led to clashes in India and Dupleix, the French commander at Pondicherry, was fired with ambition to found a French empire. But he was not supported by his Government, and in 1759 he was defeated by Clive. A year later the British won a decisive victory at Wandewash and the French power came to an end

The British originally came as traders. Conquest was not thought of, nor did any one pretend that he was in India for her good.

British came for trade

The first Englishman to arrive in India is said to have been one Thomas Stephens (1579), who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers, but regular trade dates from 1600 when the East India Company was formed. Factories were opened at Surat, Madras, Hughli and other places. A rival company was later started. In the interests of both, they were amalgamated by a Royal Charter in 1708.

A new scene now opens in the history of the East India Company. Before this period, they were mere traders. We shall now behold them entering the lists of war. "The English were the first to draw the sword, from no higher inducement than the promise of a trifling settlement on the Coromandel Coast," says Mill. "The English sent assistance to Sahajee, an aspirant to the throne of Tanjore against the reigning sovereign Pratap Singh without so much as a pretence, without the allegation of any other motive, save the advantage of Dehi Kotah. But the expedition proved a huge failure. The shame of the defeat was difficult to bear and the English resolved upon a second attempt. But an accommodation was effected between the contending parties. The reigning king agreed to concede to the English the port, for which they yearned with a territory of the annual value of 9,000 pagodas, and they, on their part, not only renounced the support of him for whom they had pretended to fight as a true and lawful king,

but also agreed to secure his person so that he might give no further molestation to Pratap Singh, the reigning sovereign."

While the English were thus occupied in the south, they became involved in grave difficulties in Bengal where Siraj ud-Doulah had ascended to power. The headquarters of the English at Calcutta were threatened by that ruler who demanded that they should surrender a revenue defaulter who had taken refuge under it and should cease building fortifications. The British refused, and he marched against them with a large army on the 18th June 1756 and seized Fort William. "When Holwell and other British prisoners were carried into his (Siraj ud-Doulah's) presence with their hands tied he ordered them to be let loose, and assured him upon the faith of soldier, that of him and his comrades, not a hair should be touched. When evening approached, some search was made for a convenient place to accommodate the captives, upon which information was obtained of a place which the English themselves had employed as a prison. Into this, without further enquiry, they were impelled. It was a small, ill-aired and unwholesome dungeon called the Black Hole, and the English had themselves to thank for suggesting it to the Nawab's men" (*Mill's History of India*). The poor prisoners were cast into it with the result that next morning only 23 out of 146 men emerged alive. This created a stir amongst the Englishmen and the Madras Government at once sent Clive and Watson to take action against the Nawab. They recovered the Company's possessions and extracted compensation for losses from the Nawab.

Then followed the battle of Plassey. France and England being at war, Clive proceeded to take Chandernagore against the will of the Nawab. This open defiance of his authority irritated the Nawab so much that he took the side of the French. Clive saw through his intentions and formed a conspiracy against him. Mir Jaffar, the commander of the Nawab's troops, was bribed to revolt against his master by promises of being crowned the King of Bengal. The intrigues between the conspirators were carried through the agency of a Calcutta banker, Omichand. "In terms with Mir Jaffar Rs 3,000,000 were set down to Omichand. He, however, insisted, on a five per cent

commission on the money received from the Nawab's treasury. This seemed a very heavy grievance to men who panted for more and more. But as they were in his power, Clive proposed that two treaties should be drawn up and signed, one in which satisfaction to Omichand should be provided for, and in the other, that was really to be executed, he should not be named. Admiral Watson refused to be party to this fraud but Clive overcame the difficulty by forging his signature" — *Mill*. When all was ready, Clive wrote in peremptory terms to the Nawab demanding redress for alleged grievances. When this was refused, Clive marched with his army. The two armies met on the fields of Plassey, where Clive won a decisive victory. The Nawab's throne was sold to Mir Jaffar for a fabulous sum.

The historian Orme writes "Never before did the English nation at one time obtain such a prize in solid money as after the battle of Plassey, for it amounted (in the mint) to 800,000 pounds sterling."

Mr Brooks Adams, in his *Law of Civilization and Decay*, says "Very soon after Plassey the Bengal plunder began to arrive in London, and the effect appears to have been instantaneous, for all authorities agree that the 'industrial revolution,' the event which has divided the nineteenth century from all antecedent time, began with the year 1760. Possibly since the world began, no investment has ever yielded the profit reaped from the Indian plunder, because for nearly fifty years Great Britain stood without a competitor."

Mir Jaffar was, however, deposed as he could not satisfy the greed of the Company and Mir Kassim, his son-in-law, for a price was put on the throne. Mir Kassim discharged all his pecuniary obligations to the English. But because he resisted further demands of the Company, he was accused of a breach of agreement and dethroned. Under an old imperial *firman*, the goods of the Company intended for export by sea were allowed to pass duty free when holding permit of the Presidant. But this was now grossly abused. All the servants of the Company traded largely on their own private account and claimed exemption from the duties not only for their

private inland trade but also for that of their servants and dependents "The native merchants, moreover, anxious to pass their goods duty free, were led to purchase permits from some of the Company's servants even at a high premium and the boys in the Company's service with less pay than Rs 50 a month, were enabled to realise an income of Rs 1,000 or Rs 2,000 a year"—*Marshman* The country traders were thus ruined and the Nawab's revenue injured In desperation Mir Kassim resolved to put his subjects and the English upon an equal footing by abolishing all transit duties throughout his dominion This proper and commendable action of the Nawab was disliked by the officers of the Company, who deposed him in 1763 and restored Mir Jaffar This prince died in 1765 and was succeeded by his next surviving son, Nujeeb ood Dulah The new Nawab was forced to give nearly 20 lacs worth of presents to various officials of the Company, and to resign the management of his government to the English who, as a compensation for this, paid him a pension of Rs 45 lakhs

The English also received *Diwani* i.e., full sovereignty of Bengal, Behar and Orissa from Emperor Shah Alam II in exchange for an annuity of 26 lakhs of rupees The first use which the Company made of the power acquired under it was to prohibit the manufacture of silk goods by weavers except those who would work in the Company's own factories The prohibition was enforced under such severe penalties that within a certain number of years the manufacture of silk declined, and the very people, who had exported those goods to the markets of Europe and Asia in previous years, began to import them

.. A Muslim historian, while praising the military courage of the English of those days, remarks "But the people under their domain groan everywhere and are reduced to poverty. Thirty millions of people were reduced to extreme wretchedness under the Company's rule. The people had been accustomed to live under tyranny but never a tyranny like this." Famine broke out in 1770 and "the Hooghly every day rolled down thousands of corpses." In 1773 Clive was charged by the House of Commons with having abused his power to enrich himself. He was acquitted but he felt the sting so deeply that he committed suicide in 1774.



Warren Hastings.

Warren Hastings came out to India in 1772 and continued on till 1785, taking in 1774 the title of the Governor-General. The finances of the Company were in a bad condition, and Hastings set himself to improve them by hook or by crook. He sold Allahabad and Kora to Oudh for 50 lakhs and stopped the tribute of 26 lakhs guaranteed to the Emperor of Delhi in return for Bengal. He robbed the Princesses of Oudh, the mother and widow of Sujah Daula. The safety of their property had been guaranteed to them. But what of that? The princesses were kept in prison till they had paid £ 1,200,000.

Rohillas were a long-Indianised Afghan people whose "little territory," says Macaulay, "enjoyed the blessings of repose under the guardianship of valour. Agriculture and commerce flourished among them nor were they negligent of rhetoric and poetry." Sujah Daula, Nawab of Oudh coveted this rich territory, but feared the valour of the Rohillas, numbering some 80,000 warriors. Hastings sold him the use of the British army and they, with the Nawab's troops, were let loose on the people. Fire and sword devastated the land and "the rich province which had tempted the cupidity of Sujah Daula became the most miserable part even of his miserable dominions."

The British were also involved in wars with Haider Ali who ruled over Mysore. Haider Ali ruled over his people with great consideration. "The manufacturers and merchants prospered in every part of his dominions, cultivation increased and wealth flowed into his kingdom. He bequeathed to his son, Tipu, an overflowing treasury, a powerful empire and an army of 300,000."

In 1755 Hastings returned to England and he was charged with having abused his power and oppressed the princesses, but after a trial of seven years he was acquitted.

Mr. Macpherson, the senior member of the Council, acted as Governor General for twenty months till the arrival of Lord Cornwallis. The new Governor-General's main work was the consolidation of the Empire founded by Clive and Hastings. He carried out far reaching reforms in the administrative, judicial and financial systems of British India. Permanent Settlement is the chief ground of his fame.



Lord Cornwallis

An experienced civil servant, Sir John Shore, succeeded Lord Cornwallis. He is known for his non-intervention policy. He put a stop to "Sitting in Dharna", declaring it a criminal offence.

The Company's Charter was renewed by the Act of 1793. This Act reiterated that "to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are repugnant to the wish, honour and policy of the nation." But the force of circumstances and policy of men on the spot led to the adoption of just the opposite policy in practice.

The Marquis of Wellesley, who followed, arrived in India with a determination to make the English the one supreme power in the country and to reduce the princes to a condition of dependence. This he sought to do by his subsidiary alliances under which the princes were made to resign their defence into the hands of the English and completely surrender their international life. The continued fights amongst the princes afforded him a favourable opportunity to push on his schemes. He filched away Tanjore, Karnatic and Farukhabad from their rightful rulers



without any reference to the peoples concerned, and knocked out a large slice of territory from the Nawab of Oudh. He provoked war with Tippu on the alleged intrigues of the Sultan with the French, and deprived him of his empire.

Tippu was dreaded and feared by the Company, but he

Tippu the friend of
Workers does not appear
to have been a
bad ruler

Tippu paid keen attention to the needs of his people and had the discernment to perceive that it is the prosperity of those who labour with their hands which constitutes the prosperity of the State. He, therefore, defended them against the oppression of the capitalists. His land was well cultivated and the people were prosperous.



Tippu

The united Maratha confederacy was more than a match for any force that the English could at that moment put against them. Fortunately for Wellesley, "the authority of the Peshwa was reduced to a state of extreme weakness, and in that crisis, his government was menaced

Nana Farnavis, the
wise

with destruction by the overbearing power of Scindia. The Governor-General availed himself of the opportunity to offer him a "subsidiary alliance," which he knew, would make the revival of the confederacy quite impossible. He opened his negotiations with the Peshwa as early as 1798 and continued to press on him as well as other Maratha chieftains to accept his offer throughout 1798-1801. But the Marathas proved too wise for his purpose. Though approached from time to time, the Peshwa evaded all overtures on the subject, for his great minister, Nana Farnavis, firmly believed that these subsidiary alliances would be the death warrant of Maratha independence.

In March 1800 Nana Farnavis breathed his last, and with him departed all the wisdom of the Maratha Kingdom. Wars broke out between the Maratha Chiefs, and this led to the Peshwa signing the Treaty of Bassein under which he resigned his military power into the hands of the English and bound himself never to make war upon any State without the consent of the British.

This treaty led to the Second Maratha War as the result of which the Scindia ceded all claims to the territory north of the Jumna and left the blind old emperor, Shah Alam, under the protection of the British. "Much was made of the deliverance of the emperor from Scindia, but no territories were restored to him, not an atom of these, even that which they were now taking from the Scindia." Cornwallis came the second time. He, however, died at Ghazipur soon after his arrival.

Sir George Barlow (1805-7) carried on the administration until the arrival of Lord Minto. The main event during his regime was the mutiny of Madras sepoys at Vellore, which broke out on July 10, 1806. The men had been asked to shave their beards and moustaches according to standard model. Instead of looking into the grievances, rigorous measures were taken for suppressing discontent. This had the usual effect. "It stifled the utterance but aggravated the feeling and embittered dissatisfaction by forcing it to assume the mark of acquiescence. Secret associations were formed not only to resist the obnoxious orders, but to brave

the penalty which insubordination incurred, by contracting guilt of deeper dye, and the natives were drawn into criminal conspiracy" (*Mull*) The mutiny, however, was promptly suppressed



Earl of Minto

During Minto's regime India witnessed the first *hartal* organized as a protest against an unjust tax. The imposition of a house tax in Benares created quite a stir amongst the people. Finding protests to be of no avail, the citizens, rich and poor, observed *hartal* for a fortnight and moved out of the city to the camps where European officers resided. The *hartal* had at last its effect and the tax was repealed.

The Earl of Minto not only consolidated the conquests which Wellesley had made, but also invaded Java and Mauritius. His foreign policy was marked by intrigues and conspiracies against the King of Afghanistan.

He made alliance with Raja Ranjit Singh, the Lion of the "Punjab," who had created a powerful kingdom and seized Lahore when only 19 years of age. Ranjit Singh employed in his administration both Hindus and Mahomedans. His most famous minister was the Mahomedan nobleman, Fakh-Azizudin.



Ranjit Singh

The Company's Charter was renewed in 1813 and the opportunity was taken to introduce further changes.

Under the new Charter Act the country was saddled with the burden of the Church Establishment and the trade of India was thrown open to all British subjects. Lord Minto was succeeded by Lord Monro, later created Marquis of Hastings. As a result of the third Maratha War, the territory of the Peshwa was seized, the Scindia was made to sign a new treaty and the Holkar was deprived of a part of his dominions.



Lord Monro's regime was marked by many riots. The imposition of the Police Tax in Bareilly led to a riot in which the military had to open fire. Storm was also brewing in Cuttack. The rigorous exaction of the government assessment on the land had already created discontent. To this was added another pressure in the shape of an increase in the price of an article of the first necessity, salt, in consequence of the precipitate introduction of the Company's monopoly. The price rose from about 14 annas to six rupees per maund. It was peculiarly oppressive to the people of Orissa, as they were accustomed to eat their rice with salt. This caused riots at several places, and Martial Law was proclaimed in Cuttack.

Lord Amherst followed Lord Hastings and his five years' rule is notorious for the first Burmese

war which resulted in the Burmese ceding Aracan and the coast of Martaban and their claims to the lower provinces. At this time a religious mendicant at Burdwan announced his advent on an appointed day as Kahi for the purpose of overturning the reign of the foreigners. He was apprehended but the Akalis collected to effect his rescue. They were



Lord Amherst

dispersed, and nothing was known about the man. In Gujarat and Cutch there were insurrections against the British rule.

The first Parliamentary Act which contains any real reference to the recognition of Indian people as units of a State—Charter Act of 1833—was passed during Lord William Bentinck's regime. It stated "No Native of the Indian territories, nor any natural-born subject of His Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any office or employment under the Company."

Bentinck abolished *Sati* and introduced many other reforms. But there were disturbances in various parts of the country, mainly in Chota Nagpur, where infuriated peasants fell upon the foreign settlers, 800 of whom were done to death.



Lord William Bentinck

Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe succeeded Lord Bentinck. The most important event of his regime was the passing of an Act conferring freedom upon the Press.

With the appointment of Lord Auckland in 1836 began another era of Angloism. The shadow of Russia haunted the officials and they demanded of the Amir to dismiss the Russian Ambassador from the Court of Kabul. This the Amir refused, so the East India "King Makers" selected Shah Shuja for the throne



Lord Auckland

of Afghanistan, but to the people he seemed a degenerate exile thrust back upon them by foreign arms. This led to a war which resulted in the defeat of the British arms.

Lord Auckland was recalled and Lord Ellenborough came out to avenge the disaster, the new operations resulting in a severe Afghan defeat. This was followed by the annexation of Sind. The conquest was dictated by reason of Imperial considerations. There was not the ghost of a reasonable excuse. Lord Hardinge (1844-48) engaged himself in war with the Sikhs as the result of which the British secured the possession of Lahore.



Lord Hardinge

Lord Dalhousie had only been a few months in India when

Lord Dalhousie
1819-1856

second Sikh War broke out, as the result of which the Punjab as far as Peshawar, was coloured red in the map of India. The annexation of the Punjab was followed by general disarmament of the people. This was followed by a war with Burma in 1852, and as the result of which the lower valley of the Irrawaddy was occupied from Prome to Rangoon. Lord Dalhousie expanded the British territory in India not only by engaging in war but also filched away dominions from weaker sovereigns by his

"doctrine of lapse." Under this ingenious scheme, the Princes of Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur and Oudh were deprived of their territories.

In 1853 the twenty years' period of the Company's Charter Act of 1853 ended once more, and the opportunity was availed of at the time of the renewal of the lease to introduce further changes. The New Act did not fix any term for the Charter, but simply provided that the territories should remain under the government of the Company in trust for the Crown until Parliament should otherwise direct.

Dalhousie was succeeded by Lord Canning in 1856 and in the following year the sepoy of the Bengal army mutinied and the Valley of the Ganges from Delhi to Patna rose in rebellion. The causes of this convulsion are difficult to estimate, but it was no doubt due to the scandalous administration of the Company, one feature of which was the ignorance of its officers. "The real cause of the mutiny may be expressed in a condensed form into two words—*bad faith*. It was bad faith to our sepoy which made their minds prone to suspicion, it was our policy of annexation, of refusing to Hindu Chiefs the permission to adopt, with them a necessary religious rite, of suddenly bringing a whole people under the operation of complex rules to which they were unaccustomed as in Oudh, in the Sagar, in the Narbada territory, and in Bundelkhand, and our breaches of customs more sacred to the natives than laws, which roused the large landowners and the rural population against the British rule" (*Kayre and Mallison*). The Rani of Jhansi, a victim of the "Doctrine of Lapse," joined the rebellion with Tantia Topi. She led her troops in person and was killed in battle at Kolk Sarai on June, 17, 1858.

The mutiny was finally suppressed. The rope was freely used. Many were hanged. "The most effective as well as the most spectacular punishment that was tried, in some cases, was blowing the mutincers from guns."

INDIA UNDER CROWN

Viceroy of India

1858	Earl Canning	1899	Lord Curzon
1862	Lord Elgin	1905	Lord Minto
1864	Lord Lawrence	1910	Lord Hardinge.
1869	Earl of Mayo	1916	Lord Chelmsford
1872	Lord Northbrook	1921	Lord Reading
1876	Lord Lytton	1924	Lord Lytton (Acting)
1880	Marquis of Ripon	1926	Lord Irwin
1884	Lord of Dufferin	1929	Lord Goschen (Acting)
1888	Marquis of Lansdowne	1931	Lord Willingdon
1894	Lord Elgin		

On the 1st December 1858 a grand Darbar was held by Lord Canning at Allahabad, at which a Royal Proclamation was issued, announcing that the Queen had assumed the Government of India. The Proclamation assured the people that no encroachment would be made on the territories of others and all people, Europeans and Indians, would be treated on a footing of equality. This led not a few to suppose that a millennium was at last in sight, and the change of the sovereignty from the Company to the Crown was hailed by the people with a sigh of relief.

Lord Canning retired in 1862 and was succeeded by Lord Elgin, who lived only a few months after his arrival in India and was succeeded by Sir John Lawrence, who carried on a policy of conciliation and consolidation. Two severe famines in Orissa (1866) and Bundelkhand (1868-69)—occurred while Sir John Lawrence was the Viceroy.

Sir J. Lawrence retired in 1869, and was succeeded by Lord Mayo, who created an Agricultural Department and introduced the system of provincial finance.

His regime witnessed the revolt of the Kukas and the final crushing out of the movement by systematic repression. Mr Cowan, Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, caused about 49 Sikhs to be blown from guns. On this score he was later removed from service. The Kuka movement was, in the political sense, a remnant of the old Khalsa spirit. Its leader, Bawa Ram Singh, in his youthful days, was a soldier of the Khalsa army. Lord Mayo was murdered in the Andaman Islands in 1872.

Lord Northbrook (1872-76) had great sympathy with the people of the country. He was for giving them a fair share in the government of the country, but he expected opposition from the Civil Service "who with all their magnificent qualities, have strongly ingrained in their minds, except some of the very best of them, that none but an Englishman can do anything."



Edward VII visited India in 1875 as Prince of Wales. Babu Kristodas Pal, Lord Northbrook

leading moderate of those days, addressed an open letter to the Royal Prince, extending him a cordial welcome, but giving him plainly to understand that he was not being shown the real India. "The whole Empire has undergone a new white-wash in order to please the Royal eyes,—the view presented to Your Royal Highness is a huge fiction. Possibly from the glorious sights, which Your Royal Highness has seen, Your Royal Highness may conclude that this is a land flowing with plenty and prosperity, but in reality the country is very poor, the majority of the people can hardly live from hand to mouth. Possibly the universal rejoicings with which Your Royal Highness has been welcomed may impress your mind with the belief that the people are quite content, but nothing could be a greater mistake than that."

"We do not say all this by way of disparagement of any particular ruler or district officer. It is the system and policy, for which no one is individually or solely responsible, which has produced the resultant forces that repress the national aspirations and fill the national heart with distress. It is not our purpose to enquire whose fault it is, it is our object to state the plain truth."

"Your Royal Highness has only seen cities under colours, white-wash and glowing lights—they are no index to the real condition of the cities themselves, or of the

distant and rustic villages. We beseech Your Royal Highness to remember this fact, this moral truth, when you render an account of your visit to your Queen Mother. Your mother is our mother, and Your Royal Highness will doubtless tell her that all that you have seen so glittering is not gold."

Lord Northbrook resigned in 1876, as he would not abolish the cotton duties though urged to do so by the Government in Britain.

Then came Lord Lytton whose regime was characterised by extravagance. A costly and gigantic durbar was held at Delhi in 1877 while a terrible famine was working havoc in Southern India. The Afghan war, the large increase of the army under the hallucination of the Russian bugbear, the costly establishment of "Scientific Frontier", the gagging of the vernacular press, the sacrifice of the import cotton duties as a sop to Lancashire, the Arms Act, were the chief doings of this Viceroy.

The administration of Lord Ripon, who succeeded Lord Lytton, was marked by sym-



Lord Ripon

pathy which went a great way to soften the bitterness created in the educated mind by the reactionary measures of Lord Lytton. He repealed the obnoxious Vernacular Press Act and inaugurated a measure of local self government. He endeavoured to remove the racial bar which he found to be one of the foulest blots on the administration of criminal justice in this country. With this object, a Bill was introduced in his Council.

But it was like a spark thrown into a powder magazine and the entire Anglo Indian community at once rose in arms to oppose the measure. "A conspiracy was formed by a number of Anglo Indians in Calcutta who had bound themselves in the event of the Government adhering to their projected legislation to overpower the sentries at Government House and to put the Viceroy on board a steamer and

send him to England" This foiled the just and generous attempt of Lord Ripon

Ripon's peaceful programme was followed by the expansionist policy of Dufferin War with Burma was waged and feverish war preparations were made on account of the Russian menace An important incident during the regime of Lord Dufferin was the first meeting of the Indian National Congress at Bombay in 1885

Lord Dufferin was followed by Lord Lansdowne His one thought was the consolidation of Britain's power in Asia But he did it in the old rough way To the disgust of the Amir he pushed forward the N W Frontier His deposition of the Maharaja of Kashmir was an act of high-handedness which had to be revoked by his successor A story is related in this connection which provoked the wrath of the Viceroy, while it also caused public amusement "One evening, when the excitement over the Kashmir affair was at its height, the AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA came out with a complete draft of a despatch by Lord Lansdowne, pieced together, it is understood, from torn bits of a paper from the Viceregal waste-paper basket Great was His Excellency's wrath, and the Official Secrets Act came into being"

Lord Elgin, who succeeded Lord Lansdowne in 1894, was confronted, at the outset, with a deficit of Rs 2 crores, due to the fall in exchange (In 1895 the rupee fell as low as 1s 1d) To meet this the old five per cent import duties were re imposed on a number of commodities, but not on cotton goods, and within a year the duty was extended to piece-goods, but not to yarn A number of risings occurred along the North-West Frontier In 1895 the British Agent in Chitral—which had come under British influence two years previously when Sir H M Durand had demarcated the southern and eastern boundaries of Afghanistan—was besieged and had to be rescued by an expeditionary force Two years later Wazirs, Swatis and Mohmands attacked the British positions in Malakand, and the Afghis closed the Khyber Pass Peace was established only after a prolonged campaign, known as the Tirah campaign, in which

40,000 troops were employed, and over 10,000 officers and men were lost. This was in itself a heavy burden on the finances of India, which was increased by the serious and widespread famine of 1896-97 and by the appearance in India of an epidemic of bubonic plague.

Lord Curzon came in 1899. He began by laying the axe at the root of Local Self-Government and emasculating the Corporation of Calcutta. The officialization of the Universities, the curtailment of higher education and the abolition of open competitive tests for the Provincial Civil Service followed in quick succession.

Then came the partition of Bengal. Lord Curzon proposed to break up the administrative unity of Bengal through setting up a new Government in Eastern Bengal. The intelligentsia of the province interpreted it as a subtle attack upon the growing solidarity of Bengali nationalism, to use the words of Lord Ronaldshay. It was also believed by Indians that the Partition was designed to drive a wedge between Hindus and Mohammedans and to create communal disunion.

This set the whole country on fire, and called into being a new and active political force in the country. On the fateful day, 16th October 1905, the people observed *hartal* and took a pledge that so long as the partition was not undone they would eschew, as far as practicable, all foreign articles. Youthful students immediately joined the movement. The Education Department tried to restrain the activities of the students. The result was that the boycott movement spread from British goods to Government controlled schools. To this was added before long the boycott of British courts not by lawyers, but by litigants, which was followed by the organization of Arbitration Boards for the settlement of disputes.

However, it must be pointed out that this Viceroy, who offended the people on several occasions, took up the cause of the Indians who suffered at the hands of the Europeans. "Soon after his arrival in India an outrage occurred in Rangoon where several soldiers of a British battalion outraged a native woman to death," writes Lord

Ronaldshay "Not only was punishment not meted out, but the military authorities on the spot showed a culpable disposition to hush the whole matter up." When eventually a prosecution was launched it broke down on a technical point. But Lord Curzon intervened and took rigorous action. "The culprits were dismissed from the Army; high military officers were severely censured, and in certain cases relieved of their command, the regiment was banished for two years to Aden. Lord Curzon also tried to put some speed into the administrative machinery.

In 1905 Lord Curzon resigned, being unable to accept the proposals of Lord Kitchner for the re-adjustment of relations between the Army Headquarters and the Military Department of the Government of India and being unable to obtain the support of the "Home Government.

Lord Curzon was succeeded by Lord Minto (1905-10) who instead of providing a remedy for popular grievances inaugurated a campaign of repression. Lord Morley, who was then the Secretary of State, resisted in the beginning but ultimately succumbed to the insistent and persistent demands of the bureaucracy and allowed the Government to enact a series of repressive measures. These were The Explosives Act, the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Concurrently with these repressive measures steps were taken to extend representative institutions to rally the moderates. These reforms are known as the Morley-Minto Reforms and were introduced in 1909.

Lord Hardinge (1910-16) was a wise ruler. A bomb was thrown at him at Delhi, but he did not lose his head. Though wounded almost to death, he remained quiet on his elephant, and said to Lady Hardinge, "Go! Go on! Don't take any notice." That very night he sent from his sick-bed a message to the people, that what had happened had not "in the least shaken his trust in the affectionate heart of India."

The news of the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa set the country ablaze with fiery indignation. Lord Hardinge stood by the people of India and fought for their rights. King George visited the country and at a

Durbar in Delhi announced the annulment of the Bengal Partition and transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. War broke out in Europe in 1914. A subject nation herself, India sacrificed lakhs of her sons to liberate the conquered nations of Europe.

Lord Chelmsford (1916-1921) succeeded Lord Hardinge in 1916. The bureaucracy enacted the Defence of India Act modelled after the British Defence of the Realm Act. This Act, ostensibly designed against the King's enemies, was used systematically by officials against various internal movements. Even so loyal a subject as the late Dr. Annie Besant was interned for three months under this Act. India demanded Home Rule. Political agitation reached the highest point in July and August 1917. In July 1917 was also published the report of the Mesopotamian Commission which created a stir. The Commission condemned the conduct of the Mesopotamia operations by the Government of India, and thereby justified the Indian contention that the system of Government was out of date.

Mr. Montagu described the bureaucratic machine in India as "too wooden, too iron, too inelastic and too antediluvian to be of any use for the modern purposes, we have in view." Within a few weeks of this statement, Mr. Montagu became the Secretary of State for India. In August, 1917, he made, on behalf of the British Government, the famous declaration, promising India responsible government, with an instalment at once. He made a tour in India—the first of its kind—to study conditions on the spot. When the Montagu-Chelmsford Report appeared, Indian opinion, as a whole, was critical, but not hostile. Within a year, however, the whole political atmosphere underwent a complete change.

While the reforms were being hatched, the Viceroy hurried through his Council a repressive measure, notorious by the name of the Rowlatt Act. This set India afire and led to disturbances in various places. The cold brutality with which the agitation was suppressed in the Punjab, the shooting of people at Jallianwalla Bagh (Amritsar), the

proclamation of Martial Law and subsequent excesses by the military and the police created bitter resentment.

However, at the end of the year the Government declared an amnesty. This partially improved the political situation in the country. The Congress, in response to the earnest appeal of Mahatma Gandhi, resolved to work the new Reforms for what they were worth. The new year, however, brought no relief. The Punjab crime was white-washed, and on the top of it came the Sevres Treaty, which infuriated the Muslims. The Hindus and Muslims made common cause and Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non Co operation Movement.

Lord Reading (1921-26) succeeded Lord Chelmsford at this juncture. He, on arrival in India, expressed a desire to get close to the heart of India, and as a step in that direction held a conference with Mahatma Gandhi. But this did not lead to anything. The Government embarked on repression and Mahatma Gandhi was flung into prison.

The Prince of Wales visited the country about the end of 1921. 'I want to grasp your difficulties and to understand your aspirations', said His Royal Highness in his first speech on landing in Bombay. "I want you to know me and I want to know you." But he was shown a varnished India, nothing was presented in naked reality. The non co-operators absented themselves from the functions that were arranged to welcome His Royal Highness, and there were *hailals* throughout the country on the landing of the Prince in Bombay.

In 1923 a section of Congressmen decided to enter the Councils. At the very outset the Congressmen in the Assembly called upon the Government to convene a Round Table Conference to frame a new constitution for India but the demand was unheeded.

In the first year of Lord Reading's regime a violent disturbance broke out in Malabar leading to the loss of 3,000 Moplahs. The most tragic occurrence in this connection was the Moplah Revolt.

death by asphyxiation of about 70 prisoners, who were being conveyed by a railway train from the disturbed areas to Bellary



Lord Irwin

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading in 1926. His administration witnessed the non violent "revolt" of thousands of Indians, to which there is no parallel in the history of the world. A Royal Commission was appointed under the presidentship of Sir John Simon to enquire into the working of the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms. Not a single Indian was appointed on this Commission. This caused widespread resentment among political-minded Indians, most of whom decided to have nothing to do with the All British Commission.

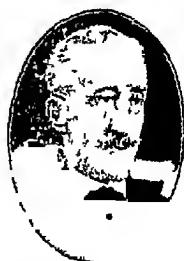
When Sir John Simon arrived in Bombay he was greeted with black flags and cries of "Go back Simon". At some places visited by the Commission the police had to disperse crowds by *lathi* charges. Lala Lajpat Rai was injured as a result of a *lathi* charge at Lahore. The Congress, which met in Calcutta, gave the Government a year's notice to the effect that if India was not accorded the status of a self-governing Dominion the Congress would declare for Independence. Lord Irwin proceeded on four months' leave to England and conferred with the British Government. He came back and announced that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India. The promise was undated and indefinite, but it made a deep impression on Indians, for it was accompanied by the offer of a Round Table Conference, which the people had long been demanding in vain. Mahatma Gandhi, who was invited by the Viceroy, decided to ask only one question. If he accepted the offer of the Conference might he have in advance, an assurance, at least a private assurance, that the Labour Government, then in office, would enter the conference resolved to frame a Dominion constitution *albeit* with transitory safeguards? The pledge was not given. Then came a year of struggle. Gandhi launched his non violent revolt or "War of love" as he called

it Thousands joined him Even women and children flocked round him "Thousands of women, many of good family and high educational attainments, suddenly emerged from the seclusion of *pardah*, in order to join Congress demonstrations and assist in picketing" (*India in 1930 31*)

The Viceroy promulgated about nine Ordinances About 60,000 persons were imprisoned, Congress and allied organizations were declared unlawful, and there were numerous *lathi* charges But the movement continued on Meanwhile the First Round Table Conference met in London in November 1930 Then came a happy change Lord Irwin, addressing the Assembly in January, 1931, said — "However mistaken any man may think him to be and however deplorable may appear the results of the policy associated with his name, no one can fail to recognise the spiritual force which impels Mr Gandhi to count no sacrifice too great in the cause, as he believes, of the India he loves' This was followed by the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues Lord Irwin summoned the Mahatma to the Viceroy's House, discussed the situation with him, and they came to terms An agreement was signed on 4th March 1931 between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin The Congress called off the civil disobedience movement and the Viceroy repealed the Ordinances and released political prisoners Lord Irwin left India in peace when he retired in April 1931

Lord Willington succeeded Lord Irwin The Second Round Table Conference met in London Gandhi went to England He was received with respect and affection by the people of England but the Conference failed to satisfy India's demand And then followed another fiery ordeal Mahatma Gandhi landed in Bombay on

December 28 and was arrested on January 4 The Viceroy promulgated four Ordinances in one single day to repress the Congress The Ordinances were renewed for another 6 months, being replaced at



Lord Willington

the end of the year by more permanent legislation. Along with the reign of repression, constitutional talks were continued. Another Conference was held in London in November 1932 and the British Government published a White Paper containing their constitutional proposals for India in March 1933. The White Paper created no enthusiasm amongst the people yearning for freedom and self government.

A most stirring event occurred in the history of mankind during Lord Willingdon's regime. Mahatma Gandhi, who was then a prisoner in Poona, after giving notice to the Government, embarked on a "fast unto death" on September 20, 1932. The fast was undertaken as a protest against the British Government's granting separate electorates to the Hindus of the depressed classes. Gandhi resisted separate electorates because in the establishment of separate electorates, he said, he sensed the injection of a poison

Gandhi's Fast unto
Death

that was calculated to destroy Hinduism while doing no good to the depressed classes. On hearing the news of Mahatma's terrible decision leaders dashed to Poona, held urgent consultations and on the fifth day of the Mahatma's fast the caste Hindus and the depressed classes came to a settlement, which was accepted by the British Government and the separate electorates for the depressed classes were done away with. Finding his countrymen slow in carrying out the liberation movement for the depressed classes, he launched on another fast in May, 1933, for 21 days. By passive resistance and fasting Gandhi has blown up the barriers of centuries and inaugurated a new era of social reform in India. Gandhi today is out of prison, touring the country, preaching the cause of the Harijans, 'the beloved of God', as he loves to call the depressed classes.

In 1934 a great calamity befell India in the shape of an earthquake, which devastated the province of Bihar. Property worth crores of rupees was destroyed and thousands of people lost their lives.

DICTIONARY OF EVENTS

— 0 —

Setting forth in Chronological Order the Leading Events in the History of India

— 0 —

India touches acknowledged history 3,000 years before Christ. But in the record of the years here set down, it has only been possible to begin with 2,000 B.C. Only principal events in India's history have been mentioned but the record is fairly complete being brought up to the date of going to press.

B C

- 2000 Vedic Age—women enjoy full freedom
- 1400 Epic Age (1400-1000)
- 1000 Rationalistic Age, Year divided into 12 months, to adjust the lunar with the solar year, a thirteenth month was added every third year
- 600 Darius of Persia invades Hindustan
- 563 Birth of Lord Buddha
- 522 Lord Buddha begins his preaching
- 477 Death of Lord Buddha
- 327 Alexander's invasion
- 269 Coronation of Asoka
- 260 Rationalistic Age Ends.
- 250 Asoka resolves to abstain from conquest by force
- 246 Conversion of Ceylon to Buddhism by the son of Asoka
- 224 Death of Asoka
- 224 Andhra Kingdom

A D

- 57 Vikramditya Samvat (Era) begins.
- 68 Jews fleeing from Rome's persecution, take refuge in Malabar
- 200 Christianity in Malabar
- 320 Rise of Guptas

- 100 Buddhism enters Korea
- 552 Buddhism in Japan
- 606 King Harsha ascends throne
- 650 Famine
- 711 Muhammadans arrive in Sind
- 717 Arrival of Parsis at Sangan, 60 miles away from Bombay
- 788 Birth of Shankaracharya
- 986 Muslim invasion under Ghazni
- 1181 Advent of Mohamed Gori
- 1206 Kutub ud din founds Slave Dynasty (1206 1210)
- 1230 Kutub Minar completed
- 1233 Famine
- 1236 Riasath Begum ascends throne and issues a few rare coins
- 1290 House of Khilji comes to power (1290 1320)
Khilji Alauddin establishes horse and foot post
- 1320 The Tughlak Dynasty (1320 1388)
- 1346 Vijayanagar founded Famine all over Hindustan, very severe in Deccan, Emperor Mohamed unable to obtain the necessaries for his household
- 1317 Brahman Kingdom founded
- 1398 Timur's invasion
- 1413 Gujarati Poet Narsingh Mehta born
- 1414 House of Sacks (1414 1450)
- 1451 Lodhi Ruk commences at Delhi (1451 1526)
- 1460 Birth of Guru Nanak
- 1498 Vasco de Gama arrives in India
- 1526 First Battle of Panipat, Babur proclaimed Emperor of Delhi, Mughal rule commences
- 1539 Humayun driven from India by Sher Shah
- 1542 Birth of Akbar at Amarkot
- 1548 Birth of Ekanath, the Maratha Saint
- 1555 Humayun returns to India and recovers his throne
- 1556 Akbar's Coronation, Second Battle of Panipat.

- 1563 Rani Durgavati of Gondwana, after putting up a noble defence against the Mughal Army, stabbed herself to death
- 1585 Chand Bibi's heroic defence of Ahmednagar
- 1594 Arrival of Dutch traders in India
- 1600 East India Company formed
- 1601 Adi-Granth completed
- 1604 Arrival of merchants of France
- 1605 Death of Akbar
- 1608 Birth of Tukaram, the celebrated Maratha poet
- 1613 Jahangir opens the gates of India to English trade
- 1623 Death of Tulsī Das
- 1627 Shivaji's birth Death of Jahangir Shah Jahan becomes Emperor of Delhi
- 1660 Famine in the Deccan and Gujrat
- 1648 Shivaji secures Fort of Torna
- 1650 Shivaji secures possession of Kalyan
- 1657 Outbreak of civil war amongst Shah Jahan's sons
- 1658 Shah Jahan imprisoned Aurangzeb proclaimed "Badshah" outside Delhi
- 1661 Bombay ceded by Portuguese to the English, Famine in Mughal dominions
- 1666 Death of Shah Jahan Shivaji imprisoned at Mughal Darbar, but he escapes
- 1674 Shivaji assumes the title of Maharaja
- 1675 Ninth Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur martyred
- 1680 Death of Shivaji
- 1686 East India Company aims at territorial power
- 1690 Foundation of Calcutta by Charnock, English Company fined by Aurangzeb
- 1696 Granth completed
- 1700 Tarabai assumes charge of Maratha affairs after the death of her husband, Raja Ram Great quantities of Indian calicoes find much favour in England but local merchants get alarmed and Parliament passes an Act prohibiting their use in England
- 1707 Death of Aurangzeb and decline of Mughal power

- 1708 Guru Gobind Singh killed by a Pathan
- 1712 Death of Bahadur Shah, Seventh Mughal Emperor
- 1716 Banda Buragi put to death by the Mughals
- 1719 Mughal Emperor concedes to the Marathas the right of levying *chauth*
- 1721 Violent earthquake near Ganges, 3 lakhs perish
- 1725 Mahi added to French dominions
- 1730 First Freemason's lodge opened
- 1739 Nadir Shah's invasion, Downfall of Portuguese in India
- 1744 War between English and French
- 1746 French take Madras
- 1749 War between French and English
- 1751 Siege of Arcot
- 1754 Peace restored between rival foreign companies.
- 1757 Battle of Plassey
- 1758 Clive appointed Governor
- 1760 Battle of Wandiwash, French defeated
- 1766 Bengal officers' mutiny The Nizam grants the Northern Sarkars to the English
- 1769 East India Co desires its people in Bengal to encourage production of raw silk and discourage manufacture of fabrics First Mysore war, Hyder Ali dictates peace to the English
- 1770 Hyder Ali defeated by Marathas, First Joint Stock Bank opened Famine in Bengal
- 1773 Regulating Act passed
- 1774 Raja Ram Mohan Rai born
- 1776 Lord Pigot arrested by a majority of the Madras Council
- 1780 "Hickey's Gazette", the first newspaper in India, published Birth of Ranjit Singh, Act passed placing Governor General beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- 1782—First Educational Institution opened by British in Calcutta, Hicky, editor of the first paper in India, jailed, Death of Hyder Ali
- 1783 Fox's India Bills
- 1784 Pitt's India Act passed

- 1789 First newspaper in Bombay called 'Bombay Herald' published, Kalidas's celebrated drama of Shakuntala translated in foreign languages.
- 1793 Permanent Revenue Settlement Act.
- 1795 Death of Ahilya Bai Holkarni
- 1799 End of Fourth Mysore War and death of Tippu
- 1802 Treaty of Bassein
- 1803 Great fire at Bombay
- 1804 Bengal State Offences Regulation, providing for declaration of Martial Law passed
- 1806 Vellore Mutiny
- 1813 Indian cotton manufactures subjected to burdensome duties in England
- 1817 Last Maratha War
- 1818 Completion of Bombay Presidency, First Vernacular newspaper published in India *Letters de Cachet* instituted, Regulation passed authorising the Executive to deport persons without trial
- 1820 Indigenous Tea plant discovered in Assam
- 1823 The Governor-General of Bengal appointed Governor-General of India
- 1824 Count Elphinstone's minute on education published Dayananda Saraswati, founder of Arya Samaj, born
- 1826 First Burmese War
- 1828 Brahmo Samaj opened
- 1829 Widow burning prohibited Re-marriage of Hindu widows legalised
- 1830 First temple of Brahmo Samaj opened
- 1834 Coorg annexed by British
- 1835 Act passed requiring registration of printers (prior to this all printing of books and papers was subject to licences by Governor-General in Council)
- 1837 Great fire in Surat, First Public Post Office opened
- 1839 Death of Ranjit Singh
- 1843 Sind taken by British
- 1845 First Sikh War
- 1848 Second Sikh War

- 1849 Punjab annexed by British
- 1851 First Telegraph line opened in India
- 1852 Lower Burma annexed
- 1853 First Railway, 20 miles in length, opened between Bombay and Thana English education introduced Bengal placed in charge of a Lieutenant Governor
- 1854 Postal Stamps issued Department of Public Instruction established Sir Charles Wood's despatch on education, First meeting of Legislative Council
- 1855 E I Ry opened, Public Works Department organized
- 1856 Annexation of Oudh Bombay lighted with gas
- 1857 Outbreak of Mutiny, Mughal Emperor sent to Rangoon as State prisoner Universities established
- 1858 Assumption of government of India by the Crown Indian Navy abolished
- 1866 Indian Councils Act, the Governor General invested with power to issue Ordinances having the force of Law for 6 months
- 1867 Terrible famine in Orissa resulting in deaths of about ten lakhs of people
- 1867 Registration of Books Act passed
- 1868 Martial Law proclaimed in Cuttack
- 1869 Birth of Mahatma Gandhi
- 1873 Martial Law proclaimed at Malerkotla (Punjab), Primary education system inaugurated Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair
- 1874 Famine in Bihar Fall of stones from the sky at Jhung and Kairpur Bombay Port Trust established
- 1875 Gaikwar of Baroda deposed Arya Samaj founded Factory Commission appointed Prince of Wales (late King Edward) visited India
- 1876 Railway Conference instituted
- 1877 Famine, deaths estimated at 5 millions Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India

- 1878 Second Afghan War, Dhond-Manmad Railway opened Vernacular Press Act passed Arms Act passed Repeal of Import Duty on Manchester goods
- 1879 Army Commission appointed, First Factory Act passed
- 1880 First national school founded at Poona Famine Commission appointed
- 1881 Mysore State Railway opened
- 1882 Vernacular Press Act abolished, Import Duty on cotton goods abolished Col Olcott buys Adyar for the Theosophical Society
- 1885 Indian National Congress founded Burmese War Local-Self Government Act passed
- 1886 Fortress of Gwalior returned to Scindia Educational Department divided into (a) Imperial Education Service (b) Provincial Education Service (c) Subordinate Education Service
- 1887 Queen Victoria's Jubilee
- 1889 Japanese merchants come to Bombay to buy Indian cotton
- 1891 The Age of Consent Bill passed Chief Commissioner of Assam murdered
- 1892 Indian Councils Act New Factory Act.
- 1893 Mints closed to free coinage of silver, Maharaja of Baroda begins his first experiment in the matter of introducing free and compulsory education in his State
- 1894 Dadabhai Navroji elected a member of Parliament Excise duties imposed on cotton goods manufactured in India
- 1895 Presidency Army system abolished
- 1896 Appearance of famine and bubonic plague, 173,000 deaths from plague recorded Excise Duty imposed on Indian cloth
- 1897 Natu Brothers arrested under Regulation III of 1818 Burma placed under Lieutenant-Governor, Plague and famine in Bombay
- 1899 Lord Curzon appointed Viceroy Famine in Marwar, one million men immigrate
- 1900 Gold Reserve Fund created

- 1901 North Western Frontier Province formed, Death of Queen Victoria
- 1902 First hydro electric scheme undertaken on the river Cauvery, Berar assigned to the British Government
- 1904 Universities Act passed, Co operative Credit Societies introduced Military Expedition to Tibet.
- 1905 Partition of Bengal, Boycott of British goods by Bengalis Servants of India Society founded, Heat Wave in Calcutta Lord Curzon resigns, Lord Minto appointed Viceroy Earthquake in Kangra district (Punjab)
- 1906 All India Muslim League founded, One anna nickel coin introduced Primary Education made compulsory throughout the Baroda State
- 1907 Seditious Meetings Act passed Congress split Indian agitation in S Africa Anti Colonisation agitation in the Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai deported Aruvindo Ghosh and others arrested, Tilak sentenced to 6 years' S I
- 1908 Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act (Samiti) and Explosive Substances Act passed Bomb thrown by a boy who had been dismissed for refusing to salute Lieutenant Governor of Bengal Mill riots in Bombay
- 1909 Morley Minto Reforms Separate electorates introduced Mr Jackson, District Magistrate of Nasik, murdered, Revolutionaries attempt at Ahmedabad to blow off the carriage of Lord Minto
- 1910 Press Act passed, Lord Hardinge appointed Viceroy Baroda library movement inaugurated Death of King Edward VII
- 1911 Bengal Partition annulled, Assam made a separate province Bihar and Orissa created a new Province Delhi made capital of India
- 1912 Lord Hardinge wounded by a bomb in Delhi
- 1913 Tagore awarded Nobel Prize for Literature, Bank Failures in Bombay Riot in Cawnpore
- 1914 Budge Budget riots, World War

- 1915 Defence of India Act. First Newspaper Exhibition held at Baroda
- 1916 University established in Mysore Home Rule Leagues founded Lord Chelmsford appointed Viceroy
- 1917 Import duty on cotton goods increased Mrs Besant interned Report of Public Services Commission published, Agitation against indentured labour Defence of India Force started Mr Montagu announces goal of British policy in India Two anna nickel coin introduced Secretary of State visits India
- 1918 Indian Academy founded Royal Mint established in Bombay Influenza breaks out all over India Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Reforms issued All-India Moderate Conference founded End of the World War
- 1919 Rowlatt Bill passed in teeth of strong public opposition, People start Stayagraha, Mahatma Gandhi arrested, Disturbances at several places, Punjab placed under Martial Law; Shooting at Jallianwala Bagh, Deportation of Mr. Horniman, Sir Sankaran Nair resigns Membership of the Executive Council as a protest against Government action in the Punjab, Tagore gives up his Knighthood War with Afghanistan Royal Proclamation, Amnesty to political prisoners
- 1920 Death of Lok Tilak Jail Committee's Report. Non-co-operation movement. Khilafat agitation, Trade Union Congress inaugurated Massacre of Akalis at Nankana
- 1921 Moplah outbreak, Reformed Government inaugurated Lord Reading appointed Viceroy, People subscribe one crore to Tilak Swaraj Fund, Huge bonfires of foreign cloth all over India The Prince of Wales' arrival, disturbances in Bombay; Lord Sinha's resignation of Governorship

- 1922 Press Act repeated Montagu's resignation
Mahatma Gandhi's arrest Feb Riots in Multan
Fiscal Commission's Report published Civil
Disobedience Enquiry Committee of the Con-
gress recommends abandonment of the boycott
of legislature, Swaraj Party of the Congress
formed, Satyagraha by the Sikhs at Gujra-
Bagh
- 1923 Racial Distinctions Committee's Report published,
Viceroy certifies Finance Bill Satyagraha at
Nagpur; Maharaja of Nabha dethroned and
Akali agitation for his restoration, Shiromani
Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee and Akali
Dal proclaimed unlawful assemblies, Sikh
leaders arrested Kenya agitation Swaraj
Party runs elections
- 1924 Mahatma Gandhi released from jail after
an operation for appendicitis, Riots at
Kohat. Gandhi observes 21 days' fast
owing to communal tension in the country
Bengal Ordinance promulgated, Non co operation
suspended Dyarchy suspended in the Central
Provinces Government grants protection to
Steel industry Third attempt to climb Everest
fails
- 1925 Lord Reading proceeds on leave and Lord
Lytton acts as Viceroy Sikh Gurdwara Bill
passed, Deaths of Mr Das and Sir Surendra
Nath Banerji Assembly and Provincial Councils
elect their own Presidents Currency Commis-
sion appointed The Maharaja of Indore abdi-
cates Khyber Railway opened, State takes
over the management of the E I R and G I P.
Railways
- 1926 Swarajists walk out of Legislatures on Govern-
ment's refusal to accede to the National Demand
Lord Irwin appointed the Viceroy Royal
Commission on Agriculture appointed Swami
Shraddhanand murdered Cotton Excise Duty
abolished M C C, visits India

- 1927 Government adopts 1-6 ratio Indian troops sent to China, Royal Commission on Reforms appointed. The King of Afghanistan arrives in India on his way to Europe Committee appointed to enquire into relations between the Indian States and the Paramount Power
- 1928 Simon Commission lands at Bombay, Hartals and black flag demonstrations all over India, Feb 3, Assembly votes in favour of the boycott of the Simon Commission, Feb 18 The ex-Maharaja of Nabha deprived of his title and interned at Kodaikanal Lord Sinha's death Satyagraha in Bardoli No-tax campaign in Poine, Insein and Tharrawaddy districts of Burma Indian Hockey Team's victorious tour of foreign countries Report of Cinematograph Committee published Nehru Committee publishes its report Lala Lajpat Rai wounded as the result of *lathi* charge at Lahore, Oct. 31 Lala Lajpat Rai's death, Nov 17 Mr Saunders, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Lahore, shot dead, Dec 18 All Parties' Convention meets in Calcutta and demands Dominion Status Congress meets in Calcutta, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding
- 1929 Royal Commission on Indian Labour appointed Riots in Bombay Mahatma Gandhi arrested in Calcutta, March 4 Wholesale arrests of Labour leaders, March 18, Two hundred persons arrested in Calcutta for burning foreign cloth First airmail arrives, April 6 Revolutionaries throw a bomb in the Assembly, April 8 The Viceroy promulgates "Public Safety Ordinance", April 13 Jatindranath Das, accused in Punjab Conspiracy case, died after 46 days' hunger strike, Sept. 13 Sarda's Child Marriage Bill passed, fixing the marriage age at 14 Lord Irwin announces Round Table Conference, Oct 31 Daring attempt to wreck

- the Viceroy's train, Dec 23 Congress meets at Lahore and declares in favour of independence
- 1930 Congress members of the Legislature resign in obedience to Congress mandate, Jan 7 Congressmen throughout India observe Independence Day, Jan 26 Gandhi sends his ultimatum to the Viceroy through an Englishman, Mr Reynolds, March 3, Gandhi begins his civil disobedience movement, March 12 Pandit Malaviya and seven Nationalists walk out of the Assembly, April 2 Gandhi breaks salt law, April 6 Military open fire at Peshawar, resulting in 22 deaths, April 24 Mr Patel, President of the Assembly, resigns, April 25 The Viceroy promulgates an Ordinance, reviving Press Act of 1910, April 28 The Viceroy promulgates an Ordinance for the trial of Lahore Conspiracy Case prisoners, May 2 Mahatma Gandhi arrested and interned in Yerawada Jail, May 4 Martial Law at Sholapur, May 15 Nationalist newspapers throughout India observe *hartal*, May 20 Simon Commission's recommendations published Martial Law at Peshawar, Aug 16 Inspector General of Police, Bengal, shot. Mutiny in Meerut prison, Aug 30 Eight persons, including Mr Joshi, Magistrate, killed in police firing in Bombay Presidency, Sep 26 Viceroy issues an Ordinance empowering the occupation of immovable property of associations declared unlawful The King opens the first Round Table Conference, Nov 12 Mr Simpson, Inspector General of Police, Bengal, shot dead, Dec 8
- 1931 Bhagat Singh and his two companions executed, March 23 Riots at Cawnpore Congress meets at Karachi, March 29 Lord Willingdon appointed the Viceroy, The Viceroy issues an Ordinance, relieving Government of responsibility to sell gold and sterling and three days from the 22nd to 24th September declared public holidays The Government decides

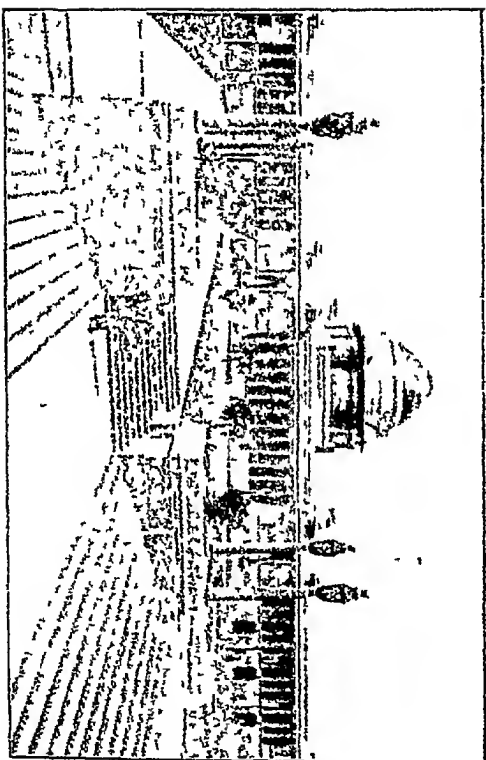
to link rupee to sterling, Sept 29 Press Bill passed, Foreign Relations Bill penalising publications calculated to interfere with the maintenance of friendly relations between His Majesty's Government and foreign Powers passed, Special Session of Assembly sanctions new programme of taxation and a cut in salaries, Commissioner of Dacca shot, Mr Stevens, District Magistrate of Tippera, shot at Comilla by two young Bengalee girls, Ordinance promulgated widening the scope of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act; Oct 29 Another Ordinance promulgated providing for speedier trial of terrorist offences, 2nd Round Table Conference Nov 27 An Ordinance promulgated to deal with agrarian situation in U P, Dec 14, Pandit Jawaharlal arrested, Dec 26 Ordinances applied to the North West Frontier Province and Khan Abdul Guaffar Khan and other leaders arrested, Dec 24 Disturbances at Kohat, Police open fire resulting in 14 killed and 30 wounded, Riots in Kashmir; The Viceroy promulgates Ordinance, to prevent the ingress of *Jathas* in Kashmir from British territory Gandhi returns from R. T C, December 28

1932 Mahatma Gandhi arrested, Jan 2 The Viceroy issues Ordinances to fight the Congress movement, Jan 4 A Bengali girl graduate Miss Bina Das, attempts to murder Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, Feb 6 Congress meets at Delhi despite ban, April 24 Communal Award, Aug 17 Gandhi goes on fast unto death, Sept 20 Another Round Table Conference in London Aden placed under the direct control of the Government of India

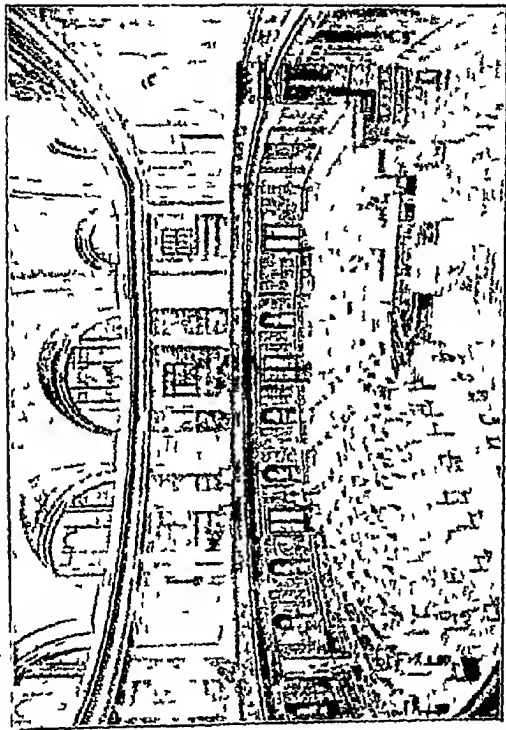
1933 George Bernard Shaw arrives in India, Mrs Gandhi arrested, March 17 British Scheme of Constitutional Reforms for India published as a White Paper, March 17 Congress meets in Calcutta leading to the arrest of about 500 persons, April 1 Mount Everest conquered by

all, April 3 Gandhi commences 21 days' fast, May 8 Mahatma Gandhi arrested on August 1 and released on August 23 District Magistrate of Midnapore murdered, Sept 2 M C C team arrive in India Gandhi decides to refrain from aggressive civil disobedience for one year, Sept 15 Dr Annie Besant's death, Sept. 20 Death of Mr V J Patel, Oct 22

1934—Indo Japanese Agreement, Jan 5 Earthquake causes havoc in Bihar and Nepal, Jan 15



The Viccoy's Ilcusc, New Delhi.



The Assembly Chamber, New Delhi

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

Constitutional History.

"There is no use for pronouncements that are not fulfilled, there is no use for pronouncements which take geological epochs to fulfil"—Mr Montagu in the House of Commons

In 1858 the British Government took over the Government of India from the East India Company. The change was announced by a proclamation, issued in the name of Queen Victoria, assuring the people that

"Our subjects of whatever race or creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity to discharge"

Lord Lytton, on the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress, on 1st January 1877, said

"You, the natives, of India, whatever your race and whatever your creed, have a recognised claim to share largely with your English fellow-subjects, according to your capacity for the task, in the administration of the country you inhabit. This claim is founded on the highest justice"

On August 20, 1917, Mr Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, said

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire

They have decided that substantial steps be taken as soon as possible '

Mr Montagu assured that the transference of power from the bureaucrats to the people would be real and substantial

"It must be definite and concrete. You must transfer the power from officials to people. You must make a beginning and you must go on doing it. That is what is meant by progressive realisation of responsible Government in constitutional history."

The present constitution was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, who, on behalf of His Majesty the King, used these words

"For years—it may be for generations—loyal Indians have dreamt of Swaraj for their Motherland. Today you have the beginning of Swaraj within my Empire, and the widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy."

In the Revised Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General, on 15th March 1921 it was stated

"For above all things it is our will and pleasure that the plans laid down by our Parliament may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions."

Lord Irwin, as Viceroy, speaking in 1929, in opening the Indian Legislative Assembly, said

"I tell this Assembly again and through them India, that the Declaration of 1917 stands and will stand for all time as the solemn pledge of the British people to do all that can be done by one people to assist another to attain *full, national, political status*, and that the pledge so given will never be dishonoured."

"And as actions are commonly held more powerful than words, I will add that I should not be standing before you here to-day as Governor-General if I believed that the British people had withdrawn their hands from that solemn covenant."

The Ilwín Declaration, made on the authority of the British Cabinet, explicitly reaffirmed that it was

"Implicit in the Declaration of 1917 that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is *the attainment of Dominion Status*"

The Crown assumed the Government of India in 1858 and three years later the Indian Councils Act was passed. The Council of the Governor-General was enlarged, but its powers were diminished. "The members", says Ilbert, "had shown what was considered an inconvenient degree of independence by asking questions as to, and discussing the propriety of, measures of the Executive Council of the Government." Accordingly the power of asking questions was taken away from them and no motion might be made without leave, unless it had reference to some measure actually introduced. The Act of 1870 gave further powers to the Governor-General to overrule his Council. The Act of 1892 enlarged the Legislative Councils and introduced some sort of franchise.

Next followed the Morley-Minto Reforms in 1909. The Legislative Councils were enlarged, but the element of responsibility was entirely lacking. A resolution carried was as good as a resolution lost, for it was not binding on the executive and all the animated discussion in a Council served only the purpose of letting out a quantity of extra steam.

Then came the great European War. British politicians boasted that the War was being fought for democracy and self-determination. India was assured that the policy of His Majesty's Government was "to establish responsible government in this country." Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State, came to India to consult the men on the spot. He, with the assistance of Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, drafted a report which was the basis of a Bill which was passed by Parliament in 1919.

The Act of 1919 provided only a slow eighteenth century coach, "unworthy for England to offer, and disgraceful for

India to accept" Simla, the head and front of the bureaucratic system, was left unreformed. Dyarchy was introduced in the provinces, but those who served as Ministers gradually came to realize that the Governor had the kernel while they had the shell. India was denied the right of self-determination, for the preamble to the Act made the astounding claim that the time and manner of each advance was to be determined only by Parliament, "upon whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples."

The new Government came into force in 1921, and in the same year those who entered the Councils urged its revision. In February 1924 the Assembly again urged the Government to have the Act revised.

Muddiman Committee with a view to establish responsible Government and for that purpose to call a Round Table Conference to frame a new constitution. The Government took no action on this. They, however, appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Home Member (Sir Alexander Muddiman) to investigate the feasibility and desirability of securing remedies for defects connected with the working of the Government of India Act but consistently with the policy, structure, and purpose of the Act.

The Committee issued its report in two parts. The minority pronounced Dyarchy a failure. "The only cure," they asserted, "is to replace Dyarchy by responsible unitary Government in the provinces, and there must be simultaneous introduction of responsible Government in the Centre in respect of the entire civil administration, the Army and Foreign and Political portfolios being reserved in the hands of the Viceroy." The majority felt unconvinced that Dyarchy had failed. "If recently in some of the provinces it has not achieved the expected measure of success, it is, because it was not worked on the lines and in the spirit which was intended", they said. The late Sir Muhammad Shafi, one of the signatories to the majority report, later declared that but for the official convention, he would have signed the minority report.

The Government brought forward a resolution in the Assembly in favour of the acceptance of the principle underlying the National Demand.

majority report Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Swaraj Party, moved the following amendment to be substituted for the original resolution —

This Assembly, while confirming and reiterating the demand contained in the resolution passed by it on February 18, 1924, recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to take immediate steps to move His Majesty's Government to make a declaration in Parliament of the following fundamental changes in the present constitutional machinery and administration of India

(a) Revenues and all property vested in or arising or accruing from property or rights vested in His Majesty under the Government of India Act 1858, or the present Act, or received by the Secretary of State in Council under the said Acts, shall hereafter vest in the Governor-General-in-Council for the purposes of the Government of India

(b) The Governor-General-in-Council shall be responsible to the Indian Legislature and subject to such responsibility shall have power to control the expenditure of the revenues of India and make such grants and appropriations of any part of those revenues or of any other property, as is at present under the control or disposal of the Secretary of State for India in Council, save and except the following, which shall, for a fixed term of years, remain under the control of the Secretary of State for India, (1) Expenditure of the Military services up to a fixed limit; (2) Expenditure classed as political and foreign, (3) Payments of all debts and liabilities hitherto lawfully contracted and incurred by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on account of the Government of India

(c) The Council of the Secretary of State for India shall be abolished and the position and function of the Secretary of State for India shall be assimilated to those of the Secretary of State for self-Governing Dominions, save as otherwise provided in Clause (b)

(d) The Indian Army shall be nationalised within a reasonably short and definite period of time and Indians shall be admitted for service in all arms of defence and for that purpose the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief shall be assisted by a Minister, responsible to the Assembly

(c) The Central and Provincial Legislatures shall consist entirely of members elected by the constituencies formed on as wide a franchise as possible.

(f) The principle of responsibility shall be introduced in all branches of administration of the Central Government, subject to transitional reservation and residuary powers in the Governor General in respect of the control of military, foreign and political affairs, for a fixed term of years provided that during the said fixed term the proposals of the Governor General in-Council for appropriation of any revenues or moneys for military or other expenditure, classified as "defence," shall be submitted to the vote of the Legislature but that the Governor General in-Council shall have power, notwithstanding the vote of the Assembly, to appropriate, up to a fixed maximum, any sum he may consider necessary for such expenditure and in the event of a war to authorise such expenditure as may be considered necessary not exceeding the maximum fixed.

(g) The present system of Dyarchy in the Provinces shall be abolished and replaced by unitary autonomous responsible Governments, subject to the general control and residuary powers of the Central Government in inter-Provincial and All India matters.

(h) The Indian Legislature shall, after the expiry of a fixed term of years, referred in clauses (b) and (f) have full powers to make such amendments in the constitution of India from time to time as may appear to it necessary or desirable.

This Assembly further recommends to the Governor General in-Council that necessary steps be taken (a) to constitute, in consultation with the Legislative Assembly, a Convention, Round Table Conference or other suitable agency, adequately representative of all Indian, European and Anglo-Indian interests to frame, with due regard to the interests of minorities, a detailed scheme based on the above principles, after making such inquiry as may be necessary in this behalf, and to place the said scheme for approval before the Legislative Assembly and submit the same to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute.

The amendment was passed by a majority but was rejected by the Government.

In March 1926, on the refusal of the Government to accede to the National demand, the Swarajists Walk Out. The Swaraj Party walked out of the Assembly and the Provincial Councils. "After having subjected generations of the people to a long continued process of emasculation," declared Pandit Motilal Nehru, in the course of a statement in the Assembly, "Government took cruel delight in reminding them that they were helpless and could not enforce their rights like free men." "But however much we may be enfeebled in body," said Pandit Motilal, "our soul, tormented as it is, has never been and will never be killed." The Swarajists had offered their co-operation to the Government, but what the Government had done to deserve it was that it had repeatedly flouted the opinions of the House. "We know the great power that this Government wield. We know our own weakness. We know that in the present state of the country, rent as it is by communal discord and dissensions, civil disobedience, our only possible weapon, is not available to us at present. But we know also that it is equally unavailing to us to remain in this Legislature and in the other Legislatures of the country any longer. We go out in all humility with the confession of our failure to achieve our object in this House on our lips. There is no more use for us here. We go out into the country to seek the suffrage of the electorates once more."

The President regretted the circumstances which had necessitated the withdrawal of the Swarajists. In his opinion the House had ceased to be representative as contemplated by the Government of India Act and it was for the Government to consider how long they should allow the House to function. The President, however, advised Government to bring only such business as was necessary for the administration of the country and to avoid controversial matters. It was for the Chair to see that things were not done to the prejudice of the people of the country and he could, if the occasion demanded it, proceed in two ways, namely adjourn the House or refuse to put a motion to the vote. The President hoped that Government would conduct their business in such a way as not to render it

necessary for him to adopt either course. After these remarks the President adjourned the House.

When the House met the next day, the President observed that his remarks on the previous day had been taken by several non-official members as a reflection on them and he assured them that he had never meant to cause any reflection on them. The Chair had merely intended to emphasise that the Government should not take advantage of the numerical weakness of the representatives of the people in the Assembly and bring forward measures of a highly controversial character, except such as were necessary for the discharge of their responsibility and the carrying on of the administration. The President added that on reflection he felt that the Chair should not have made reference to its power or used language which might perhaps be construed as a threat to the Government.

The people had been demanding a Round Table Conference, but on the 8th November 1928 the Government announced the appointment of a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Sir J. Simon, from which Indians were excluded. The late Lord Birkenhead, justifying this extraordinary procedure in the House of Lords on November 24, said if Indians were appointed on the Commission he would have had to select a Brahmin, a non-Brahmin, a Mahomedan, a Sikh and a Christian member as well as a member of the depressed classes. Then there were the aborigines, the cotton trade and the Indian Civil Service, making a Commission of 18 to 20 people who would inevitably submit separate and conflicting reports which could not guide Parliament.

But the people held that the cure for communalism was Swaraj. "Canadian Precedent" was Swaraj. "Subjection is the desolating cause of divisions" they said. "When," they pointed out, "Lord Durham visited Canada there were two communities at logger heads, scrambling for the crumbs of privilege. Blind to the instigation of foreign authority and debilitating influence of subjection, the two communities fought ferociously with each other. Even school children quarrelled as English and French

The two people shunned all chances of social intercourse, and separate places had to be allotted for the two communities at an agricultural show. Lord Durham had the honesty to confess that the system of Government had been based on the policy of perpetuating that very policy of the separation of races and encouraging those very notions of conflicting nationalities which it ought to have been the chief care of the Government to check and extinguish. The sores were healed only when Canada was granted self government.

When the Simon Commission came to this country, it was greeted with the cries of "Simon Go Back." No politician, statesman or association of any standing in the country appeared before it. However, the appointment of committees by the Provincial Councils was secured by the use of official blocs to co-operate with the Commission. A Central Committee was appointed to represent the Indian Legislature. The Assembly voted in favour of non-co-operation with the Commission. But the Viceroy flouted it and nominated some of its members on the Central Committee. However before the Commission's Report was published, the Government announced that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India and decided to call a Round Table Conference to consider constitutional proposals for India.

The Simon Commission published its report in 1930.

Simon Report It took no notice of the Government's new Declaration and went back to the Montagu Declaration of August 1917, placed its own interpretations on it and based its recommendations thereon. The report was published in two parts. The first volume was a survey packed with significant omissions and misleading statements. Even Professor Coatman, the late Director of the Government of India's Publicity Department, says—"The report is defective in the most important and dynamic of all the elements, which it should have portrayed. This element is the strength and historic and moral and racial bases of the Indian National Movement, which are not evaluated and appreciated as they should be in the report. Here is one of the fatal fruits of the boycott, for, had the Congress and other Nationalist leaders

participated in the work of the Commission it could hardly be doubted that this vital omission would have been repaired." The second part contained recommendations which fell far short of even the Moderate Party's demands. These foreshadowed First the separation of Burma, and, secondly, a number of changes in the constitution of India proper. Broadly, these may be summarised as the grant of a measure of independence to Local Governments. Measures were also proposed whereby representatives of the Indian States will join with representatives of British India for the discussion of matters of common concern in a "Council of Greater India," to be appointed not by Statute but by Royal Proclamation.

The Statutory Commission's scheme insisted that the constitution to be framed should be such as will not require to be revised and overhauled by external authority at stated intervals, but should contain within itself provision for adaptation by a process of natural growth, to meet new circumstances and changing conditions. The ideal of a Federation for All India was held up as one to be attained by degrees as the Feudatory States came to realise the desirability of entering into closer political relations with British India, and the reconstruction of the constitution of British India on a federal basis was advocated as an essential preparation towards that ultimate objective.

It was proposed that the Provinces should be provided with enlarged financial resources. Their Governments would no longer be "dyarchic," as under the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, but unitary, every member being required to accept joint responsibility for all acts of the administration. Ministers, whether chosen from the local Legislatures or not, were to be nominated by the Governor. The Commission recommended that reserve powers should be vested in the Governor for the protection of minorities and of the rights of the Services, and the carrying on of the Government in an emergency such as the breakdown, for any reason, of the normal arrangements, that the Legislatures should be enlarged, and the franchise basis widened.

Other recommendations of the Commission were that in the Central Government the "Legislative Assembly" should become the "Federal Assembly", the Council of State, or

Upper House, to continue, with its existing functions and constituent elements

The Commission further suggested that it may be desirable to treat the defence of India as a matter falling within the responsibility of the Governor-General (advised by Commander-in-Chief as at present) as representative of the Imperial Authorities instead of as a function of the Governor-General-in-Council in association with the Indian Legislature.

The Report was condemned by every body in India "Fit only for the scrap heap, "a constitutional monstrosity," "an unparallalled piece of political chicanery" were some of the comments of the Moderate Party in India "It is a dangerous document to put before a sullen India" said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The idea of the Round Table Conference originated with the Congress About 13 years ago the Assembly, on the motion of the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Congress leader, recommended to the Government to call a Round Table Conference The demand was reiterated by the Assembly about two years later "If there ever was a case for a Round Table Conference at which a perfect understanding could be reached, it was this", observed the Nehru Committee appointed in 1928 by the Congress to draw up a constitution for India "With the representatives of the Princes, of their people, of the British Government and of the people of British India assembled at such a conference, all difficulties could have been solved with mutual goodwill" In 1929 a Labour Government came into power in Britain and decided to call a Round Table Conference Three Round Table Conferences have since been held, but still India has not got a new constitution

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The First Round Table Conference met with a flourish of trumpets It was opened by His Majesty the King Emperor in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on November 12, 1930 But it met at an inauspicious moment. Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders, men

who could deliver the goods, were prisoners in His Majesty's gaols. The men, who attended the Conference, were the nominees of the Indian Government. Still some of them warned the British Government that India was resentful and constitutional reforms must be introduced immediately. Mr Jayakar said that what would satisfy India today would not satisfy her a year hence. "If India were given Dominion Status today the cry of Independence would die in a few months. If, on the other hand, we return empty handed it will be the surest way of raising in volume and intensity the cry of Independence." "No half-hearted measures or tinkering with the constitution would meet the case," warned the Maharaja of Bikaner. "India wants and is determined to achieve the status of equality—equality with the other free members of the British Commonwealth, equality which will give us Government not merely responsive but responsible to the popular voice," said Sir T. B. Saprú, who added that it would not do to grant provincial autonomy or anything of that kind, "unless you have with it a decided and clear change in the constitution of the Central Government. It must be made responsible to the Legislature."

The Round Table Conference came to an end on the 19th January 1931, without having solved the crucial problem before it, but with a promise by Prime Minister MacDonald to create an all India federation with all possible despatch. The Prime Minister said

"The view of His Majesty's Government is that responsibility for the Government of India should be placed upon Legislatures, Central and Provincial, with such provisions as may be necessary to guarantee, *during a period of transition*, the observance of certain obligations and to meet other special circumstances, and also with such guarantees as are required by minorities to protect their political liberties and rights

"In such statutory safeguards as may be made for meeting the needs of the transitional period, it will be the primary concern of His Majesty's Government to see that the reserved powers are so framed and exercised as not to prejudice the advance of India through the new constitution to full responsibility for her own government."



SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

A Second Round Table Conference met in October, 1931, under more suspicious circumstances than its predecessor. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Satyendra Nath Saraf were among the Indian delegates to this Conference. But while this Conference was sitting a general election took place and the Labour Government, which was responsible for summoning the Round Table Conference, was thrown out of office and a National Government with Mr. MacDonald as Premier, having an overwhelming Conservative following, came into power. The Conference dispersed with many problems still unsolved—some not even discussed. The two principal features of the Conference were the British Government's failure to express any definite views on any question of fundamental importance and the accentuation of inter-communal differences among the Indian delegates. The Conference dispersed with a farewell address from the Premier, who reaffirmed the Government's promise to introduce responsible government with all possible despatch. He announced that the North-West Frontier Province would be granted the same constitution as the other provinces and that committees would be appointed to complete the work of the Conference. India was grievously disappointed at the abortive character of the Conference.

COMMUNAL AWARD

After the Second Round Table Conference, the British Government published (August 17, 1932) their decision with regard to the various communal claims, urged in the course of the proceedings of the Conference. It was decided to continue separate communal electorates for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans for ten years, after which the communal electorates may be abolished with the assent of the communities affected. Special electorates were created for the depressed classes among the Hindus. A system of communal electorates was prescribed even for the special seats reserved for women in the new Legislatures, in spite of the Indian women's organisations having consistently opposed a communal division of their ranks. The communal electorates were defended by the Government

on the ground that the minorities required protection. The "Communal Award" was attacked by its critics mainly on the following grounds —

- 1 That it was calculated to set up permanent, irremovable statutory majorities on a religious basis in the legislatures,
- 2 That communal electorates had been set up in Bengal and the Punjab in utter disregard of the wishes of the minority communities (Hindus and Sikhs),
- 3 That the Europeans had been allotted seats in the legislatures greatly in excess of their population, and
- 4 That an attempt had been made to cut up the Hindu community into two warring camps by creating special electorates for the depressed classes

The last feature (4) of the Award was subsequently modified as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's historic fast in the Yeravda Jail

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Although the second session of the Round Table Conference was only adjourned until a Third Round Table Conference should be summoned, the British Government subsequently changed their views and decided to have no further Round Table Conference. Circumstances in India later caused them to alter their point of view and to summon a Third Round Table Conference. The Third Round Table Conference met in London in November 1932. It was a pocket edition of the previous Conferences. The number of the delegates was far smaller than that on the previous occasions. Neither the Congress nor the Nationalist Muslim Party were represented on it. No verbatim record of the Conference was kept, because the Premier said "the discussions would be in the nature of committee discussions". Unlike the previous conferences this Conference was wound up by the Secretary of State instead of by the Prime Minister.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

On March 18, 1933, the British Government published a White Paper containing their proposals for Indian constitutional reforms. The proposals envisage federation of the Provinces and the Indian States. No period is fixed within which the inauguration of the Federation is to be completed. The Federation will be brought into existence by the issue of a proclamation by the King. The proclamation will not be issued until Rulers of States, representing not less than half the States' population, agree to join the Federation, and both Houses of Parliament have presented an Address to His Majesty praying that such a proclamation be made. The establishment of a Reserve Bank is another condition precedent to the inauguration of the Federation.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority will be vested in the Governor-General. His salary and allowances will not be subject to the vote of the Legislature. The Administration will be divided into two parts: Reserved and Transferred. Defence, External Affairs and Ecclesiastical Affairs will be "Reserved" subjects and will be administered and controlled by the Governor-General. In the administration of the Reserved Departments the Governor-General will be assisted by three "Counsellors" who will be appointed by him. Other Departments, known as "Transferred" Departments, will be in charge of Ministers who will be appointed by the Governor-General from out of the largest party in the Legislature.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE—BI-CAMERAL.

The Upper Chamber or the Council of State will consist of a maximum of 260 members, of whom 100 will be *appointed* by the Rulers of the States. Of the British Indian members, 150 will be elected by provincial legislatures. Ten will be nominated by the Governor-General.

The Lower Chamber, or House of Assembly, will consist of 375 members, of whom 125 will be *appointed* by Rulers of States. The remaining 250 members will be representatives of British India. They will be directly elected.

IMPERIAL SERVICES

The Secretary of State's Council as such will be abolished but he will have a body of advisers (not less than three or more than six) nominated by himself

The Secretary of State will continue to recruit and control the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Police and the Ecclesiastical Department over the head of the Government of India. At the expiry of five years, after the inauguration of the new Constitution, a statutory enquiry will be held into the question of further recruitment

The control of Railways will be placed in the hands of a statutory Railway Board, which will be outside the authority of the Indian Legislature

PROVINCES

There will be 11 major provinces instead of 9 as at present (excluding Burma). The two new provinces are Sind and Orissa

The Executive Government will be vested in the Governor advised by Ministers. The Governor can overrule his Ministers

Legislature—Bi-cameral in three provinces (Bengal U P and Bihar), unitary in eight provinces

The Governor will have power to legislate by Ordinances

The strength of the Provincial Assemblies has been fixed as follows—Madras, 215, Bombay, 175, Bengal, 250, U P, 228, Punjab 175, Bihar, 152, C P, 112, Assam, 108, N W F P, 50, Sind, 60, Orissa, 60

The strength of the Upper Chambers in the provinces—Bengal 66, U P, 60, Bihar, 30

SPECIAL POWERS

The following are some of the special powers of the Governor General, which he will exercise on his own individual authority

He can issue Ordinances in emergencies

He can enact laws without the consent of the Legislature

He can obtain supplies without the consent of the Legislature

He can counteract an adverse vote of the Legislature

He can over rule his Ministers
 He can act independently of his Ministers
 He can withhold assent from Bills
 He can dissolve or prorogue a legislature

He shall have the power of intervention for the "protection of India's credit and financial stability"

The Provincial Governors will have various "special responsibilities", in respect of which they will be empowered to override the Ministers and the Legislature. They will also have the power of making and promulgating laws on their own authority without the consent of the Legislature.

BURMA

"The White Paper makes no mention of Burma. For some years past the British Forces, assisted by Burma Government officials, have been making propaganda in favour of the demand of a section of the Burmese people for the separation of their Province from India. A separate Burma Round Table Conference was, accordingly, held in November 1931, care having been taken to load it with ardent advocates of separation. After the Conference, the British Government offered a new Constitution to Burma in the event of its separation from India, and agreed to leave the question of separation itself to be decided by the Burma Legislative Council, after a general election to be held on that issue. The election, accordingly, took place in 1932, but to the chagrin of the "Separationists" and their British supporters, a large majority of "Anti Separationists" were returned and the British Government's offer was rejected. The newly elected Legislature refused to accept the Constitution offered by the British Government, and favoured entering into the proposed Indian Federation, with the right of secession at a future date, if it became necessary. The British Government have opposed federation on such terms"—*Pandit Pt. Motilal Nehru in "The World At a Glance"*

WHITE PAPER CONDEMNED

The White Paper constitution has been universally condemned. Some of the chief points of criticism of the White Paper are

(1) There is no date given for the inauguration of the Federation. Indeed, if India has to wait for the fulfilment of the conditions proposed in para 32 on p 17 of the White Paper it would be impossible to foreshadow the date of the beginning of the Federation.

(2) The White Paper does not make it clear that after a period of transition there will be complete responsible self-government in India.

It is probable that it will be found convenient, or even necessary, that the new Provincial Governments should be brought into being in advance of the changes in the Central Government and the entry of the States.

"Provisions will accordingly be required in the Constitution Act for the period, however short it may be, by which Provincial autonomy may precede the complete establishment of the Federation" (White Paper, para 13 p 9)

What the White Paper does not make clear is what is going to happen after the provincial governments are set up, and are working, if by any chance circumstances make it impossible to set up the Federation.

(3) The White Paper envisages *no period at the end of which* India can hope to have complete self-government, or the steps by which more responsibility for the conduct of the government of their country can gradually and automatically be transferred to Indians.

(4) There is no provision for enabling India to take over her own defence at any future date or for training her for that purpose.

(5) The recruitment to the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police is retained in the hands of the Secretary of State instead of being handed over to the Government of India as recommended by the First Round Table Conference.

(6) In the last Conservative Government an attempt was made to pass a Bill to remove the disqualifications of C S officials from acting as Chief Justices. That attempt was defeated, but in this White Paper another attempt is being made to allow I C S officials to be appointed as Chief Justices in the High Courts.

(7) The legislative powers given to the Governor General and the Governors are far greater than anything they have ever had in the past. Not only is there the power of the Governor General to make Ordinances, but, this power is now extended to Governors in the Provinces.

(8) Any Act passed by the Legislature in both Houses and assented to by the Governor General is, within 12 months, to be subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. There is no such provision in the Irish Free State Constitution. It was abolished for the other Dominions by the Statute of Westminster.

Of the vital departments of the Government of India, Army, Foreign Affairs and the Ecclesiastical Departments are to be absolutely reserved.

Finance is to be transferred, but subject to so many safeguards and restrictions that people cannot see any stage at which they will have effective control.

"The Indian Finance Minister will have control over only about 20 per cent to 25 p c of the total expenditure" says Major Graham Pole.

Railways are to be administered by a Statutory Railway Board and the Federal Legislature is to have only a general control over policy.

JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE

A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament was appointed to examine the White Paper and report to Parliament. The Committee started work in May, 1933, rose for two months in August and reassembled in October. When it finally dispersed in November it was unable to complete its work. It was, therefore, reappointed. The report of the Committee is not yet out. About 20 delegates were appointed by the Government to confer with the Joint Select Committee. The Committee examined 120 witnesses from India and Britain. About 20,000 questions were put by the Committee to various witnesses, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ th being put to Sir S. Hoare, the Secretary of State, who was in the witness box altogether for 75 hours in the course of 19 days. When the curtain was drawn the Indian delegates submitted a joint memorandum, suggesting important modifications in the White Paper. The memorandum was signed by every delegate excepting Sir

H. C. 11, the representative of the Europeans. The memorandum covers 37 foolscap sheets of typed matter.

JOINT MEMORANDUM

The signatories to the Memorandum consider that the Preamble to the Constitution Act should contain a definite statement that "the natural issue of India's constitutional progress is the attainment of Dominion Status".

The Indian public opinion has been profoundly disturbed by attempts made during the last two or three years to qualify the repeated pledges given by responsible ministers on behalf of His Majesty's Government. They consider that following the precedent of some of the Dominion constitutions a definite date, after the passing of the Constitution Act, should be fixed for the inauguration of Federation. They regret to note that, despite the insistent demands of the Indian delegates for greater control over the Army Administration and the promise contained in the Prime Minister's declaration that the reserved power will not be so framed and exercised as to prejudice the advance of India to full responsibility, the White Paper provisions relating to the Army actually make the position in some respects worse than it is.

The modifications which they suggest to the provision relating to defence are

(1) The Army Counsellor should be a non-official Indian.

(2) There should be a definite programme of Indianisation.

(3) The Treasury control should continue under the Finance Member and the Finance Department.

(4) All questions relating to Army policy and the annual budget should be considered by the entire Government.

(5) There should be a Statutory Committee of Indian Defence.

(6) The cost of defence should be substantially reduced.

(7) The Act should provide an assurance that the Indian army would not be employed outside India except for Indian defence.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

On the question of financial safeguards the signatories state they have analysed the debt position of India and three conclusions emerge from their analysis

(1) Five sixths of India's debt is covered by productive assets which are mainly State Railways and irrigation works

(2) The Internal rupee debt is nearly one half the sterling debt and in appreciable portion even of the latter is held by the Indian investors

(3) A considerable portion of the rupee debt is held by millions of small investors who are politically the most vocal section among whom the nationalist feeling finds expression in its most intense form

The significance of these conclusions is that any factor that affects the stability of India's finances and credit in England would have serious repercussions on India's internal credit

The signatories add that when attempts have been made to exploit the nervousness of the British investor for the purposes of political propaganda it is necessary to bring to the notice of the British public and of Parliament this fact that, if India had utilised the money which she contributed towards the expenditure of the Great War, namely 220 crores of rupees, to wipe out her sterling obligations, the sterling debt today would have been very small

They have no objection to the appointment of an Advisor to the Governor General for a limited period, but it should be made clear that he should not interfere in the ordinary day to day administration, that he should be the Financier approved by the Finance Minister and that his duty should be to advise the Governor General when he considered the financial stability or credit of the Federation in danger

The Committee is requested definitely to recognise by Statute India's freedom to regulate fiscal policy without any reservations or qualifications

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

Dealing with Commercial discrimination, the Memorandum indicates the lines whereon modification should be made. There is no objection to the general declaration as

to British subjects holding public offices or practising of any profession, trade or calling. A strong objection, however, is taken to any draft which makes it impossible for India to discriminate against the subjects of the Dominions and the Colonies which impose disabilities on Indian subjects.

The Memorandum refers to public services and expresses the view that no part of the White Paper proposals has caused more dissatisfaction in India than provisions relating to this subject.

According to the scheme the Secretary of State will continue to recruit on the present basis for two key services, namely, Civil Service and Police. This scheme is not in accordance with the recommendations of the Services Subcommittee of the Round Table Conference. The signatories consider that recruitment for the Central Services should be by Federal Government and for the provincial services by the Provincial Governments.

Finally the signatories express strong feeling that the Governors of the provinces should be selected from among public men in Great Britain and in India. The members of the Permanent Services in India should be excluded.

FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

After the Second Round Table Conference a Franchise Committee was appointed by the Prime Minister, under the chairmanship of Lord Lothian, to consider the question of franchise. The Committee submitted its report on the 3rd June 1932. The Committee ruled out adult franchise and recommended the extension of electorate from 7,000,000 to 36,000,00 persons, that is to say, from 5.4 to 27.6 percent of the total adult population. Wives of men who possess property qualifications are entitled to vote under the Committee's recommendations. The general effect of the extension of the franchise is that 14.1 percent of the population will be franchised.

PROPOSED ELEC T O R A T E

	Percentage to Total Population	Percentage to Total Adult Population
India	14.1	27.6
Bombay	17.1	31.5
Bengal	16	31.6
Madras	15.5	29
U. P.	15.5	29.7
Punjab	11.9	21.1
Behar and Orissa	7.3	17.9
Central Provinces	12.5	23.4
N. W. I. P.	9.9	20.1

NEW PROVINCES

The White paper proposes the creation of two new provinces—Sind and Orissa. Sind is at present a part of the Bombay Presidency, administered by a Commissioner. The Commissioner of Sind enjoys a status and authority much greater than the Commissioners of the other three divisions of the Bombay Presidency. His residence in Karachi is known as Government House. High Court of Bombay has no jurisdiction in Sind. The court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind is the highest court in Sind with appeal direct to the Privy Council.

The population of Sind amounts to 4,885,308 of which the Muslims form a majority who have been demanding its separation from Bombay. The principal arguments of those—including the Bombay Government,—who are opposed to separation are of a financial nature. It is argued that Sind is too small, both in area and population to support a separate Government. The Irwing—Harris Committee put the initial deficit of the separated Province at Rs. 110 lakhs per annum, rising to Rs. 144 lakhs in 30 years, excluding the Sukkur Barrage, the ultimate net return on which they estimated could not exceed Rs. 24 lakh per annum. The deficit after a term of years would be a little smaller but they thought that the deficit would never be wiped out. The Brayne Conference, which was convened in 1932, to discuss the means of overcoming the financial difficulties, reported that the initial deficit would

be about Rs 80½ lakhs, instead of Rs 110 lakhs as worked out by the Irving Committee. The Conference, however, saw very little scope for any substantial increase in the revenues of Sind nor did they see any possibility of saving money by retrenchment. The only hope of Sind balancing its budget is by a subvention from the Central Revenues of Rs 80½ lakhs, which, they say, would be required for some years to come after the separation.

ORISSA

Orissa is at present a part of the Province of Bihar and Orissa. It embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers. The population totals 5,300,398. This province also will not be able to stand on its legs. The report of the Committee, over which Sir Samuel O'Donnell presided, shows that the new province would start with an annual deficit of Rs 35 lakhs and this deficit will increase to Rs 41 lakhs by the fifteenth year. As in the case of Sind, resort to a Central subvention will become necessary. The Orissa Administration Committee has selected Cuttack as the provincial capital and suggested that Puri be treated as the summer headquarters for three months.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED

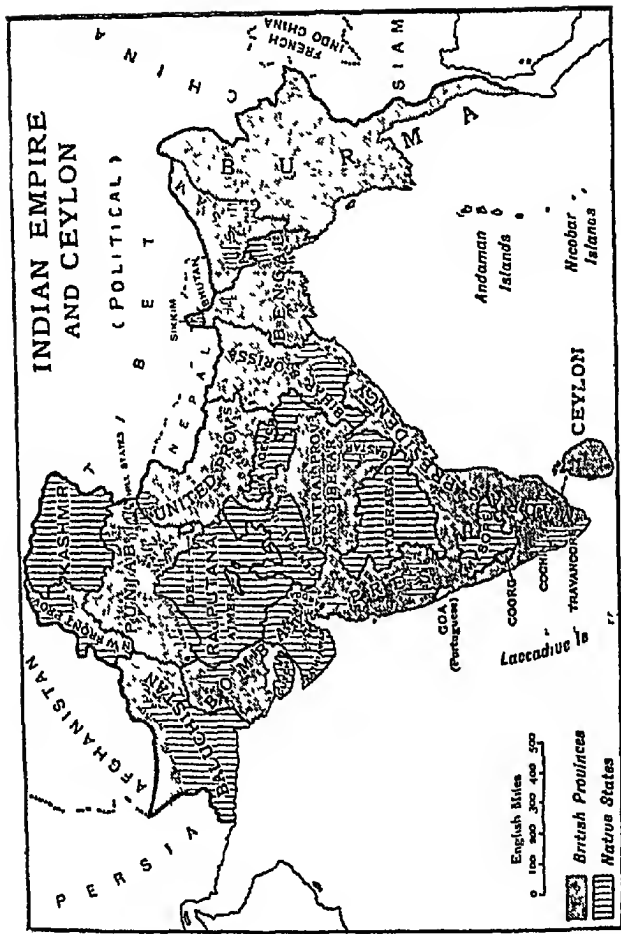
HOME GOVERNMENT

India has an area of 1,808,679 square miles. Of the total area 1,096,617 square miles or 61 per cent lie in British territory, while the Indian States cover an area of 712,508 square miles or 39 per cent. The total population is 352,837,778, the British territory containing 271,526,933 or nearly 77 per cent, and the Indian States 81,310,845 persons or over 23 per cent.

British India is governed in the name of the King of England. The Secretary of State as the King's Minister, has the complete control of all such Indian affairs as have not been delegated to authorities in India. There is a convention

only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement. The Secretary of State is responsible to Parliament, and goes in and out with party changes. He has the power to issue orders to various officials in India, including the Viceroy, and he can dismiss high officials. Any official who wilfully disobeys his orders or neglects to execute them will be guilty of a misdemeanour. He is paid out of the British Treasury, not from the Indian Revenues, as was the case till 1920. A long standing convention has laid down that the Secretary of State for India should be a man who has had previously no connection with this country.

The Secretary of State is assisted by a Council called the India Council. It consists of not less than eight and not more than twelve members as is determined by the Secretary of State. Half of these must have served or lived in India for at least ten years and at the time of appointment must not have been away from India for more than five years. They hold office for five years, but can be reappointed for a further period of five years for special reasons of public advantage. The members draw an annual salary of £1,200 each. The Indian members receive an annual allowance of £600 in addition. The members are not, however, entitled to pension. The Council is merely an advisory body. In many matters, the Secretary of State is independent of its control. There are, however, some special matters in which he must be guided by the vote of the Council. These matters are—(1) expenditure of the Indian revenues (2) changes in the salary, furlough and pension rules for India (3) appointment of Indians to the ICS, and (4) making temporary appointments to the Viceroy's Council. If the vote of the Council goes against him he cannot do anything. Thus the India Council can eventually interpose its veto on the Secretary of State, in respect of these four subjects, notwithstanding that the Cabinet which enjoys the confidence of Parliament itself may have directed him to do so.



The British Parliament is the supreme authority. It was by an Act of Parliament that Britain deprived the East India Company of its empire and assumed to itself the responsibilities and functions of the Company. It is the British Parliament that has framed rules for the governance of India by its agents. The same Parliament created the present constitution. Parliament sets up a Joint Standing Committee to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs.

Before 1920 the Secretary of State for India used to do also agency work for India, i.e. work in connection with the borrowing of money, purchasing of stores, entering into contracts, etc. Now he has been relieved of some of this work, which is delegated to a new official called the High Commissioner for India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The supreme authority in India is vested in the Governor General in Council, often styled the Government of India. They are under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, a British Minister, and are not responsible to the people of the country, its legitimate masters.

The Governor General is appointed by the King of England. He has been called and treated as Viceroy of India, though the title of Viceroy has no statutory basis. In him are placed the prerogatives of mercy and pardon. He has immense and various powers. He can make laws as valid as the laws of the legislature. He may, after a Bill is passed by the Legislature, refuse his assent, and can certify a Bill as passed, even when it has been rejected by the Legislature. To quote Mr Ramsay Macdonald: "He is the Crown visible in India, the ceremonial head of the sovereignty, the Great Lord."

The members of the Governor General's Council, six in number (or, if the Commander-in-Chief is included seven) are appointed by the Crown. At least three of them are recruited from the Indian Civil Service. In addition to three

such members there must be one who is a barrister or a pleader of a High Court. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place which the Governor General appoints. In practice it meets in Delhi and Simla.

The Governor General is bound to act according to the decisions of the majority in his Council in all matters excepting those which concern the "safety, tranquillity or interest of British India." In such cases he may over-rule his Council, but the objecting members have a right to note down the reasons for their disagreement and these have to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

Each member is in charge of a group of departments. But the Secretaries of the departments have direct access to the Governor-General, and if a Secretary so chooses he can take any file to the Governor-General and obtain his orders without the intervention of the Member.

The Central Government generally deals only with Central Subjects—those subjects which affect India as a whole or can be "efficiently administered" by a central authority, the other subjects being committed to Provincial Governments. The Governor General in Council, of course, retains unimpaired powers of control over Provincial Governments in their administration of Reserved subjects, but in "Transferred subjects" will only be competent to intervene when it is necessary to safeguard Central subjects or to decide questions where two or more Provinces are concerned or to safeguard the due exercise or performance of any powers and duties possessed by or imposed on the Governor-General in Council in regard to the High Commissioner, to the raising of loans by Local Governments or under Rules made by the Secretary of State.

The following is a list of more important of all India subjects—

- (i) Foreign Relations—relations with India States,
- (ii) Defence—army, navy, air force (iii), Communications—railways, posts and telegraphs, wireless, shipping, (iv) Public debts—currency, banking, insurance commerce, (v) Imperial Services, (vi) Changes in territories of Provinces, (vii) Census

Provincial subjects are —Police, Civil and Criminal Justice, Prisons, Assessment of Land Revenue, Education, Medical and Sanitary arrangements Buildings and Roads, Forests, Agriculture Industries, Religious Endowments, and control over Municipalities, District and Local Boards and Village Panchayats

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

British India is divided into 15 provinces for the purposes of administration. In ten of the provinces—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, the North West Frontier Province and Burma, the Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and one or more Ministers. The remaining five viz., Ajmere Merwara, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi and Andamans and Nicobar, are directly administered by Chief Commissioners, etc., who are technically mere agents of the Government of India.

The following table shows the names of the provinces and the system of Government prevalent therein —

Province	System of Government
1 Bengal	Dynasty—Governor in Council and Governor with Ministers
2 Bombay	"
3 Madras	"
4 U P	"
5 Punjab	"
6 C P	"
7 Burma	"
8 Assam	"
9 Bihar and Orissa	"
10 N W Frontier Province	"
11 Delhi	Chief Commissioner without a Council
12 British Baluchistan	Agent to Governor General
13 Ajmer Merwara	"
14 Coorg	Administered by Resident of Mysore with a Council
15 Andamans and Nicobar	Administered by Superintendent of Penal Settlement of Port Blair

The provincial executive in major provinces, as stated above, consists of two portions. The first half is the Governor working with Executive Councillors nominated by the Crown; the second is the Governor, working with Ministers appointed by him from among the elected members of the Provincial Legislature. The first half administers certain subjects known as "Reserved" and is responsible for them to the Central Government and ultimately to Parliament. The second half deals with the "Transferred" subjects.

The Transferred subjects are generally Education, Public Health, Agriculture, Local Divisions of Functions, Self-Government, Industries, Roads and Buildings, etc. The "Reserved" subjects are Irrigation, Land Revenue, Famine Relief, Administration of Justice, Police and Prisons, Public Services, Taxes and Loans, etc.

Criticising the divisions of the subjects, Sir K. A. Reddi, ex-Minister of Madras, says—
 Minister's Confessions "I am Minister of Development minus Forests, and you all know that development depends a good deal on Forests. I am Minister of Industries without Factories, which are a Reserved subject and Industries without Factories are unimaginable. I am Minister of Agriculture minus Irrigation. You can understand what that means. How can Agriculture be carried on extensively without Irrigation is rather hard to realize. I am also Minister of Industries without Electricity, which is also a Reserved subject. The subjects of Labour and Boilers are also Reserved. But these after all, are only some of the defects of the Reform scheme."

The Governors are appointed by the Crown. Their powers are large and extensive. They make rules for the carrying on of the business of the Government. It is the Governor who directs the whole machinery of the administration, both on Reserved and Transferred sides. He can override his Council in special cases. He has the power of interfering with the Legislature by disallowing or over-ruling interpellations, resolutions or bills.

The maximum annual salary of the Governors of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces is Rs. 1,20,000, but the personal staff of the Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay is much larger than that of the United Provinces. They have a Military Secretary, a Surgeon, a Private Secretary and a large number of A.D.C's. The Governors of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Bihar and Orissa have no Military Secretary and no Surgeon attached to their staff, and they have a smaller number of A.D.C's. The maximum annual salary of the Governor of the Punjab and of Bihar and Orissa is Rs. 1,00,000, of the C. P., Rs. 72,000, and of Assam, Rs. 66,000. The Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The members of the Executive Council are appointed by the Crown. The maximum number of the members is four. One at least of the members of the Council must be a person who, at the time of his appointment, has been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India. This provision has the effect of reserving at least one appointment for the Indian Civil Service. The Governor is bound by the decisions of the Council in ordinary matters, but can override them in special cases. The members of the Executive Council are ex-officio members of the Legislative Council. They are in charge of the administration of "Reserved subjects."

The Ministers are not appointed by the Crown. They are nominees of the Governor, selected by him from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The Councillors take precedence over the Ministers. The newest Executive Councillor is senior to the oldest Minister.

If the Council disapproves of the policy of a Minister, it can compel him to resign by voting "no-confidence" resolution and the Governor will then proceed to appoint another Minister. The Governor has final control over the Minister and can dismiss him. He has the power to interfere in his work, and if the Minister disagrees

with the Governor he may resign or the Governor may sack him. Then the Governor appoints another Minister. If the new Minister also disagrees and is supported by the Legislative Council or if no one from the elected members of the Legislative Council is willing to serve as Minister and act as the Governor desires, the Governor can dissolve the Council, and till a new Council is formed has the power to administer the "Transferred" subjects himself.

The Ministers, Secretaries are members of the I C S. Ministers and their Secretaries. They can see the Governor behind the back of the Minister and influence him before the Minister can present his case. In England the under-secretaries have no such rights.

The provinces are usually formed into Divisions under Commissioners and then divided into districts. There are about 273 districts. At the head of each district is an executive officer (Collector or Dy Commissioner). He is assisted by various officers, such as Police Superintendent, Civil Surgeon, Inspector of Schools, Superintendent of Jails, etc. Each district is split up into Tahsils or Talukas, which are in turn divided into jails and villages.

There are High Courts for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the Privy Council in England. The Central Provinces and Berar, the North-West Frontier Province, Coorg, Sind and British Baluchistan have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court.

PROVINCES

Madras—(Pop 47, 193, 602) With a coast line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras, at great expense. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, and coffee are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and the Madras and Southern Mahratta

Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 80 per cent of the people are Muslims. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam.

Bombay—The province (including Sind), contains 187,074 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 30,726,510. Eastern Sind is desert. About 76 per cent of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent Muhammadans. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula eastwards south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Karachi (Sind) is the terminus of the extensive North-Western Railway system.

Bengal—About 54.44 per cent of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway running north, and the Bengal Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, called "North Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902, form the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the west of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar and oilseeds. About 84.4 per cent of the population are the Hindus and 15 per cent Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of

Benares, the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly and Allahabad.

The Punjab occupies the N W angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on its vast irrigation canals. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oil-seeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. 57⁰/₁₀ of the population are Muhammadans, and 27⁰/₁₀ are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province.

Burma is the largest province, having a total area of 263,000 sq miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 14,667,146. Burmese and Shan-gale are the chief languages. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli and the Muttage, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China.

Bihar and Orissa—The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to draught. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Behar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 82⁰/₁₀ of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa.

Western Hindi and Oriya are the chief languages. The Railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal Nagpur.

The Central Provinces and Berar—The country is hilly and forest clad. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar lies to the north of Hyderabad, and was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears. In 1903 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi and most of the people are Hindus.

Assam—A range of mountains divides Assam into Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly workers for tea gardens.

North West Frontier Province was constituted a Governor's Province on April 18, 1932. Attached to the Province are the five trans border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

Ajmer Merwara lies within Rajputana. The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer Merwara and the chief executive and

judicial authority 78⁰/₁₀ of the people are Hindus Rajas
tham and Western Hindi are the chief languages

Coorg (area, 1,582 sq miles, pop 174,976),
was annexed in 1834 The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio*
Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial
authority

British-Baluchistan, consists largely of mountains
and sandy deserts and is sparsely populated A large
part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life In
religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the
chief language The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demar-
cated in 1806 To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway
runs to Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa The Khan of
Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about
£19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British
troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and
have the treaty right to occupy any other position

Delhi—This province (area, 593 sq miles, pop
636,246) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the
Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy
announced by H M the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar
in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its
seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi

The Andamans and Nicobars (area, 3,143,
sq miles, pop 29,463) form a chain of islands in the
eastern part of the Bay of Bengal Since 1858 Port Blair,
in South Andamans has been used as a penal settle-
ment Much valuable timber, worked by convict
labour is obtained The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due
south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British
in 1869 They comprise 19 islands The principal products
are coco nuts

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine
inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the
Madras Presidency in which they are included

INDIAN LEGISLATURES

The Indian Legislatures are not sovereign law making
bodies They are not sovereign because they cannot pass
laws affecting the Acts of British Parliament passed after
1860 and extending to British India, including the Army

and Air Force Acts. They cannot touch Acts of Parliament enabling the Secretary of State to raise money in England on behalf of the Government of India, and in general affecting any part of the written or unwritten constitutions of the United Kingdom or affecting the authority of Parliament or affecting the sovereignty of the Crown over any part of British India. They have to obey but cannot change the Act creating them. Besides these there are other subjects on which, though competent to pass laws, they cannot undertake legislation without the previous sanction of the Governor General. Nor have the Legislatures power to make any law empowering any court, other than a High Court, to pass a sentence of death on any of His Majesty's subjects born in Europe or the children of such subjects or abolishing any High Court, without the previous approval of the Secretary of State-in-Council. Besides, even so far as British India is concerned, the whole legislative authority is not centered in them. Apart from the omnipotent British Parliament, power is vested in Governor General to pass Ordinances independent of the legislature. These Ordinances have the force of laws for six months. The Governor General also issues Regulations for British Baluchistan, and other territories which have no legislative councils. The resolutions of the Legislative bodies are regarded as mere recommendations to the Government who can deal with them as carefully or as carelessly as they choose. The members of all legislative bodies in the country are exempt from serving as jurors or assessors and arrest and imprisonment for civil cases during the meetings of the Legislatures in question, and for periods of a week before and after such meetings. The members of both Houses enjoy freedom of speech when made on the floor of the House, and no member is liable in any court of law by reason of his speech or vote in the Chamber.

In place of the old Imperial Council there are now two bodies, the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The Central Legislature
Governor General is not a member either of the Assembly or of the Council of State, but he has the right to summon, address and dissolve a session. He has also the power to extend the term of either Chamber. The discretion is his

and he is not responsible to either Chamber for taking that step. A Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless it has been agreed to by both the Chambers and received the assent of the Governor-General.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 144 members, of whom 103 are elected and 41 nominated. Of the 41 nominated 26 are officials, and one a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar.

The Council of State consists of 60 members of whom 33 are elected and 27 nominated of whom 20 are officials. The President of the Council of State is appointed by the Governor-General from amongst the members of the Council. The powers of the Council of State are almost equal with those of the Legislative Assembly. Money Bills are not excluded from its vote, as in some countries, but it cannot vote on the budget which is exclusively vested in the Assembly.

The President of the Legislative Assembly was originally a nominee of the Viceroy, but the Assembly now has the power to elect its own President, but his election must be approved of by the Governor-General. The normal life time of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years, but either Chamber or both simultaneously may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General. The late Mr V J Patel was the first elected President of the Assembly.

The following table shows the allotment of the elective seats —

	Legislative Assembly	Council of State
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa	12	3
Central Provinces	5	1
Assam	4	1
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	•
	<hr/> 103	<hr/> 33

There is a Legislative Council in every Governor's province. The Governor is not a member of the Council, but has the right of addressing it. The normal life of a Council is three years, but the Governor can dissolve it earlier. The Council elects its own president, but the Governor must approve of the selection. A Bill that has been passed by a Governor's Council does not become law until it has received the assent of the Governor and the Governor General.

The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils.

Provinces	Elected.	Officials, Nominated.	Total	
Bombay	80	20	5	111
Madras	98	23	6	127
Bengal	113	20	6	139
U. P.	100	18	5	123
Punjab	71	16	6	93
Bihar and Orissa	76	18	0	108
C. P.	53	10	5	68
Assam	39	9	5	53
Burma	78	15	8	101
N. W. F. P.	28	6	6	40

Goorg has a Council of 20 members which comprises two Europeans, nine Jama-tenure holders, four non-Jama-tenure-holders, four officials and one representative of the backward classes. No legislation can be introduced without the previous sanction of the Governor General.

The electorate is arranged on a communal basis, a sure way of intensifying communal differences. Lord Morley introduced the "evil principle in India, and thereby," to quote the late Dr. Annie Besant, "sowed tares with the good wheat of representative institutions in the Indian field." Recognized at first in the case of Europeans and Muslims, it has been extended to Anglo-Indians, Christians, and Sikhs.

There are also separate electorates for what are called special interests. There are minor variations from province to province, but the following table referring to Bengal will give an idea of the general position:

Class of Electorate	No. of Electorates of this Class..	No. of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class.
Non-Muhammadian	... 42	56
Muhammadian	... 34	39
European	... 3	5
Anglo-Indian	.. 1	2
Landholders	.. 5	5
University	.. 1	1
Commerce and Industry	... 8	15
Total	94	123

While merchants, landlords and others have been given 'special' representation, no Labour Representation. such consideration has been shown in the case of the workers. However, the Governors of the provinces are authorised to nominate a representative of Labour as a member of the Council. The present position is that Labour has two seats in the Bengal Council and one in each of the Legislative Councils of Bombay, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Burma. It is not obligatory on the Government of India to make this nomination in the case of the Assembly, though, as a matter of fact, the Government allots one seat to Labour. In the Council of State Labour has no representation.

The qualifications for electors (and consequently for Voters' Qualifications candidates) vary in detail from province to province, chiefly on account of variations in the laws and regulations which form the basis of assessment of income or property values. Generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise is based on a property qualification as measured by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land revenue or of its equivalent, or of income-tax, or of municipal taxes, but in all provinces retired, pensioned or discharged officers and men of the regular army are entitled to the vote, irrespective of the amount of their income or property. The cost incurred by a candidate in facing an election is very heavy. The expenses run to about Rs. 19,000. Sometimes the expenses go up to Rs. 50,000.

For the purpose of easy reference the powers of the the Legislative bodies as well as the special powers of the Governor General are given below—

An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature.

Every member of the Governor General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one chamber of the Indian Legislature, and shall have the right of attending and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both the chambers.

If any Bill which has been passed by one chamber is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers. Provided that Standing Orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both chambers appointed for the purpose in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers.

Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor-General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the Governor General may where a Bill has been passed by both chambers of the Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either chamber.

Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both chambers of the Indian legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any court by reason of his speech or vote in either chamber, or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either chamber.

(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor General in Council shall be laid in the form of a state Indian Budget
ment before both chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

(2) No proposal for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs—(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans and (ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, (iii) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council (iv) salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners, (v) expenditure classified by the order of the Governor-General in Council as (a) ecclesiastical, (b) political, (c) defence

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or money, does or does not relate to the above heads the decision of the Governor-General on the question shall be final

(5) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly in the form of demands for grants

(6) The Legislative Assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by a reduction of the whole grant

(7) The demands as voted by the Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the Legislative Assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such an assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to by the Legislative Assembly

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor-General shall have power, in cases of emergency,

to authorise such expenditure as may, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India or any part thereof

(1) Where either chamber of the Indian legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor General any Bill, the Governor General may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India or any part thereof, and thereupon—

(a) if the Bill has already been passed by the other chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor-General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian legislature, or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor General, and

(b) if the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other chamber, and if consented to by that chamber in the form recommended by the Governor General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor General's assent, or if not so consented to shall, on signature by the Governor General, become an Act as aforesaid

(2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor General and shall, as soon as practicable, after being made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian legislature and duly assented to

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith, and thereupon

the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council

27 (1) In addition to the measures referred to in sub-
 Supplemental Provisions section (2) of section sixty seven of the Principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either chamber of the Indian legislature any measure—

(a) Regulating any provincial subject, or any part of a provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, (b) repealing or amending any Act of a local legislature, (c) repealing or amending any Act or Ordinance made by the Governor-General

(2) Where in either chamber of the Indian legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved, or proposed to be moved, the Governor General may certify that the Bill or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of British India, or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the chamber in relation to the Bill, clause, or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction

The powers of the provincial Legislative Councils
 Provincial Councils and the special powers of Governors are set out below—(1) Every Governor's legislative council shall continue for three years from its first meeting. Provided that—(a) the council may be sooner dissolved by the Governor, and (b) the said period may be extended by the Governor for a period not exceeding one year

(1) The Local legislature of any province has power, subject to the provisions of this Act, to make laws for the peace and good government of the territories for the time being constituting that province (2) The local legislature of any province may, subject to the provisions of sub section next following, repeal or alter as to

that province any law made either before or after the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature

(3) The local legislature of any province may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, make or take into consideration any law—(a) imposing or authorising the imposition of any new tax unless the tax is a tax scheduled as exempted from this provision by rules made under the Act or (b) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor General in Council for the general purposes of the Government of India, provided that the imposition or alteration of a tax scheduled as aforesaid shall not be deemed to affect any such tax on duty, or (c) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's naval, military, or air forces, or (d) affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or States, or (e) regulating any central subject, or (f) regulating any provincial subject which has been declared by rules under the principal Act, to be, either in whole or in part, subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, in respect of any matter to which such declaration applies, or (g) affecting any power expressly reserved to the Governor General in Council by any law for the time being in force, or (h) altering or repealing the provisions of any law, which, having been made before the commencement of this Act by any authority in British India other than that local legislature is declared by rules under the principal Act to be a law which cannot be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction, or (i) altering or repealing any provision of an Act of the Indian Legislature made after the commencement of this Act, which by the provisions of that Act may not be repealed or altered by the local legislature without previous sanction. Provided that an Act or a provision of an Act made by the local legislature, and subsequently assented to by the Governor General in pursuance of this Act, shall not be deemed invalid by reason only of its requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General under this Act. The legislature

of any province has no power to make any law affecting any Act of Parliament

The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of a province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year, and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduction of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed,— Provided that (a) the Local Government shall have power in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the Governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and (b) the Governor shall have power in cases of emergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying on of any department, and (c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor communicated to the council

(3) Nothing in the foregoing sub section shall require proposals to be submitted to the Council relating to the following heads of expenditure —(i) contributions payable by the government to the Governor-General in Council, and (ii) interest and sinking fund charges on loans, and (iii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and (iv) salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and (v) salaries of judges of the High Court of the province and of the Advocate General. If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of money does or does not relate to the

above heads of expenditure, the decision of the Governor shall be final

(4) Where any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the Governor may certify that the Bill or any clause of it or the amendment affects the safety or tranquillity of his province or any part of it or of another province, and may direct that no proceedings or no further proceedings shall be taken by the council in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to any such direction

(1) Where a Bill has been passed by a local legislative council the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner may, instead of declaring that he assents to or withholds his assent from the Bill, return the Bill to the council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which he may recommend or, in cases prescribed by rules under the principal Act may, and if the rules so require, shall, reserve the Bill for the consideration of the Governor General

(2) Where a Bill is reserved for the consideration of the Governor General, the following provisions shall apply—(a) The Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner may, at any time within six months for the reservation of the Bill with the consent of the Governor General, return the Bill for further consideration by the council with the recommendation that the Council shall consider amendments thereto (b) After any Bill so returned has been further considered by the council, together with any recommendation made by Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner relating thereto, the Bill if re-affirmed with or without amendment may be again presented to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner (c) Any Bill reserved for the consideration of the Governor General shall, if assented to by the Governor General within a period of six months from the date of such reservation, become law on due publication of such assent, in the same way as a Bill assented to by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner but, if not

assented to by the Governor General within such period of six months, shall lapse and be of no effect unless before the expiration of that period either —(i) the Bill has been returned by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner, for further consideration by the council, or (ii) in the case of the council not in session, a notification has been published of an intention to so return the Bill at the commencement of next session

(3) The Governor General may (except where the Bill has been reserved for his consideration,) instead of assenting to or withholding his assent from any Act passed by a local legislature, declare, that he reserves the Act for signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon, and in such case the Act shall not have validity until His Majesty in Council has signified his assent and his assent has been notified by the Governor-General

Where a Governor's legislative council has refused
 Emergency Powers leave to introduce, or has failed to
 pass in a form recommended by the
 Governor, any Bill relating to a reserved subject the
 Governor may certify that the passage of the Bill is essential for the discharge of his responsibility for the subject, and thereupon the Bill shall, notwithstanding that the council has not consented thereto, be deemed to have been passed, and shall, on signature by the Governor, become an Act of the local legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced in the council or (as the case may be) in the form recommended to the council by the Governor (2) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor and the Governor shall forthwith send an authentic copy thereof to the Governor-General, who shall reserve the Act for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor-General, the Act shall have the force and effect as an Act passed by the local legislature and duly assented to Provided that, where, in the opinion of the Governor-General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, he may instead of reserving such Act, signify assent thereto, and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid,

subject however to disallowance by His Majesty in Council (3) An Act made under this section shall as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before each House of Parliament, and an Act which is required to be presented for his Majesty's assent shall not be presented until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days on which that House has sat

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The Services are divided into Indian Civil Service, Provincial Service, and Subordinate Service. The highest posts are filled by the Indian Civil Service. Even in the Governor General's Executive Council three of the six members represent the Civil Service. The permanent Secretaries of all departments are members of the Civil Service. Some of the Civilians have been appointed even as Governors.

An officer of the All India Service cannot be removed or dismissed by the Local Government. He is liable to other forms of disciplinary action—like censure, suspension, etc, but can appeal to the Secretary of State.

A bill was got through Parliament, some years ago, depriving the Assembly of the power of voting on payments made to Civilians. The Act of 1919 made non votable "salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council and salaries of chief commissioners and judicial commissioners." But the new Act puts it in this way: "Salaries and pensions paid to or to the dependents of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council, and sums payable to any person who is or has been in the civil service of the Crown in India." And then comes a significant section: "For the purpose of this sub section, the expression "salaries and pensions" includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions (whether by way of interest or otherwise) out of the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of a person in respect of his office." Indians realize that any scheme

of self government will be nothing but an empty form if the control over the Civil Service is not given to the people

In 1833 at the time of the renewal of the Company's Charter a declaration was made that Indians would not be debarred from higher services, but even so late as 1913 the percentage of Indians in the Civil Service did not exceed 5 per cent. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme the ratio of Indian recruitment was fixed at 33 per cent, rising by 12 per cent a year to 48. The Lee Commission recommended that 20 per cent should be set apart as Listed Posts for promotion from provincial service men. Of the remaining 80 per cent vacancies 40 per cent, according to the Commission's proposals, 15 to go to the European and 40 per cent to the Indians directly recruited to the I C S. This arrangement is to continue until 1939 when Indians in the I C S plus Indians on the provincial select grade will equal the European members of the superior Civil Service

CITIZENS RIGHTS

These are not many, as the Indian citizen is liable to be hampered by the executive in the exercise of even the ordinary rights enjoyed by citizens in England and other countries

The executive in this country, to quote the Right Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri, "have too many arbitrary powers, not only have they too many, but they also exercise them, without a due sense of responsibility. They bring them into play upon comparatively light occasions"

Section III of the Government of India Act gives the Governor-General a very big prerogative. A written order from the Governor-General will be sufficient

Restrictions on persons

justification for any act called in question before the High Court in its original jurisdiction. If, for instance, a citizen is arrested and detained without apparent cause, the officer who carries out the Governor-General's orders has only to produce a written order, and the court can say nothing thereafter. There is Section 126 which gives the Governor-General or the Governor-in-Council of a province, power to arrest and detain any person suspected

of dangerous and illicit correspondence with Maharajas, Chiefs, Zamindars and so forth "I understand that that Section has never been used, but it will always lie there. It would not be repealed easily. Then there are a whole host of Regulations of which the prototype is Regulation III of Bengal, 1818, and that Regulation was made for certain purpose; but now, it is frequently used by the Executive for other purposes. The courts here cannot do anything in that matter. They cannot issue a writ of Habeas Corpus" (*Right Hon P S Sinhasa Sastri*)

Under the Seditious Meetings Act in a proclaimed area no meeting can be held unless three days' notice is given to the District Magistrate. Then the District Magistrate may, without assigning any reason, prohibit a meeting if, in his opinion, it is likely to disturb the peace, etc. It is his opinion that is final. You cannot call his discretion in question before a court of law.

Part 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, empowers the Governor General in Council to declare an Association unlawful, if, in his opinion, not to be challenged in a court, that Association interferes with the administration of justice or otherwise disturbs the peace. Then there is section 144, under which a Magistrate can impose various kinds of restrictions in the interests of public peace.

Little freedom of Press exists in India. The executive is armed with power to demand security from a newspaper even before it has actually indulged in offensive writings. The Government can forfeit by executive order any book or newspaper. But such action, on the part of the executive, is appealable to a special bench of Judges of High court. Then there are the Indian States Prevention of Disaffection Act and Foreign Relations Act, further restricting the freedom of the press.

PUBLIC FINANCE.

The administration of public finances is vested in the Government of India, subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council. Before 1870 revenue from all sources used to be collected by the provinces, and

the whole of it forwarded to the Central Government. The Central Government then used to distribute the amount amongst different provinces as it liked. In 1870 a change was effected in this arrangement. Provinces were allowed to collect revenue from certain fixed sources and keep a portion to themselves and send the balance to the Central Government. The rest of the revenue was collected by the Central Government who used to advance loans to the Provincial Governments and also provide famine relief. The provinces had to keep their balances with the Government of India and were not free to use them. This arrangement was modified several times. In 1921 with the Reforms Act of 1919 many of the sources of revenue which were in charge of the Central Government were handed over to the Provincial Governments. There is no division of revenue now. Whatever the provinces collect from any particular source is entirely kept by them. They have not to send one portion to the Central Government and keep the other to themselves; on the other hand, expenses on famine are not to be borne entirely by the Provinces.

Local Governments have been empowered to raise loans with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, on the security of their revenues.

A Provincial Government can, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, impose the taxes included in schedules I and II given below —

SCHEDULE—(1) A tax on land put to uses other than agricultural, (2) A tax on succession or on acquisition by survivorship in joint family, (3) A tax on advertisements, (4) A tax on specified luxury, (5) A tax on amusements (6) A registration fee, (7) A stamp duty other than the duties of which the amount is fixed by Indian Legislature.

SCHEDULE II—In this schedule the tax includes a cess, rate, duty or fee (1) A toll (2) A tax on land or land values (3) A tax on buildings (4) A tax on vehicles or boats (5) A tax on animals (6) A tax on menials or domestic servants (7) An octroi duty (8) A terminal tax on goods imported into a local area in which an octroi was levied on

or before 6th July 1917 (9) A tax on trades, professions, and callings (10) A tax on private markets (11) A tax imposed in return for services rendered such as —a water rate, a lighting rate, a scavenging, sanitary or sewage rate, a drainage tax, fees for the use of markets and other public conveniences

Outside listed subjects too, the Local Governments can tax, but they must obtain the previous sanction of the Government of India. The revenue retained by the Government of India for its own purposes and for meeting charges incurred in England is described as "Imperial" while that assigned to the Local Governments is "Provincial". The expenditure is similarly classified.

The Imperial revenue is now mainly derived from opium, salt, customs, income tax, tributes, post and telegraphs, railways, currency and mint. The 'Provincial' revenue is mainly derived from excise, stamps, registration, land revenue, forest and irrigation etc.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The contributions were finally remitted in 1927.

Revenue

The Government Sources of Indian Revenue	commands lands and forests and has Indian States politically depen- dent on it. From these sources it derives an income which is the natural incident of lordship, <i>viz.</i> , land revenue from zamindars and cultivators, the sale proceeds of forest
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produce, fees for grazing in the State forests, and royalty for working mines, and tributes from the feudatory States. (2) Government has a monopoly of the sale of opium for retail-vending in India and export abroad; the income which is derived from this source is the gain of a monopolist. (3) Then the State conducts certain commercial services for the public, viz., railways, irrigation works, post and telegraphs—from which it earns business remuneration or fees in the economic sense of the term. (4) It also exacts payments from all who have to file petitions, etc. in Law Courts, or record commercial transactions in a valid form. (5) Lastly, the Government levies taxes of various kinds on the people.

Land Revenue is historically the most important source of public income in India. It forms a provincial head of revenue.

and amounts to about Rs 3,028 Lakhs. The official term for the method by which Land Revenue is determined is 'Settlement'. There are two kinds of settlements—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity and is payable by landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The actual cultivators become the tenants of the landlord. The system prevails in 5/8 of Bengal, 1/8 of Assam, 1/4 of Madras, 1/10 of United Provinces *etc.*, 1/5 of India as a whole. Elsewhere the system of temporary settlement is in operation. The temporary settlements are generally for a period of thirty years, but in the Central Provinces and the Punjab settlement is revised every twenty years and in Burma every ten years. There are two kinds of temporary settlements, *Ryotwari* and *Zamindari*. In *Ryotwari* tracts the *Ryot* or the cultivator pays the revenue direct. In *Zamindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government and those in which the land is held by village communities, the head of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Burma, Bombay and Assam the *Ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, the Government entering into a separate agreement

with every single occupant. At the present time, except in Bombay where the assessment is not fixed in the terms of produce at all, Land Revenue throughout India is fixed so as to represent a share of the "Net Produce, or "Net assets" as they are called in the Zamindari provinces. The meaning of this phrase "Net Produce" or "Net assets" varies in the different provinces of India. In Northern and Central Provinces it represents "Rent", in Madras and Lower Burma, on the other hand, the "Net Produce" is the difference between the assumed value of the gross produce and the expenses, estimated on a liberal basis of raising and disposing off the produce. There is no hard and fast rule as to the proportion of the Revenue, approximate standards, differing from province to province, are laid down in the instructions to Settlement Officers. But all have to pay their share irrespective of their income. No exemption is granted even to a cultivator whose income does not exceed, say, Rs 1,000. Land Revenue is recovered in instalments which are fixed to suit the local conditions. If a landlord fails to pay the revenue, his lands are attached and his moveable property is sold. If this is not enough, the immoveable property may be sold. Sometimes the defaulter is even arrested. In Bengal, the law provides only one remedy for default, *viz* the sale of land. Government suspends and even remits assessments in cases of failure of crops. The general principle underlying the policy is that when the crop is below $\frac{1}{4}$ of the normal Land Revenue demand should be suspended.

The Indian Income Tax originated as an experimental measure in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny, but after a generation of vicissitudes, it has come to be a permanent feature of the country's tax system. It exempts all agricultural incomes. Practically the whole of the sterling debt of India is exempted from the Income Tax.

Income Tax is levied at present at the following rates

<i>Annual Income</i>	<i>Rate of Tax per Rupee</i>
Rs 1,000 and over	2 pies
" 2,000 "	$7\frac{1}{2}$ "
" 5,000 "	$11\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 10,000 "	15 "
" 15,000 "	20 "
" 20,000 "	$23\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 30,000 "	$28\frac{3}{4}$ "
" 40,000 "	$31\frac{1}{4}$ "
" 1,000,000 or upwards	$32\frac{1}{2}$ "

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income the rate is $32\frac{1}{2}$ pies in the rupee

Super tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna $6\frac{1}{4}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{3}{4}$ pies in the rupee on incomes over Rs 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna 3 pies in the rupee. In the case of individuals, unregistered firms, and other associations of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from $11\frac{1}{4}$ pies to 7 annas $9\frac{1}{4}$ pies on incomes in excess of Rs 30,000

The Salt Duty like the old Corn Laws in Great

Salt Duty Britain of a century ago, violates every canon of justice and modern

finance for it is a burden on the food of the people, which presses like lead on the poorest whilst by the wealthy its burden is wholly unfelt, but it has formed an important source of revenue to the British Government in India. From 1888 to 1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903 it was reduced to Rs 2, in 1905 to Rs 1-8 0, and in 1907 to Rs 1. In 1916 it was raised to Rs 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty led to a largely increased consumption, but in 1923 the duty was doubled cent per cent, i.e., from Rs. 1-4 to Rs 2-8 per maund, in order to balance the budget. It was again reduced to Rs 1-4 in 1924 but was raised to Rs 1-9 0 with effect from September 30, 1931.

The excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp, drugs and opium consumed in the country, and is

Excise

levied in the form of a duty on manufacture and sale of licences by fees. Excise is a provincial source of revenue.

The Indian cotton Excise is a conspicuous example of political domination being used by the British for purposes of economic domination. The duty was imposed in 1896 on all manufactures of India to placate Lancashire manufacturers who had been alarmed by the growth of Indian cotton mills. The inequitable policy was changed during the War when, while duty on cotton imports was increased from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the excise duty was left to remain at the previous figure of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The duty was abolished in 1926.

The wholesale trade in opium is a State monopoly. Opium is grown in British territory only by licensed ryots who have to sell their entire outturn of crude opium at a fixed price to Government agents, by whom it is purified and manufactured into balls in the Government factory at Ghazipur. Government supplies foreign Governments with opium at a fixed price, the countries which at present take the largest supplies in this manner being the Straits Settlements, the Netherlands, the Indies and Siam.

Revenue is derived from (i) Judicial or court-fee stamps which have to be affixed to complaints, petitions and other documents filed in the law courts and (ii) Non-Judicial stamps which have to be affixed to records of commercial transactions, such as bonds, bills of exchange, receipts, etc.

Customs duties include import duties as well as export duties. The latter are levied on jute, rice and on hides and skins. Until the Great War customs duties did not occupy a very important place in the budget of the country, the yield in 1913-14 being only Rs 113 crores. Today the yield from this source exceeds Rs 50 crores.

Public Expenditure

The administration in India is notorious for its extravagance. The soldier is the darling of the Bureaucracy. On him money is lavished with both hands. The last budget allots over 44 crores for military expenditure. The military budget is protected from the vote of the Assembly.

The scale of salaries paid to officials is the highest in the world. For instance, the salary paid to the Viceroy is even much higher than that of the President of the United States of America. The Chief Commissioner of Railways in India is paid Rs 72,000 annually, whereas Japan pays to its highest Railway official not more than Rs 10,020. "The Indian salaries were originally fixed at a time when the evil of speculation and bribery had gone so deep, that the salary had to include an element of insurance against such an evil. The Indian public services have generally claimed such a high degree of integrity for their corps, that their critic is justified in assuming that any element of their emoluments which could possibly be construed as a compensation for the sacrifice of the chances of indirect gratification would now be regarded as insulting and unnecessary, and therefore admitting of a reduction *pro tanto* in the general level of salaries. The same remark must apply to that other portion to the emoluments which was originally awarded as a compensation for the sacrifice of service in a land of strangers. The point may be urged that now that the hardships of service in India have been very largely removed by the improvement in the means of communications, combined with the frequency of leave allowed, that portion of the salary must be substantially reduced. The only proper basis for these salaries is either a guaranteed decent standard of living or remuneration for admitted efficiency. *The Indian salaries are far in excess of any reasonable standard of comfort.* A reduction of salaries of Rs 500 and over per month progressively from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from all salaries over Rs 50,000 a year, subject to a maximum limit of Rs 1,50,000 in the case of the Viceroy

and Rs 1,00,000 a year in the case of the Governors would make a saving of nearly 3 crores of rupees a year. If the whole of this saving is utilised in improving the pay of the lower and clerical ranks, the Indian Government may have the proud distinction of being the first to guarantee to their public servants of *all ranks and grades* a minimum standard of life and comfort " (Prof K T Shah)

Then there are "Home Charges" "Even if the whole of this charge may not be regarded as a dead weight on India, even if it is allowed that the normal value of stores is the real material equivalent we get for the amount we pay on that head, and that the amount paid by way of interest and included in this figure is a just reward for capital investment—assumption which would not bear a close examination—even then the "*Home charges of about 20 crores at least are a clear dead weight unbalanced by any material gain to India at all. The Indian Public must try by every means in their power to reduce this unproductive and unjustifiable burden and the only means to do that is immediate, complete Indianisation of all the services, civil and military, of the Government in India.*" It is possible to misconstrue the foregoing remarks. The present writer does not urge against the duty of the State as a model employer to provide for the old age of its public servants. He would not therefore, abolish all pensions and leave charges. But so long, as the Indian Government maintains a host of foreigners, it will not be able to draft its Leave and Pension rules in conformity with all reasonable demands of public economy. In this consideration, moreover, the present writer has made no allowance for the serious economic loss to India—commonly known as the drain—which the payment of such huge sums to pensioners, etc., resident in England involves. India's national wealth is *pro tanto* reduced, her industries are robbed of capital in proportion, surplus population is deprived of adequate employment and her

currency and financial arrangements have to be based not on grounds suitable to the economic development of India but with a view to meet most easily the foreign demands by way of "Home Charges," which the Government are committed to pay in sterling, (Prof K T. Shah) In 1930-31 the Home Charges amounted to £26,212,000

Owing to these costly burdens practically nothing is left for nation-building activities. Expenditure on education is notoriously meagre, though need for universal primary education is admitted by everybody. The inadequacy of expenditure on medical relief is well known. The development of agriculture, which is most urgent, is also held up for want of funds. The development of industries is a terrible necessity today, when unemployment stalks the land. But the Ministers, in charge of Industries, have been unable to get the requisite funds from the Finance Department.

Statement comparing the actual Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government since 1921-22

In lakhs of Rupees			
Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)
1921-22	1,15,21	1,38,40	-27,95
1922-23	1,21,41	1,31,88	-15,02
1923-24	1,33,17	1,27,16	+2,30
1924-25	1,25,04	1,28,58	+5,63
1925-26	1,33,93	1,25,05	0,03,31
1926-27	1,31,70	1,23,77	(b)
1927-28	1,25,04	1,22,22	(a)
1928-29	1,28,24	1,23,88	-32
1929-30	1,32,69	1,26,68	+27
1930-31	1,24,60	1,30,04	-11,58
1931-32	1,21,64	1,26,50	-4,86
1932-33	1,26,40	1,18,01	+8,39
1933-34	1,19,81	1,15,02	+4,29

(a) Whole surplus placed to provision for reduction or avoidance of debt

The public debt of India—both the supposedly productive and the admittedly unproductive—as it exists to-day is the creation of British rule in this country. The previous Governments had to live necessarily within their income, as much from ignorance of the nature and use of the public credit as from the impossibility of putting it to profit in a well-ordained manner, even supposing the earlier financiers understood the character and aim of public credit.

The East India Company's regime was characterised by a systematic infringement of all canons of sound finance, its borrowing always taking place whenever its revenues failed to keep pace with its expenditure. The total debt at the close of the Company's era was Rs. 63,555 crores, every pie of which was incurred for the conquest of India. On the transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown in 1858, this debt, together with a payment of £12 million by way of compensation to the East India Company proprietors, was saddled upon the Indian Government. *India has, therefore, paid for her own conquest and made a net present of her Empire to the British.* In strict justice India could not have been called upon to pay this debt. As England had seized India for her own benefit, and while she has been enjoying the benefit of the conquest she should, in fairness, have paid the cost of that conquest. But it is perhaps now too late to take up this old sore of fragrant injustice. The ordinary Debt, which may be taken as equivalent to unproductive debt, was rightly regarded as unsupportable and therefore steadily reduced, as the following figures show, in the years before the War—

Year	Debt in crores	Year	Debt in crores
1888	Rs. 109.5	1908	Rs. 56.1
1893	" 97.5	1913	" 37.5
1898	" 105.2	1914	" 19.2
1909	" 88.7		

The ordinary, unproductive, floating and funded debt increased during the eight years after 1914 from less than 20 crores to nearly 500 crores—all due absolutely and exclusively to the European War. "As India has always been made to pay for the wars on her frontiers, even though they were waged in British Imperial interest, as

India has even been made to pay for conquests for Britain within her own frontiers, the justice of the increased war debt has no foundation at all. True, a portion of this debt is due to a 'gift' made by India to Britain. But the 'gift' was neither freely made by representatives of India, nor were they consulted *enormic* before the decision to make the 'gift' was arrived at. Indian representatives had not even the right to acquiesce in such a procedure, and merely associated themselves even passively. Such 'gift' therefore, made without the consent or concurrence of the donor, cannot possibly be held to be binding in honour or equity or law upon the donor " (K. T. Shah)

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year

	31st March 1928	31st March 1929	31st March 1930	31st March 1931	31st March 1932	31st March 1933
<i>In India—</i>						
Loans	372 25	390 78	405 10	417 24	422 70	446 91
Treasury Bills in the hands of public	7 59	4 00	36 04	55 88	47 54	28 00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	31 94	39 15	29 21	5 89	49 66	35 28
Total Loans, etc	411 78	433 88	470 35	478 55	529 40	510 19
Total other obligations	155 15	168 83	177 93	177 27	177 00	195 19
Total in India	566 93	602 71	648 28	651 78	706 40	705 38

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India outstanding at the close of each financial year conold

—	31st March 1928	31st March 1929	31st March 1930	31st March 1931	31st March 1932	31st March 1933
<i>In England—</i>						
Loans	272 82	283 31	289 08	315 97	313 60	315 62
War Contribution	17 28	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72	1 672
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	54 79	53 85	51 86	50 32	48 72	47 06
India Bills			6 00	4 05		
Provident Funds, etc	19	43	25	70	80	92
Total in England	344 58	353 81	363 15	387 76	379 84	380 32
Equivalent at 1s 6d. to the Rupee	459 44	471 75	483 20	517 01	506 45	507 10
Total Interest-bearing obligations	1 026 97	1 074 46	1 136 48	1 171 06	1 213 63	1 212 48

Railway finances are separated from General Finances

Railway Finance Since 1924 a separate budget giving a statement of revenue and expenditure of railways is presented to the Assembly. The revenue of Railways amounts to about 25 crores of rupees, while interest charges total about 33 crores. Owing to deficits the Railways have been making no contribution to General Revenues since 1932.

BUDGET FOR 1934-35

The budget for 1934-35 provides for a surplus of 19 lakhs as a result of fresh taxation to the extent of 172 lakhs. Among the additional taxation may be mentioned excise duties on matches and sugar. The tax on

raw tobacco is increased while the import duty on cigarettes is reduced. The export duty on raw hides is abolished and the duty on silver reduced from $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 5 annas per pound. A new postal schedule is introduced. While the initial weight of inland letters is lowered from $2\frac{1}{2}$ tolas to $\frac{1}{2}$ a tola with a deduction in the charge from $1\frac{1}{4}$ anna to one anna, and the extra pie charged for embossed envelopes is remitted, the initial charge on inland book packets not exceeding 5 tolas in weight is raised from 6 to 9 pies.

The price of the poor man's post card remains what it is now. As regards telegrams the minimum charge for ordinary telegrams of twelve annas with a surcharge of 1 anna for a message of 12 words is reduced to a minimum charge for a telegram of 8 words of 9 annas. As the 8 words are also to include the name and address it is very doubtful if a large section of the public will derive any advantage from the change. As usual the worst feature of the budget is the enormous sums spent both on Civil Administration and the Army, and especially the latter. The military estimates still devour more than a third of the total revenues of the country. Leaving all other aspects of the matter out of account for the present, to compel a poor country like India to spend so large a proportion of her revenue on the army and then to say that the Government cannot make the two ends meet without imposing enormous burdens on the tax-payer is neither morally right nor politically expedient.

FINANCES OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The present position of the finances of the Government of India is summarised as follows -

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1933-34	Revised 1933-34	Budget, 1934-35
Revenue			
1 Customs	51.25	46.87	41.62
2 Taxes on Income	18.06	17.19	17.25
3 Salt	8.75	8.55	8.73
4 Opium	1.20	1.59	.95
5 Other principal heads	1.90	1.86	1.82
6 Interest	1.82	1.59	1.86
7 Civil Administration	.83	.78	.78
8 Currency	1.39	.77	.83
9 Mint	.36	.46	.39
10 Civil Works	.21	.24	.24
11 Miscellaneous	.57	.68	.76
12 Extraordinary		.56	
Total Revenue	86.84	80.88	76.03
Expenditure			
1 Opium	.57	.71	.12
2 Other Direct demands	3.61	3.58	3.60
3 Irrigation (net)	.5	.4	.1
4 Posts and Telegraphs (net)	.61	.56	.18
5 Interest on ordinary debt net	1.16		—
6 Interest on other obligations	9.63	9.66	10.83
7 Civil Administration	9.59	9.58	9.59
8 Currency and Mint	.64	.61	.66
9 Civil Works	1.94	2.07	2.02
10 Miscellaneous	4.12	4.26	4.32
11 Defence (net)	46.20	44.42	44.39
12 Miscellaneous Adjustments	1.00	1.00	1.01
13 Extraordinary	.9	.10	
Total Expenditure (excluding Provision for Reduction and Avoidance of Debt)	79.21	76.59	76.61
Reduction and Avoidance of Debt	6.88	8.00	3.60
Total Expenditure	86.09	79.59	79.61
Total Revenue less Expenditure	+25	+1.29	-1.53

The Ways and Means Position was explained in 1934-1935 Budget speech as follows —

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Budget 1934-35		
	India	England	Total
Opening Balance	18,44	7,10	20,54
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure .	82,96	—82,77	19
New Loan		3,80	3,80
Post Office Cash Certificates (Net)	5,50		5,50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits net)	6,00		6,00
Other Unfunded Debt (Net)	5,99	117	6,16
Discount Sinking Fund	89		89
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,00		3,00
Railway Depreciation Fund	—35		—35
Defence Reserve Fund	—50		—50
Cash Certificate Bonus Fund	1,10		1,10
Other Deposits and Advances (Net)	1,31	—3	1,28
TOTAL	55,90	—28,88	27,02
GRAND TOTAL	69,34	—21,73	47,61
Capital Outlay—			
Railways	2,96	1,72	4,68
Posts and Telegraphs	40		40
Civil	83	1	84
Commutation of Pensions	49		49
Gratuities to retrenched personnel	—3		—3
Discharge of Permanent Debt	13,24	3,00	16,24
Gain or loss on sale etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve	5		5
Loans to public (Net)	1,49		1,49
Iraq drawing	73	—73	
Home Remittances	35,60	—35,60	
Provincial requirements	8,09	3,16	6,25
TOTAL	58,85	—28,44	30,41
Closing Balance	10,49	6,71	17,20
GRAND TOTAL	69,34	—21,73	47,61

Secretaries of State for India from 1858 to 1934

Lord Stanley	1858
Rt Hon Sir Charles Wood,	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon	1866
Viscount Cranborne	1866
Sir S Northcote	1867
Duke of Argyll	1868
Marquis of Salisbury	1874
Viscount Cranbrook	1879
Marquis of Hartington	1880
Earl of Kimberley	1882
Lord R Churchill	1885
Earl of Kimberley	1886
Viscount Cross	1886
Earl of Kimberley	1892
Rt Hon H H Fowler	1894
Lord George Hamilton	1895
Lord Middleton	1903
John Morley	1905
Earl of Crewe,	1910
Viscount Morley	1911
Earl of Crewe	1911
Austen Chamberlain	1916
E S Montagu	1917
Viscount Peel	1922
Lord Oliver	1923
Earl of Birkenhead	1924
Viscount Peel	1929
W Wedgwood Benn	1930
Sir Samuel Hoare	1931

Governors of Provinces from 1920 to 1934.

Bombay

Sir George Lloyd	1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson	1923
Sir Fredrick Sykes	1928
Sir Ernest Hotson (Acted for 6 months)	1931
Lord Brabourne	1934

Bengal

Lord Ronaldshay	1917
Lord Lytton	1922
Sir Stanley Jackson	1927
Sir John Anderson	1932

Madras

Lord Willingdon	1918
Sir Alexander Cardew (Acting)	1924
Sir Charles Fodhunter (Acting)	1924
Lord Goschen	1924
Sir Norman Marjoribanks (Acting)	1929
Sir George Frederick Stanley	1929
Sir Muhammad Osman (Acting)	1934

United Provinces

Sir Harcourt Butler	1920
Sir William Marryat	1921
Sir Alexander Muddiman	1927
Sir Malcolm Hailey	1928
Captain Nawab Sir Ahmad Muhammad Suid Khan of Chhatari (Acting)	1933

The Punjab

Sir Edward Maclagan	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency	1928
Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (Acting)	1932
Sir Herbert Emerson	1933
Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (Acting)	1934

Burma

Sir Harcourt Butler	1922
Sir Charles Innes	1927
Sir Hugh Landsdown Stephenson	1932

Behar and Orisa

Lord Sinha	1920
Sir Henry Wheeler	1921
Sir Hugh Landsdown Stephenson	1927
Sir James Sifton	1932

Central Provinces

Sir Frank Sly	1920
Sir Montagu Butler	1925
Sriprad Balwant Tambe (Acting)	1929
Sir H C Gowan	1934

Assam

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell	1921
Sir William Sinclair Marris	1922
Sir John Henry Kerr	1925
Sir William James Reid	1925
Sir Egbert Lauric Lucas Hammonnd	1927
Sir Michael Keane	1932

North West Frontier Province

Sir Ralph Griffith	1932
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Salaries in India

	Annual Salary Rs
Governor General	250,800
Commander in Chief	100,000
Governor of Bengal	120,000
" " Bombay	120,000
" " Madras	120,000
" " U P	120,000
" " Burma	100,000
" " Punjab	100,000
" " Bihar and Orisa	100,000
" " Central Provinces	72,000
" " Assam and N W F P	66,000
Member of Governor General's Executive Council	88,000
Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, and U P	64,000
Member of Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab and Bihar and Orisa	60,000
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of C P	48,000
Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Assam and N W F P	42,000
President, Council of State	50,000
President, Legislative Assembly	50,000
President, Madras Legislative Council	36,000
President, Bombay " "	36,000
" Bengal " "	36,000
" U P " "	48,000

	Rs
President, Punjab Legislative Council	36,000
" Central Provinces "	36,000
" Assam " "	12,000

Indians who sat in Parliament

Sir Muncherjee Bhowangree (Conservative)

Dadabhai Naoroji (Liberal)

Shapurji Saklatvala (Communist)

Indian Privy Councillors

Lord Sinha

B C Mitter

Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri

1930 Sir D F Mulla

1934 Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru

1934 The Aga Khan

1934 Sir Shadi Lal

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The Indian National Congress is the oldest political organization in India. The Congress has had Hindu, Parsi, Christian and Muslim presidents. Women too have been elected presidents of the Congress. Dr. Annie Besant was the first, and Mrs. Sriyoni Naidu followed. It represents no particular community, no particular class, no particular interest. It claims to represent all India interests and all classes. Above all the Congress represents, the dumb, semi-starved millions scattered over the length and breadth of the land in its seven hundred thousand villages.

Mahatma Gandhi

The history of Indian National Congress is a history of the Nationalist Movement. Started in 1885 by men who were rich, who were Liberals, and who had been educated in western ways, it was purely political. Its demand was for enfranchisement and for responsibility. It was more anti-British, it has always contented itself with demanding a measure of self-government under the British Raj. But it gave birth to a left wing, which gradually gained an independent position and drew away from it. The Anglo-India Administrator lost his opportunity. The Congress, which ought to have been accepted as a useful critic, was regarded by him as an irreconcilable enemy. He resented it. He handed it over to the mercy of its left wing. The doctrine of a Simon Forman kind of help, the dream of political boycott, were encouraged by the blunders of the Government.

Ramsay MacDonald

A SHORT HISTORY

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS



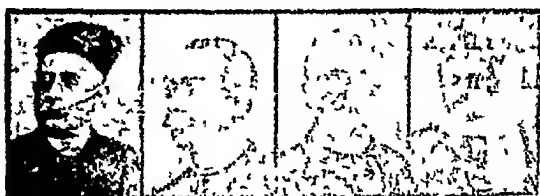
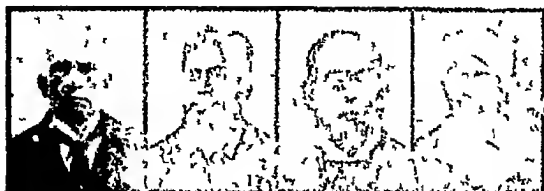
- (1) W C Bonerjee (2) Dadabhai Naoroji (3) Badruddin Tyabji
 (4) George Yule (5) Sir W Wedderburn (6) Sir P M Mehta
 (7) Ananda Charlu (8) Alfred Webb (9) Surendranath Banerjee
 (10) Rahimtulla Sayani

History of the Congress.

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 but long before this the people had already begun to dream the dreams of a United and Free India. Poets and novelists had been rousing the popular passions, though indirectly, against the existing system of Government under which they were denied the power and opportunity to which they were entitled.

The youthful students, burning with indignation at the disabilities imposed upon their motherland, formed secret societies in Calcutta. The vows of some of these societies were actually signed by the blood of their

Non-Violent Secret
Societies



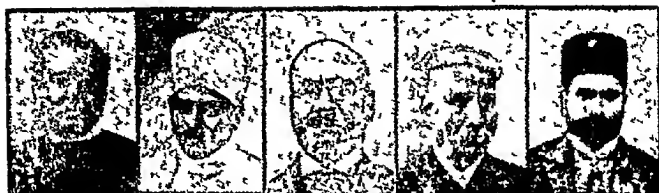
1 S Sankaran Nair, 2 A. M. Bose, 3 R. C. Dutt, 4 Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, 5 S. D. Wadia, 6 Lal Mohan Ghose, 7 Sh. H. Cotton, 8 G. K. Gokhale

members drawn at the point of the sword from their breasts. The vow bound the members to abjure idolatry, caste and child marriages. In politics, they declared, "Self Government is the only form of Government ordained by God, therefore, no other form of Government could claim the moral allegiance of its subjects."

In 1876 the Indian Association was formed in Bengal with a view to the "unification of Indian people upon the basis of common political interests and aspirations." It also proposed the inclusion of the masses in the great public movements of the day. With its headquarters in Calcutta, it tried to cover the whole country with a network of branch organisations. Political organisations also sprang up in Bombay, Madras and Poona. These paved the way for the great Congress.

The idea of having a National Congress developed towards the beginning of 1885 when leaders of thought in different provinces exchanged communications as to the advisability

Birth of Congress



1 Dr Rash Behari Ghose 2 Pt M M Malaviya, 3 Pt Bisben Narayan Dhar, 4 R N Mudholkar, 5 Nawab Syed Mahomed

of founding an annual Conference to voice the grievances of the people. The idea was enthusiastically received, and a representative meeting was convened in March, 1885, when it was finally resolved that a conference should be held at Poona in Christmas Week. Mr A O Hume, the then retired Home Secretary of the Government of India, who took a leading part in these proceedings, is known as the "Father of the Congress."

However, before the conference opened, cholera broke out at Poona, and it was thought wise to move the conference, now called Congress, to Bombay. At 12 noon on December 28, 1885, the First Congress opened its session in Bombay, a meeting of only 72 representatives and 30 friends who, as Government servants, could not take part in it. The Congress began with nine resolutions. The first demanded an enquiry into the working of Indian Administration, the second asked for the abolition of the Council of the Secretary State, the third urged for the reform of the Legislative Councils, the fourth asked for simultaneous examinations, then came two on military expenditure which had increased from £ 11,463,000 in 1857 to £ 16,975,750 in 1884, one against the annexation of Burma. The eighth directed the resolutions to be sent to political associations, and the last fixed the next session for Calcutta. "Never before had so important and comprehensive an assemblage occurred within historical times on the soil of India."—*Mr W C Bonnerji*



1 Sir R. N. Basu, 2 Lord Sinha, 3 Ambika Charan Mazumdar
4 Mr. Annie Besant, 5 Hasan Imam.

The Second Congress, which met in Calcutta, was attended by 440 delegates, the late Second Congress, Mr. Dadabhai Naoraji presiding. It is worthy of note that the first thing the Congress demanded was the inauguration of representative institutions in order to deal effectively with the increasing poverty in India. Many amendments were moved suggesting palliatives, but all were rejected in favour of the original proposition.

Now the Government began to get a bit upset by the new apparition of a United India.
Govt. Gets Nervous

When in 1887, the leaders of the Congress at Madras started extensive propaganda amongst the masses, the official circles began to get nervous. Sir Auckland Colvin, at the time Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces (then called the North-Western Province) sounded a note of warning. This called forth a newspaper controversy between Mr. Hume and Sir Auckland, and mass propaganda was ultimately dropped.

"On the other hand" (says Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal,) "Lord Dufferin while publicly abusing the Congress in November 1838 left a strong minute in secret, urging the practical acceptance of its fundamental demand. That demand was for the reconstitution of Legislative Councils. Two years later a sort of franchise was granted under Lord Cross' India Councils Act. And this at once diverted the energies of leaders from the more needful work of political organization to fighting for seats in the new Councils." The result was that the Congress which had begun to strike terror



1 Motilal Nehru 2 Lajpat Rai, 3 C. Vijayaraghvachariar, 4 Ajmal Khan, C. R. Das

in the heart of the Government now was reduced to a harmless institution, the resolutions of which passed year after year were nothing more than the empty sound of "sodawater bottles that burst their corks"

Then came Lord Curzon, who by his reactionary regime provoked a new spirit of revolt amongst the people. For years they had been waiting on the Government for favours. With what results? Their most moderate demands had been scouted, their prayers greeted with a stiff negative, their aspirations denounced as 'solemn nonsense'. Many began to lose faith. Resolutions, they felt, were mere words floating on the idle wind. They saw no salvation except through self-help and self reliance. Boycott of British goods was suggested. "Touch the pockets of Englishmen, and they will come to senses," they said. But the elders felt shy of throwing out this open challenge to British authority. Ultimately a compromise was effected by which the Benares Congress of 1908 conceded the justification of the Boycott movement as a protest against the Bengal partition, but refused to support it as part of its general programme.

Next year the Congress met in Calcutta. Young Bengal proposed the name of Mr. Tilak for the Presidential chair. The partisans of the bureaucracy took fright at it. The "Times of India," says Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, 'was the first to raise the alarm, in doing so it divided Indian politicians into two classes, Moderates and'



1 Maulana Azad 2 Mohamed Ali 3 Mahatma Gandhi 4 Mrs Sarojini Naidu, 5 Mr Srinivasa Iyengar

Extremists, the former represented by the old Congress leaders the latter by the new Nationalists. It appealed to the Moderates to prevent the election of Mr Tilak to the Congress presidency. This could not possibly be done in the open Congress. So secret diplomacy was set to work by telegraphic communications and Mr Dadabhai Naoroji was prevailed upon to accept the Presidential chair, and his nomination was sprung as a surprise upon the country. Neither Mr Tilak, nor those who proposed him, dared to oppose Dadabhai's election. Dadabhai however refused to be a party to the lowering of the National Flag raised by the so called Extremists. He accepted their ideas and objective and proclaimed the goal of the Congress as Self-Government as in the Colonies or the United Kingdom, in a word, "Swaraj."

When the next Congress met at Surat the two parties, which had been going further apart from day to day, broke out into violent opposition, a disturbance ensued in the course of which a shoe was flung at the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The sitting was suspended. But the elders soon met together and appointed a committee to draft a constitution for the Congress.

The Committee fixed Dominion Status as the creed of the Congress, the goal to be reached by constitutional means. This led to the Nationalists remaining out of the Congress till 1916 when the split was healed and a united Congress met at Lucknow.

At the outbreak of the war in 1914 India cast behind her every wrong, every grievance, and poured out her blood in defence of the Empire. India's services were recognised. "The memory of the powerful aid which she willingly accorded in the hour of our trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over," assured Mr Lloyd George, the then Prime Minister of England. And, at the termination of the war this same accredited spokesman of Britain said "India's necessities must not be forgotten when the peace conference is reached. We had four years of great brotherhood. Let it not end there."

But within five months of the Armistice, the Government introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council the Rowlatt Bill, to continue in peace the restrictions imposed during the war. The Bill evoked unanimous opposition, but the Government were determined to carry the measure and even the suggestion to adjourn the consideration of the Bill made by the late Sir Surenadaranath Banerjee was brushed aside. This set India afire.

Gandhi launched his Satyagraha movement. The movement commenced with an act of purification, a day of fasting and prayer. The day was observed in every part of India. It was a tremendous awakening. But the movement, which started with such high hopes, came to a sudden end. The arrest of Gandhi and the deportation of Dr Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal led to the outbreak of mob violence in Ahmedabad and Amritsar. Gandhi saw the way was not yet prepared for his "war of love." He confessed an Himalayan blunder and suspended the movement.

The Punjab disturbances were put down with strong hand. The military opened fire on an unarmed crowd of men and women, assembled in a park known as Jallianwallah Bagh, at Amritsar, without giving a warning to the crowd to disperse. In the course of ten minutes 1,650 rounds were fired and even then the firing was only brought to an end because the supply of ammunition was on the point of exhaustion. General Dyer admitted in his evidence that he would have used his machine guns, had he been able to move his armoured cars down the narrow lane to the Bagh.

According to the official estimate the serious casualties resulting from the firing amounted to 1,137, the number of deaths being 379.

This tragedy and other happenings spread a wave of indignation all over the country. In unwilling response to a strong and instant demand for an enquiry by a Royal Commission a committee of enquiry, presided over by Lord Hunter, a Scottish Judge, was appointed and that by the Government of India whose conduct itself was in issue. But while the Government was still marking time a committee of enquiry, with Mahatma Gandhi and other eminent lawyers as members, was appointed by the Congress to enquire into the Punjab happenings.

Whilst both official and Congress enquiries were proceeding, the Amritsar Congress met. Two or three days previous to the assembling of the Congress, on the 24th of December 1919, a Royal Proclamation was issued giving His Majesty's assent to the Reform Act and granting a general amnesty to those concerned in the Punjab disturbances. The leaders who had been condemned to various terms of imprisonment were released and their unexpected entry into the Congress *Pandal* evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The disclosures of official doings made in the evidence given before the Hunter Committee had sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. On the top of this, came the grievous discontent caused by the ludicrously small "concessions" in the Reform Act. The Congress felt itself insulted at this poor half-hearted measure, but in response to the earnest appeal of Mahatma Gandhi and the Moderate leaders, resolved for the time being that while the reforms were "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing" the Congress would work them for what they were worth.

The new year, however,	brought no relief. The Punjab
Punjab Crime Whitewashed,	crime was whitewashed and most culprits went not only unpunished but remained in service; some con-

tinued to draw pensions from Indian revenue. It appeared too that the pledged word of the Prime Minister to Mussalmans regarding the integrity of Turkey and the Holy Places of Islam was not likely to be fulfilled. This raised a torrent

of indignation all over India Mahatma Gandhi threw himself into the national struggle and asked the people to cease to cooperate with the Government. The people thronged round him in lakhs, but were too weak to respond for more than a brief period to the demands of this exacting creed.

Non Co operation Movement.

Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement in 1920. He openly proclaimed he was out to destroy the 'satanic government', as he used to say, and advised his followers to spread disaffection against it. But he adjured them to hold every English life and the life of every officer serving the Government as sacred "as those of our own dear ones".

Mahatma Gandhi declared rebellion against the Government because, he said, "it had committed a breach of faith with Mussulmans in the matter of peace with Turkey and Khulafat, it had humiliated the Punjab and it insisted upon imposing its will upon the people and refused to repair the breach and repent of the wrong done in the Punjab."

Gandhi wrote an open letter to the Viceroy saying.

(Gandhi's Letter to Viceroy) "The only course open to me is either in despair to sever all connection with British Rule or, if I still retain faith

in the inherent superiority of the British Constitution, to adopt such means as will rectify the wrong done and thus restore confidence. I have not lost faith in the superiority of the British Constitution, and it is because I believe in it that I have advised my Muslim friends to withdraw their support from Your Excellency's Government, and advised the Hindus to join them." The Viceroy dismissed the letter characterising non-cooperation as "the most foolish of all foolish schemes."

Non cooperation movement was launched on August 1 after the people had offered prayers and kept fast. Mahatma addressed a letter to the Viceroy, surrendering his decorations and titles and once again appealing to His Excellency to call a conference of leaders and undo the wrong. Tagore

returned his knighthood; so did Subramania Iyer, ex-judge of the Madras High Court.

People thronged round Gandhiji in their lakhs for they believed he would deliver them. The National Congress, at a special session held in Calcutta in September 1920, accepted his doctrine of non-violent non-cooperation, and chalked out a programme of work. The programme recommended firstly, the surrender of titles and honorary offices and resignations from nominated seats in local bodies; secondly, refusal to attend levees, darbars and the other official and semi-official functions; thirdly, the gradual withdrawal of children from schools and colleges and the establishment of national schools and colleges in various provinces; fourthly, the gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and the establishment of private arbitration courts by their aid for the settlement of private disputes; fifthly, refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service in Mesopotamia and sixthly, withdrawal by candidates of their candidature for election to the new Councils, and refusal on the part of voters to vote for any candidate who might, despite the advice of the Congress, offer himself for election.

The Congress met again after three months at Nagpur. The non-cooperation programme was re-affirmed, revised and recast. It was decided to organize non-cooperation committees in every village and raise a national fund, to be called the All-India Tilak Swaraj Fund, to finance Congress activities. A crore was asked, and a crore was spontaneously given by the people. The Congress asked the people to make bonfires of foreign cloth, and they readily did so. Next a campaign was started in the month of April almost all over the country with a view to purge the society of its impurities and cut down the excise revenues of the Government. The campaign achieved a measure of success and the excise revenues of the Government considerably decreased. At the behest of the Congress thousands went to jail without offering any defence. "We do not recognize the courts ;

They did what
Gandhi said.

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we shall not, therefore, give any explanation, even in self-defence", they said "We will pay no fine. You do what you choose. Confiscate our property. Cast us into prisons if you will. We will suffer cheerfully."

They were going strong. Many were anxious to launch civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. The All-India Congress Committee allowed the Provincial Congress Committees to start individual or mass civil disobedience if they were satisfied that the conditions laid down were fulfilled. The Provincial Congress Committee of Gujrat took the lead and allowed the Bardoli and Anand Talukas to start mass civil disobedience or aggressive civil disobedience as it is now rightly called. Bardoli was going to begin civil disobedience on November 23, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. But a disturbance broke out in Bombay on 17th November, the day of the landing of the Prince of Wales on the Indian shores. Mahatma Gandhi was shocked. He observed fast and offered prayers. The Working Committee warned the Provincial Congress Committees against embarking upon mass civil disobedience without first making certain of a peaceful atmosphere being retained throughout the provinces concerned.

But the phenomenal success of the *hastals* all over the country on the day of the arrival of the Prince upset the bureaucracy. The Government declared all the Congress and Khilafat volunteers as unlawful assemblies by a notification under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. This led to numerous arrests including that of the late Mr. C. R. Das, the president-elect of the year's Congress. The Ahmedabad Congress took up the challenge and determined that the volunteer organizations should be extended and that people should be invited to join them for the purpose of organizing civil-disobedience. In view of the impending arrest of a large number of workers, the Congress, whilst requiring the ordinary machinery of the Congress to remain intact, appointed Mahatma Gandhi as the sole executive authority of the Congress, with power to appoint a successor. On February 9, 1922, Gandhi sent a letter to the Viceroy informing His

Excellency that if within seven days the Government did not announce a change of policy mass civil disobedience would be started in Bardoli. Scarcely had the letter reached the Viceroy when occurred the tragedy of Chauri Chaura when some policemen were done to death.

Mahatma Gandhi suspended the civil disobedience programme. "Suspension of mass civil disobedience, and subsidence of excitement" he said, "are necessary for further progress, indeed, indispensable to prevent further retrogression. I hope, therefore, that by the suspension every Congressman or woman will not feel disappointed, but he or she will feel relieved of the burden of unreality and of national sin. Let the opponent glory in our humiliation, or so called defeat. It is better to be charged with cowardice and weakness than to be guilty of our oath and sin against God. It is million times better to appear untrue before the world than to be untrue to ourselves."

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress Bardoli Programme was held on the 11th and 12th of February, when it was resolved to suspend activities designed to court arrest and imprisonment, and it advised that all Congress organizations should confine themselves first to the enlistment of one crore members for the Congress, secondly, to the popularisation of the spinning wheel and hand spun and hand woven cloth, thirdly, to the organization of national schools, fourthly, to the salvation of "depressed classes", fifthly, to organization of the temperance campaign, and sixthly, to the organization of village and town arbitration committees for the private settlement of disputes.

The turn of events damped the enthusiasm of Mahatma Gandhi's 'soldiers'. At this juncture the Government prosecuted Mahatma Gandhi, and he received a long term of imprisonment. The removal of Gandhi from political activity led to a further set back. There was a strong desire for a change of tactics. "Enter the Councils and smash them", urged several followers of Mahatma Gandhi.

The All-India Congress Committee appointed a committee to report on the situation. The Committee toured the country for six weeks and presented a report early in November. The Committee issued two separate reports. One half of the Committee, consisting of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and the late Mr V J Patel, urged upon the Congress to declare themselves in favour of contesting the elections. The other half of the Committee consisting of Dr Ansari, Mr C. Rajagopalachariar and the late Mr S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, urged no change in the programme of the boycott of Councils, as that would enable Government to regain its lost prestige. To this the first half of the Committee retorted that it was the measure of the people's strength and determination to oppose injustice and oppression, which determined the attitude of Government and not a meek submission to its vagaries. They believed that non-cooperators would be in a substantial majority in all the Provinces if Congressmen entered the Councils.

"Knock the Councils on the head and you will accomplish what millions spent in foreign propaganda cannot achieve. Wreck Reforms and you will smash at one blow the huge super-structure of world-wide deception which has cost millions to build up", said the pro-changers. But the Congress remained unconvinced. Despite the recommendation of the President of the Birth of Swaraj Party, Mr C R Das, the Gaya Congress of 1922 refused to depart from its programme. The Councilites, led by Mr C R Das, formed the Swaraj Party to push their Council programme. Public opinion now drifted in their favour. Ultimately a special session of the Congress met in the month of September 1923 at Delhi and lifted the ban on Council entry. This proved the twilight of non-cooperation. Mahatma Gandhi was released on February 5, 1924 as the result of an operation for appendicitis. Gandhi presided over the Congress held at Belgaum in 1924 and delivered the briefest address on record. In view of the situation in the country he suspended non-cooperation movement. Soon after the

Congress Gandhi made a tour of the country preaching his constructive programme

Opinion differs as regards the achievements of this novel movement "Non-cooperation did not fail us, but we failed non-cooperation", says Dr Ansari

"If they did not stick on, it was not because they were convinced of the irrationality of non-cooperation, but because their power of endurance was exhausted, the weakness of the flesh told. It was a confession of their failure, not that of the movement." Anyhow the movement completely revolutionised the general outlook of the people. "Men with titles may not have renounced them, lawyers who gave up their practice may have resumed it, students who discarded their studies may have gone back to their colleges, khadi-clad youngsters may have taken to the trammels of fashion. But lawyers and the students are not the same as they were before the renunciation. Their outlook on life is different, their habit of thought has suffered a transformation, they have a better appreciation of the correct values of things. The trousered and collared gent does not strut about with the same swaggering air of superiority as of yore. They look apologetic for what they do" says Mr K. Natrajan

Swaraj Party

The elections of November, 1923 returned a large number of Swarajists to the Legislative Assembly and Provincial Councils. At the very commencement of the new session of the Assembly the Swarajist Leader called upon the Government to call a Round Table Conference to frame a new constitution for India, but the demand was unheeded. The Swarajists, thereupon, threw out the Finance Bill which Lord Reading had to restore by certificate. In the Central Provinces and Bengal they reduced the reforms to impotency.

His Excellency the Viceroy promulgated an Ordinance conferring drastic powers of arrest and detention on the Bengal Government. Under this law Mr Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation and

right-hand man of the late Mr C R Das, and several others were cast into prison, without the semblance of a trial. The late Pandit Motilal Nehru asserted that the Ordinance was aimed at the Swaraj Party. "The Ordinance is clearly aimed at all political parties and individuals who have helped in condemning the reforms. The immediate objective is undoubtedly the dismemberment of the Bengal Swaraj Party, which has brought about the discomfiture of the Government."

"The campaign is directed against the Swaraj Party," declared the late Mr C R Das in his Das' Appeal for Unity. "The fact of matter is that the credit so far built up by the Swaraj Party is too bitter for the Government and Anglo Indian to swallow, and a reckless campaign striking at the political life of India has been started."

Mahatma Gandhi entered into a pact with the Swarajists. He allowed the Swarajists to have the help of the Congress in regard to Council questions, and they promised to support his constructive programme. The Congress, which met at Belgaum in December 1924, ratified this Pact, and suspended non-cooperation in view of the altered circumstances in the country.

On the death of Mr C R Das on 16 June 1925, Mahatma Gandhi gave further support to the Swaraj Party. The Congress Adopted Swarajist Programme. The All-India Congress Committee in September 1925 resolved that "the Congress itself should now take up and carry on all such political work as may be necessary." The Cawnpore Congress of 1925 adopted the policy and programme of the Party as its own, and ratified the National demand, presented by the Assembly, on behalf of the country.

"If by the end of the spring session", said Mrs President's Warning Sarojini Naidu, President of the Congress, "we receive no answer or an answer that evades the real issues, or proves unworthy of our acceptance, the National Congress must clearly issue a mandate to all those who come within its sphere to vacate their seats in the Central and Provincial Legislatures and inaugurate from Kailas to Kanyakumari,

from the Indus to the Brahmaputra, an untiring and dynamic campaign to arouse, consolidate, educate and prepare the Indian people for all the progressive and ultimate stages of our united struggle and teach them that no sacrifice is too heavy, no suffering too great, no martyrdom too terrible, that enables us to redeem our Mother from the unspeakable dishonour of her bondage and bequeath to our children an imperishable legacy of Peace.

In March 1926, on the refusal of the Government to accede to the demand, the Swaraj Party walked out of the Assembly and other Councils in accordance with the Congress mandate. However when the general election took place in 1926, they sought re-election 'so that the flunkies might be kept out.'

During this period some of the members of the Swaraj Party, led by Mr Kelkar and Mr Jayaker, had been urging a change of tactics. They insisted on responsive cooperation. Finding no support in the Party they seceded and set up their own organization called the Responsive Cooperation Party. 'We believe', they said, "that the best course under the present circumstances is that of Responsive Cooperation, which means working the Reforms, unsatisfactory, disappointing and inadequate as they are, for all they are worth, and using the same for accelerating the grant of full responsible Government and also for creating in the meanwhile, opportunities for the people for advancing their interests and strengthening their power of resistance to injustice and misrule.'

The Gauhati Congress of 1926 considered the Responsivist programme but, decided against the acceptance of ministerships or other offices in the gift of the Government and approved of the policy of rejection of budgets until a response to the national demand was forthcoming. The Congressmen in the Legislatures were however, allowed to introduce measures for the healthy growth of the national life, the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interest and the rights of labourers. The political education of the masses, the popularisation of the spinning wheel and

Khaddar and the promotion of inter communal unity were also resolved upon



Dr Ansari

But the situation suddenly changed in 1927 owing to the appointment of the Simon Commission. The Congress held in Madras in December 1927 declared for Independence. Independence resolutions had been moved in the Congress before but they had always been rejected. The Congress had stood for Swaraj within the Empire, but had made it clear that it would not hesitate to sever all connections, if severance became a necessity. "If the Empire furnishes sufficient scope for the growth and development of our national life, the Empire idea is to be preferred," said Congress leaders. "If, on the contrary, the Empire, like the Cal of Jagannath crushes our life in the sweep of its imperialistic march, there will be a justification for the idea of the establishment of Swaraj outside the Empire." Now they became desperate. They felt they were denied the right of having a voice in the determination of their future, and this they resented bitterly. Dr Ansari, President of the Congress, said 'never a self-respecting Indian can ever admit the claim of Great Britain to be the sole judge of the measure and time of India's political advance.' We alone know our needs and requirements best and ours must be the decisive voice in the determination of our future. It is our inherent and inalienable right." The Congress declared independence to be its goal and called upon people to boycott the Royal Commission, and frame a Swaraj Constitution.

The Congress also passed unanimously a resolution on socio religious differences between Hindus and Mussalmans which gave freedom to Hindus and Mussalmans, to the Hindus to play music and conduct processions wherever they pleased and to the Mussalmans to slaughter cows whenever they pleased, but asked both communities to spare the feelings of the other as much as

Hindu Muslim
Settlement

possible and not to have recourse to violence or to law to prevent the exercise of these rights

The resolution with regard to joint electorates provided That in any future scheme of constitution, joint electorates in all the provinces and in the Central Legislature be constituted That for the present and if desired, representation of the communities should be secured by the reservation of seats in joint electorates on the basis of population in every province and in the Central Legislature

In compliance with the orders of the Madras Congress the working Committee of the Congress called an All Parties Conference to frame a constitution for India The Conference met in Delhi in February 1928 and resolved that a constitution should be framed, providing for the establishment of responsible government in India The Conference met again in Bombay in May and appointed a committee with the late Pandit Motilal Nehru as chairman to frame the constitution

The Committee published its report in August 1928, providing for a Dominion constitution The All Parties Conference met in Lucknow and adopted the report after minor alterations, and reappointed the Nehru Committee, with power to coopt, to put its recommendations in the form of a Bill before a convention of the representatives of all political, commercial, labour and other organizations in the country The convention met in Calcutta and after 8 days of strenuous work adopted a resolution, accepting the constitution excepting on certain points relating to communal solution

The Congress held its annual session in Calcutta in December 1928 There was a keen Calcutta Congress contest on the issue of complete Independence and Dominion Status, but finally Nehru Report was accepted by a majority, only on the condition that it was accepted by the British Government before December 31, 1929 And it was declared that in the event of the non acceptance of the Constitution by the Government by that date, the Congress would organise a campaign of non violent non cooperation, including non-payment of taxes, and work for complete independence



Gandhi marching to Dandi with his followers to break the Salt Law

First Civil-Disobedience Movement

The Congress met at Lahore in 1929 and declared for independence. The Independence decision was taken because the Government had failed to confer Dominion Status on India as demanded by the Congress at Calcutta in the previous year. Pandit Jawaharlal, the President, explained that Congress by independence did not mean exclusiveness. "Independence for us", he said, "means complete freedom from British domination and British imperialism." The Congress, while appreciating the Viceroy's efforts for the solution of Indian problem, decided to take no part in the Round Table Conference and called for a complete boycott of the Central and Provincial Legislatures, and authorised the All-India Congress Committee, whenever it deemed fit, to launch a campaign of civil disobedience. January 26, 1930, was observed as Independence Day. The national tricolour was hoisted and resolutions were passed expressing determination to have no cooperation with the Government and to start civil disobedience. It was not, however, until 17th February 1930 that a definite decision was taken by the Working Committee of the Congress to authorise a

Civil Disobedience campaign Even then it did not envisage country wide campaign The resolution authorised only Mahatma Gandhi and those working with him, to start civil disobedience as and when they desired and in the manner and to the extent they should deem proper

On March 6, 1930, Gandhi addressed his historic letter to the Viceroy announcing his intention of leading a movement for the breaking of the Salt Law "Before embarking on civil disobedience and taking the risk I dreaded to take all these years I would fain approach you and find a way out", wrote Gandhi to the Viceroy "I embark upon the campaign, as much out of love for the Englishman as for the Indian By self suffering I seek to convert him, never to destroy him" I do not mean to harm your people', he wrote to the Viceroy "I want to serve my own"

In his letter Gandhi placed before the Viceroy 11 crying needs of India These were—Total prohibition, restoration of 16d ratio, 50 percent reduction in land revenue, abolition of the salt tax, 50 percent reduction in military expenditure 50 percent reduction in the salaries, enactment of a coastal Reservation Law, release of political prisoners, repeal of section 124 A and Regulation III of 1818, permission to all Indian exiles to return to India, Abolition of CID or placing it under popular control, protective tariff on foreign cloth and lastly issue of licence to use fire arms for self defence, subject to popular control "Let the Viceroy satisfy us with regard to these very simple needs of India", he said 'He will then hear no talk of civil disobedience, and the Congress will heartily participate in any conference where there is a perfect freedom of expression and demand"

Gandhi chose to send his letter to the Viceroy by the hand of an Englishman, Reginald Reynolds by name The Viceroy sent a formal reply to Mahatma, regretting that "Mr Gandhi had decided upon a course of action that would lead to the violation of law and involve danger to public peace"

Mahatma Gandhi urged upon his followers to stick to non violence in thought, word and deed "Non violence is the natural creed of India, the home of religion, tolerance and gentleness",

Gandhi's Letter
to Viceroy

Gandhi's Eleven
Points

Non-violence



Gandhi's march to Dandi

he said "It is woven into the fabric of her national idealism. India cannot win her freedom by violence for a century, because her people are not made in the manner of other nations. They have been nurtured in the traditions of suffering. Violence for us is the gospel of despair. Our rock must be non violence and godliness."

"The real danger to the Satyagrahi", he warned his followers, "is not prison or the *lathi*, or scorn, or repression, but simply a little hatred that will deprive him of his power." "If India adopted the doctrine of love as an active part of her religion and introduced it in her politics, Swaraj would descend upon her as from heaven." "Non-violence at all costs." That was the command of Gandhi to his followers. "We must be prepared to embrace death as a bosom friend," he told his followers, "but even courting death we must bear no ill will."

At 6.30 a.m. on March 12, 1930 Mahatma Gandhi

Historic March

commenced his historic march to Dandi, a small village on the sea-coast of Bombay. Gandhi chose to concentrate on the breach of salt law because he regarded the tax on salt to be immoral. He was accompanied by seventy-nine volunteers of his Ashram, men who had taken vow of

non-violence and suffering. As the procession passed through village after village Gandhi appealed to the people to take to khaddar, to burn all foreign cloth, to stop drinking liquor, to give up co-operation with the Government, to establish their own courts but, above all, to keep non-violent. Many patels or village headmen, who represented the Government in the villages, resigned their posts in response to Gandhi's appeal.

During the march Gandhi insisted on the strictest discipline. In spite of all weariness and difficulty, the routine had to be followed. Every volunteer had to attend prayers, do his allotted spinning and write up his daily diary. "Ours is a sacred pilgrimage, and self-examination and self-purification are essentials which we cannot do without," he said.

Villagers showered gifts on the pilgrims. Gandhi was deeply moved. "We are marching," he said, "in the name of God. We profess to act on behalf of the hungry, the naked, the unemployed." For him to live above the means of the country would be like living on stolen goods. He begged his hosts to be miserly rather than lavish. Extravagance has no room in the campaign, he said.

After 24 days' march the party reached Dandi on April 5 and spent the night in fasting and prayers. Next morning, after prayers, Gandhi with his volunteers, followed by a crowd, moved towards the sea. After bathing in the sea exactly at 8.30 a.m. he picked up a piece of salt with almost childish playfulness. Some did scoff at this strange prank. Fighting a mighty Empire with a handful of salt, they considered ridiculous. But this strange Satyagraha caught on. The salt law was defied all over the country. Within a couple of weeks of Mahatma's arrival at Dandi hundreds of Satyagrahis had courted arrest, including the President of the Congress and other leaders. One by one chief workers were arrested but their places were quickly filled by others. There were also *lathi* charges but the movement went on unabated.

Towards the end of April 1930 Gandhi announced his intention of leading a raid on the Government's salt depot at Dhar-sana. In a letter to the Viceroy Mahatma explained the reasons for the steps he intended to take. Gandhi made it quite clear, first, that he regarded it as his natural right to take possession of the Government salt works, and secondly he was doing so because, in his opinion the Government was not meeting the Satyagrahis in a 'civilized manner. 'I could have had nothing to say if in dealing with the civil resisters the Government satisfied itself with applying the ordinary processes of law. Instead while the known leaders have been dealt with more or less according to the legal formalities the rank and file have been often savagely and in some cases even indecently assaulted,' he wrote to the Viceroy. However, Mahatma Gandhi was prevented from leading these raids by the Government's decision to arrest him.

At Karadi near Surat, at mid-night on May 5, 1930, Gandhi was arrested under the Bombay State Prisoners Regulation of 1827. His arrest was marked by *hartal* all over India. The *hartal* passed off without mishap in most places but at Sholapur there was a serious disturbance leading to police opening fire. On May 13, Martial Law was declared at Sholapur. Disturbances also took place at Peshawar leading to police firing and martial law.

Mr Abbas Tayabji, ex-Chief Justice of Baroda, took Gandhi's place. He was arrested. Mrs Sarojini Naidu stepped in. She too was arrested. Though leaders were packed off to prison yet the struggle continued on.

Under the lead of Imam Sahib, aged 62, one thousand and five hundred volunteers raided the Darsana Depot. Police made *lathi* charges several times. The volunteers were driven back but they renewed the attack unmindful of *lathi* blows. After two charges the Imam Sahib and other leaders were arrested. Several raids were made on the Wadala Salt depot also. The authorities met the raids with *lathi* charges, which led to heavy casualties. The Satyagrahis did

not succeed in getting a pinch of salt by these ricks. But their suffering gave the salt tax a great prominence.

Simultaneously with the breaches of the salt law Ordinances prohibitory orders were defied. Forest laws were broken in C P. Boycott of British goods was preached and shops dealing in foreign material were picketed. At several places no tax campaign was started. By the end of May the movement assumed formidable proportions. On May 30 the Viceroy promulgated Ordinances. They were directed against the no tax campaign, the picketing of cloth and liquor shops and intimidation of public servants. The Government's challenge was immediately taken up by the Congress. Two days after the promulgation of the Ordinances 500 women, called Desh Shewikas, "servants of the country," picketed foreign cloth shops in Bombay in defiance of the Ordinance and the boycott of British goods extended to all kinds of British imports. Despite the efforts of the Government to suppress it an unregistered cyclo styled news sheet called the Congress Bulletin appeared daily and had wide circulation. In some districts, specially in Gujrat, the social boycott of Government servants created difficulty. The Government had to open shops at Baidoli for its officers, who were unable to obtain their daily supplies from the ordinary shops.

Youths, women and children threw themselves into the struggle. Jail had no fear for them. Even *lathi* had lost its terror. Bombay city was the scene of daily processions and demonstrations which wholesale arrests and *lathi* charges were not able to suppress. On the contrary, the measures taken by the authorities to put down these demonstrations seemed to have the effect of increasing public sympathy for the demonstrators. The frequent use of *lathis* to disperse the demonstrators roused even those who were not Congress men. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr Lajpat Narain resigned their seats in the Assembly and the Bombay Council, respectively. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, whose representatives they were, announced that in view of what was taking place in Bombay, the Chamber preferred to be unrepresented.

The working Committee of the Congress on June 11 called on the country to publicly disobey the Ordinances. The people were asked to carry on with redoubled vigour the peaceful picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops and the social boycott of public officers, known to have taken part in 'unjustifiable assaults'.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President of the Congress, visited Bombay on June 19. Two days after his arrival a rally was announced of Congress volunteers on the maidan. Pandit Motilal was to inspect those volunteers. As each band of volunteers arrived in the maidan it was charged by the police. *Lathi* charges on this day resulted in about 500 casualties. Hence (Saturday June 21) came to be called Black Saturday. Many of those who supported the Government found it impossible to justify the employment of these measures against unarmed crowds. Indignation was widespread in Bombay and the Bombay Share holders' Association organised a procession in protest. This also was dispersed by the police.

People found that the situation was getting impossible. Moderate leaders approached Pandit Motilal Nehru. He showed his readiness to try to find a settlement if it were made clear that the Round Table Conference would seek to frame a constitution for a free India. When Pandit Motilal left Bombay there seemed to be some ground of hope for an early peace between the Congress and the Government. However, all hopes were dashed when the Government declared the Congress Working Committee as an illegal assembly and arrested Pandit Motilal Nehru shortly after his return to Allahabad.

In the course of July Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr Jayakar attempted to bring about a settlement. They were permitted by the Viceroy to interview Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in gaol. They had many interviews with Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son at Allahabad and Gandhi and other Congress leaders at Poona. As a result a letter was drawn up by the imprisoned Congress leaders setting forth the terms on which they would be prepared to call off Civil Disobedience movement. The contents of this letter were conveyed to the Viceroy. The Viceroy's

reply was conveyed by the peace-makers to the Congress leaders. The move, however, proved abortive.

The Civil Disobedience Movement, meanwhile, showed no signs of abatement. Before the final breakdown of negotiations Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, who until recently had been the President of the Assembly, were arrested. In Bardoli the cultivators refused to pay their taxes, burnt their crops and migrated to Baroda. The boycott movement brought down the sales. In Bombay alone crores worth of foreign cloth was sealed up by the Congress. Picketing of liquor shops badly hit the wine merchants.

The movement continued throughout 1930. The Government promulgated about a dozen Ordinances. About seventy thousand people were imprisoned. Gandhi's Navajivan Press was confiscated and security was demanded from several other newspapers. *Lathi* charges became frequent, and Congressmen opened hospitals at several places to treat their wounded.

One feature of the movement was that women came out of the *puṇḍalī* and participated in the struggle along with their menfolk. Many of them went to jail. Others toured the country for Swadeshi propaganda. Their chief work, however, was the picketing of liquor shops and of foreign cloth shops. They picketed the shops for weeks on end, preventing the customers from entering. They swarmed into schools and colleges and to the students who sought to keep away from *hantals* they offered their bangles as during the War girls in England offered white feathers to young men not in khaki.

Meanwhile the Round Table Conference met in England. After its close a change came over the situation. The Government unconditionally released the chief leaders of the Congress on January 25, 1931. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, who had returned from England, met the Congress leaders at Allahabad. The conversations that followed paved the way for a series of interviews which took place between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi.

at Delhi at the end of February. The result was the Irwin-Gandhi Pact on March 3. By the terms of the agreement civil disobedience movement was called off and the Government released the prisoners and withdrew the Ordinances.

The conversations were conducted between the two august personalities in a good-humoured spirit. The Viceroy would ask Gandhi if he had got his bag ready to go to jail, adding that he was so popular with the Governor there that he missed him badly. On one occasion Gandhi left his shawl behind. The Viceroy himself took it to the door. One evening the conference was prolonged and Miss Slade, clad in a graceful sari, carried Gandhi's meal to the Viceroy's House which the Mahatma took in His Excellency's study.

Many of Gandhi's followers were disappointed at the terms of the Settlement. But Gandhi reminded them that they were Satyagrahis and that a Satyagrahi, whilst he is ever ready for war, must be equally eager for peace. Whilst a Satyagrahi never yields to panic or hesitancy, neither does he think of humiliating the other party, of reducing it to an abject surrender. He may not swerve from the path of justice and may not dictate impossible terms. He may not pitch his demands too high, neither may he pitch them too low. "A Satyagrahi has infinite patience, abundant faith in others, and ample hope."

The Congress met at Karachi in March, 1931, ratified the Karachi Congress. Gandhi Irwin Settlement and appointed Gandhi as its sole representative to the Round Table Conference. The Congress also adopted a momentous resolution on the fundamental rights of the people. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, referring to the Satyagraha movement just ended, said, "Thanks to God that the awakening was a call to self purification. Though there have been aberrations, it is a fact beyond challenge that India has given a singular proof to the world that mass non-violence is no longer the ideal dream of the visionary or a human longing. It is a solid fact capable of infinite possibilities for a humanity which is groaning for want of faith beneath the weight of violence of which it has almost made a fetish. The greatest proof that our movement was non violent lies in the fact that the peasants falsified the fears of our worst sceptics. They

were described as very difficult to organize for non violent action, and it is they who stood the test with a bravery and an endurance that was beyond all expectation "

Before Gandhi sailed for Europe the situation again grew anxious. Another Pact Congressmen accused officials of being "slow and negligent in releasing prisoners. Police was accused of using coercive methods in collecting revenue in Gujrat and U P. "The civilians have undone the statesman's work", complained Gandhi. Gandhi published a charge sheet against the Government. The officials published a similar charge sheet against the Congressmen. However, after prolonged negotiations between Lord Willingdon, the new Viceroy, and Gandhi, a fresh agreement was concluded on August 27, and Mahatma Gandhi sailed for England on August 29.

Mahatma Gandhi attended the Round Table Conference on behalf of the Congress and stated the Congress demand in unequivocal terms "The Congress," he said, "seeks independence, including full control of defence forces, external affairs and finance." "If we are intent upon complete independence it is not from any sense of arrogance," explained Gandhi, "it is not because we want to parade before the universe that we have severed all connection with the British people. Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, the Congress contemplates a connection with the British people, but that connection should be such as can exist between two equals. I still aspire to be a citizen not in the Empire, but in the Commonwealth, in a partnership, if possible, if God wills it, an indissoluble partnership, but not a partnership superimposed upon one nation by another." But Gandhi's demand was unheeded, and he returned disappointed.

Second Civil Disobedience Movement

The second Civil Disobedience movement commenced in the beginning of January, 1932. Mahatma Gandhi returned from the Round Table Conference disappointed, but he was determined to explore every avenue of settlement. He was anxious to save the people from another

fiery ordeal. Unfortunately, events moved with hurricane speed beyond the control of anyone. While Gandhi was still on the high seas, Ordinances were in full swing in the Frontier, U P and Bengal. On December 25, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, called "Frontier Gandhi," and a few others were arrested under Regulation III of 1818 and in a week's time over a thousand Red Shirts were clapped in jails. Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, who entrained for Bombay to greet Mahatma Gandhi on his return home and to attend the Working Committee meeting, were arrested at a wayside station for the offence of disobeying the Magistrate's prohibitory orders. They were tried soon after, convicted and sentenced.

WILLINGDON GANDHI CORRESPONDENCE

The Mahatma arrived at Bombay on December 28. Mahatma Gandhi at once sought an interview with the Viceroy. On December 29 he wired to His Excellency as follows—

"I was not prepared on landing yesterday to find the Frontier and U P Ordinances, shooting in the Frontier and the arrests of valued comrades in both the provinces, on the top of the Bengal Ordinance, waiting for me. I do not know whether I am to regard these as an indication that friendly relations between us are closed or whether you expect me still to see you and receive guidance from you as to the course I am to pursue in advising the Congress. I would esteem a wire in reply."

The Viceroy's reply to Mahatma Gandhi pointed out that whereas the Viceroy was willing to meet Gandhi and discuss constitutional matters arising out of the Round Table Conference and give all possible advice as to the best method of ensuring the successful co-operation of the Congress, His Excellency would in no circumstances permit a discussion on the question of the recent Ordinances.

Mahatma Gandhi, in a further communication to the Viceroy, "requested His Excellency to reconsider his decision. He also informed him that the Working Committee had tentatively planned civil disobedience, but the plan would be suspended in case of a favourable reply. The Congress

plan included vigorous boycott of British goods and concerns, and also disobedience of immoral laws."

VICTROY'S REPLY

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy telegraphed to Gandhiji on January 2

"They much regret to observe that, under your advice, the Working Committee of the Congress has passed resolutions which involve the general revival of civil disobedience, unless certain conditions are satisfied which are stated in your telegram and the resolutions. They regard this attitude as the more deplorable in view of the declared intention of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India to expedite the policy of constitutional reforms contained in the Prime Minister's statement. No Government, consistent with the discharge of their responsibility, can be subject to conditions sought to be imposed under the menace of unlawful action by any political organisation, nor can the Government of India accept the position implied in your telegram that their policy should be dependent on the judgment of yourself as to the necessity of measures which Government have taken after the most careful and thorough consideration of the facts and after all other possible remedies had been exhausted.

"His Excellency and his Government can hardly believe that you or the Working Committee contemplate that His Excellency can invite you with the hope of any advantage to an interview, held under the threat of the resumption of civil disobedience. They must hold you and the Congress responsible for all consequences that may ensue for the action which the Congress have announced their intention of taking and to meet which the Government will take all necessary measures."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REJOINDER

Thereupon Mahatma Gandhi sent a rejoinder to His Excellency —

"I cannot help expressing deep regret for the decision of His Excellency and his Government. Surely, it is wrong to describe an honest expression of opinion as a threat. May I remind the Government that the Delhi negotiations were opened and carried on whilst civil disobedience was

on and that, when the Pact was made, civil resistance was not given up but only discontinued ?

"Nor is it fair or correct to suggest that I have ever advanced the claim that any policy of Government should be depended on my judgment. But I do submit that any popular and constitutional Government would always welcome and sympathetically consider suggestions made by public bodies and their representatives and assist them with all available information about their acts or Ordinances of which public opinion may disapprove.

"Meanwhile I wish to assure the Government that every endeavour will be made on the part of the Congress to carry on the struggle without malice and in a strictly non-violent manner."

Mahatma Gandhi was immediately arrested (at 3 a.m. on January 4, 1932). About the same time that Gandhi was arrested, a similar warrant was issued against Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress. The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee was declared an unlawful association, and prominent Congressmen in all provinces were arrested one after another.

The Governor-General promulgated four Ordinances in one single day to fight the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Ordinances invested the Executive with wide powers to arrest people, occupy their houses, confiscate Congress funds and demand security from printing presses.

The Government in a statement justified their measures of repression on the ground that the Civil Disobedience Movement would lead to violence and that if it achieved its object it would make any form of government impossible. In using their full resources against it, the Government claimed, they were fighting the battle not only of the present Government but of the Governments of the future.

Mahatma Gandhi, on the other hand, claimed that civil disobedience was not only the natural right of the people, specially when they had no effective voice in their own Government but that it was also a substitute for violence or armed rebellion. "The non-violent method adopted by the Congress," he said, "gives it a world-wide importance and if the method becomes demonstrably successful it is likely to furnish an effective equivalent for war and thus make a

lasting contribution to the progress of humanity groaning under the dead weight of armaments”

The Government fought the movement with a strong hand. Many Congressmen were arrested on sheer suspicion. After a short detention they were let off and served with orders, imposing all sorts of restrictions on them. In many cases they were required to present themselves at stated intervals at the police stations. And because they refused to abide by these restrictions they were tried for breaches of the restraint orders and jailed. About 75,000 men and women were imprisoned. Congress funds were confiscated by the Government and Congress premises were occupied by the authorities.

Congress ordinarily meets every year. The Congressmen decided to hold their annual session at Delhi in April. But the Reception Committee of the Congress was declared unlawful by the Government. Mrs Sarojini Naidu, and Pandit Malaviya, President-elect of the Congress, were arrested. But in spite of police vigilance a good number of Congressmen from different parts of the country managed to reach Delhi. The Subjects Committee managed to hold a meeting and drafted five resolutions. The resolutions were circulated amongst the delegates and their approval obtained. The open session of the Congress was timed to meet on April 24. The previous night houses were raided by the police in search for delegates and many were rounded up. On April 24 while the police were busy making arrangements, at 9 a.m. a batch of 150 delegates collected near the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk and elected Mr Ranchordas Amritlal a millowner of Ahmedabad, as president. One of the delegates moved the resolutions, the most important of them reaffirming the Congress decision to work for independence. The whole proceedings did not take more than ten minutes. Before the police arrived the Congress session had concluded. The police arrested the President and the delegates. Then for two hours a stream of people came forward to offer themselves for arrest. About 630 persons were arrested in this connection.

Next year's Congress also met in more or less similar circumstances. The Government would not permit the Congress to meet. The Congressmen were also determined to hold the annual session. Mr. Aney, Acting President of the Congress, announced that the session would meet in Calcutta on March 31 and April 1. The Government replied by declaring the session illegal. Some of the members of the Reception Committee were rounded up. Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Aney, Acting Congress President, were arrested on their way to Calcutta. Other delegates were arrested at different stations. All places of public meetings were guarded by the police. The Congressmen selected Dharmatolla Esplanade Crossing for holding their annual session. About 2,000 delegates are said to have collected there on the appointed day and proceeded with their business. Mrs. Sen Gupta was elected President. But before she had concluded her address the police arrived and arrested her and the delegates.

The Government released Mahatma Gandhi on May 8, 1933, the day he embarked on his fast of 21 days in connection with the Harijan movement. Gandhi responded to this gesture by suspending the Satyagraha movement for one month and appealing to the Government to withdraw the Ordinances and release political prisoners. The appeal went unheeded. "Gandhi's release", the Government declared, "was solely connected with the Harijan movement and indicated no change whatever in the Government's general policy towards the release of civil disobedience prisoners or towards those who openly or conditionally support the civil disobedience movement. The mere temporary suspension of the movement, intended to lead up to negotiations with the Congress leaders, in no way fulfils the conditions which would satisfy the Government of India, that 'in fact the civil disobedience movement has been abandoned. There is no intention of negotiating with the Congress for the withdrawal of the civil disobedience movement with a view to arriving at any settlement with them in regard to these unlawful activities'".

Mr Aney, the Acting Congress President, extended the suspension of the movement by a further period of six weeks in view of Mahatma Gandhi's health. In the meantime Congress leaders, who were out of jails at that time, held a conference at Poona to review the situation. The Conference decided to authorise Mahatma Gandhi to seek an unconditional interview with the Viceroy with a view to arrive at a settlement. Mahatma accordingly wired to the Viceroy for an interview. The Viceroy refused to see Gandhi on the ground that so long as civil disobedience continued to be the policy of the Congress, an interview would serve no purpose.

Mahatma Gandhi proceeded to modify the Congress programme. Congressmen, during his incarceration, in some cases, had resorted to secret methods in carrying on the Satyagraha campaign. Gandhi strongly disapproved of this and insisted on everything being done in the open. At his suggestion Mr Aney, Acting Congress President, stopped mass civil disobedience, including non payment of taxes. Congressmen were, however, permitted to offer individual civil disobedience, but were warned that they would do so on their own responsibility, and must not expect any help from the Congress. All Congress organizations were dissolved, but provincial and all India dictators were to continue. Later, this need of maintaining a stream of dictators was done away with by the Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, the next acting President.

On July 26, Mahatma Gandhi disbanded his Satyagraha Ashram and four days later communicated to the Bombay Government his decision to march from Ahmedabad to R's with 33 of his followers. The next day the Mahatma and his followers were arrested. Gandhiji was taken to Poona where he was released and served with an order not to leave the limits of Poona. Mahatma defied the ban and was re-arrested, tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Mahatma Gandhi from the jail addressed a letter to the Government, asking for the facilities that he enjoyed for doing Harijan work while he was in jail last time. The Government would not restore those facilities without imposing conditions. Gandhi thereupon commenced a fast as a protest. The Government released him after a few days.

In view of the Government's attitude Gandhi decided to refrain from offering Satyagraha for one year. "After hard praying and fasting", he said, "I have come to the conclusion that up to the termination of the period of my sentence that is up to August next, I must not court imprisonment offering aggressive civil resistance". "My release", he added "has placed me in the most embarrassing position. As a *satyagrahi*, that is, as a humble seeker of truth somehow or other it offends my sense of propriety to court imprisonment in the circumstances created by my discharge. Whatever is the motive behind it, I may not quarrel with the release. I must examine the act on its merit. It appears to me to be petty to force the Government to re-arrest me by taking aggressive action during the unexpired term of imprisonment, unless extraordinary circumstances, which I cannot foresee, arise compelling me to revise my decision. There is no room for smallness in civil resistance. The self-imposed restraint is a bitter cup. When I said at my trial after the arrest that to remain outside and be a helpless witness of the devastating and demoralising effect of the Ordinance rule was an unbearable agony, I stated a simple unvarnished fact. That agony is no less to-day than it was on August 4. But I must bear it. I cannot be a willing party to the undignified cat-and-mouse game if Government have any such thing in contemplation. Therefore when, and if, I am arrested again and denied Harijan service, I would not hesitate if I had the inner urge to undertake a fast to the finish which should not be broken even if Government released me as they did on August 23 last when the danger point had been reached.

When the earthquake took place in Bihar in January 1934 Mahatma Gandhi offered co-operation to the Govern-

ment. Mahatma explained why being a staunch non-co-operator he was still offering co-operation to the Government. There were occasions, he said, when there was and could be no question of non-co-operation, and the Bihar calamity presented such an occasion. When they were faced with the problem of human suffering all should co-operate. "There was no question of fighting the Government," he told his followers, "when the Government was not injuring the interests of people."

In April 1934 Congressmen met at Delhi to review the situation in the country and bring about refunctioning of the Congress. The Conference decided that the All-India Swaraj Party should be revived in order to enable those Congressmen who were not offering individual civil disobedience, to undertake, through an organisation, constructive programme. The Conference resolved:—

"In the opinion of the Conference, it is imperative for this party to take up the Government challenge in relation to the forthcoming election to the Legislative Assembly to secure the election of its candidates on the following issues:—(a) to implement the country's mandate to get all repressive laws repealed ; (b) to reject the proposals contained in the White Paper and to get them replaced by a national demand on the lines indicated by Mahatma Gandhi at the Round Table Conference, so that the country may re-affirm its confidence in the Indian National Congress.

The decisions of the Conference were conveyed by a deputation to Mahatma Gandhi, who was then touring in Bihar. Mahatma Gandhi, after conferring with the deputationists, gave his blessing to the revival of the Swaraj Party.

In a letter to Dr. Ansari, dated Patna, April 5, 1934, he wrote :—

Dear Doctor Ansari,

"It was good of you, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Doctor Bidhan Roy to come all the way to Patna to discuss the resolutions arrived at recently at the informal meeting of some Congressmen at Delhi and to ascertain my opinion on them. I have no hesitation in welcoming the revival of

the Swaraj Party and the decisions of that meeting to take part in the forthcoming election to the Assembly, which you tell me is about to be dissolved. My views on the utility of the legislatures in the present state are well-known. They remain, on the whole, what they were in 1920. But I feel that it is not only right but also the duty of every Congressman, who, for some reason or other, does not want to or cannot take part in civil resistance but who has faith in entry into legislatures, to seek entry and form a combination in order to prosecute the programme which they believe to be in the interest of the country. Consistently with my views above-mentioned I shall be at the disposal of the party at all times and render such assistance as it is in my power to give.

"Yours sincerely,

"M K Gandhi"

On April 7, 1934 Mahatma Gandhi issued a sensational statement, advising the
 End of
 Civil Disobedience Congressmen to suspend civil disobedience. The following is the text
 of the statement.—

"This statement owes its inspiration to a personal chat with the inmates and associates of the Satyagraha Ashram who had just come out of prison, and whom at Rajendra Babu's instance, I had sent to Bihar. More specially it is due to a revealing information I got in the course of a conversation about a valued companion of long standing who was found reluctant to perform the full prison task, preferring his private studies to the allotted task. This was undoubtedly contrary to the rules of Satyagraha. More than the imperfection of the friend, whom I love more than ever, it brought home to me my own imperfections. The friend said he had thought that I was aware of his weakness. I was blind. Blindness in a leader is unpardonable. I saw at once that I must, for the time being, remain the sole representative of civil resistance in action.

"During the informal Conference at Poona in July 1931, I had stated that while many individual civil resisters would be welcome, even one was sufficient to keep alive the message of Satyagraha. Now after much searching of the heart, I have arrived at the conclusion that in the

present circumstances, only one, and that myself and no other, should, for the time being, bear the responsibility of civil resistance, if it is to succeed as a means of achieving Purna Swaraj

"I feel that the masses have not received the full message of satyagraha owing to its adulteration in the process of transmission. It has become clear to me that spiritual instruments suffer in their potency when their use is taught through non spiritual media. Spiritual messages are self propagating. The reaction of the masses throughout the Harijan tour has been the latest forcible illustration of what I mean. The splendid response of the masses has been spontaneous. The workers themselves were amazed at the attendance and the fervour of the vast masses whom they had never reached.

"Satyagraha is a purely spiritual weapon. It may be used for what may appear to be mundane ends, and through men and women who do not understand its spirituality, provided the director knows that the weapon is spiritual. Everyone cannot use surgical instruments. Many may use them if there is an expert behind them directing their use. I claim to be a satyagraha expert in the making. I have need to be far more careful than the expert surgeon who is complete master of his science. I am still a humble searcher. The very nature of this science of satyagraha precludes the student from seeing more than the step immediately in front of him.

"The introspection, prompted by the conversation with the Ashram inmates, has led me to the conclusion that I must advise all Congressmen to suspend civil resistance for Swaraj, as distinguished from specific grievances. They should leave it to me alone. It should be resumed by others in my lifetime only under my direction, unless one arises claiming to know the science better than I do, and inspires confidence. I give this opinion as the author and initiator of satyagraha. Henceforth, therefore all who have been impelled to civil resistance for Swaraj under my advice, directly given or indirectly inferred, will please desist from civil resistance. I am quite convinced that this is the best course in the interest of India's fight for freedom.

"I am in deadly earnest about this greatest of weapons at the disposal of mankind. It is claimed for satyagraha that it is a complete substitute for violence or war. It is designed, therefore, to reach the hearts both of the so called terrorists and the rulers who seek to root out the terrorists by emasculating the whole nation. But the indifferent civil resistance of many, grand as it has been in its results, has not touched the hearts either of the terrorists or the rulers as a class. Unadulterated satyagraha must touch the hearts of both.

"To test the truth of the proposition, satyagraha needs to be confined to one qualified person at a time. The trial has never been made. It must be made now. Let me caution the reader against mistaking satyagraha for mere civil resistance. It covers much more than civil resistance. It means relentless search for truth and the power that such a search gives to the searcher. The search can only be pursued by strictly non violent means.

"What are the civil resisters thus freed to do if they are to be ready for the call whenever it comes? They must learn the art and the beauty of self denial and voluntary poverty. They must engage themselves in nation-building activities, the spread of Khaddar through personal hand spinning and hand weaving, the spread of communal unity of hearts by unrepachable personal conduct towards one another in every walk of life, the banishing of untouchability in every shape or form in one's own person, the spread of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs by personal contact with individual addicts, and generally, by cultivating personal purity. These are services which provide maintenance on the poor man's scale. Those for whom the poor man's scale is not feasible should find a place in small unorganised industries of national importance which give a better wage. Let it be understood that civil resistance is for those who know and perform the duty of voluntary obedience to law and authority.

"It is hardly necessary to say that in issuing this statement I am in no way usurping the function of the Congress. Mine is mere an advice to those who look to me for guidance in matters of Satyagraha.—M. K. Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi's Visit To Europe

Mahatma Gandhi left the shores of Bombay on August 29, 1931, and sailed by the good ship *Rajputana* to take part in the Round Table Conference. He travelled by the third class and with the least possible kit. "We are the representatives of the poorest country in the world and we have no right to go about with costly suit cases," said he to his followers. And from Aden his couriers had to send back to India their suit cases and cabin trunks. Mr. Morton Jack, Captain of the ship, treated Mahatma with great respect. "I am a prisoner to you for a fortnight," said Gandhi to the Captain. "I will treat you well, but can make no promises about the weather," replied the Captain. Mahatma slept on the deck under the twinkling stars and passed his time in chatting merrily with passengers and playing with little children. He rose as usual at 4 in the morning and attended to his daily routine. He held prayer meetings which were attended by the passengers.

At Aden Mahatma was given a rousing reception by the Indians and the Arabs. A purse, containing £325, was presented to him. The Mahatma visited the Indian quarters and called on the Resident.

Mahatma was welcomed by the Indians and Egyptians at Sué. Madame Zaghlul, widow of the famous Egyptian leader, sent him a message of greetings and good luck.

At Port Said a delegation of Egyptians and Indians welcomed Mahatma and presented bouquets to him.

Gandhi was welcomed by Mademoiselle Madeleine Rolland and students when the ship arrived at Marseilles. The French students presented an address to Gandhi asking him "to bring healing balm to the war weary and exploitation blinded nations of Europe."

Asked if he had anything to declare by the customs authorities, Mahatma replied, "I am a poor mendicant, my earthly possessions consist of six spinning wheels, prison dishes, a can of goat's milk, six home spun loin cloths,



JUST BEFORE LANDING AT MARSEILLES

The happy Stewardess and Kid looking curiously at Mahatma

towels and my reputation which cannot be worth much" The Inspector smiled and passed him on

At Paris enormous crowds greeted the representative of India French journalists began to volley him with questions One of them asked, if he would traverse the streets of London and enter Buckingham Palace in his loin cloth Mahatmaji replied jocularly, "you in your country wear plus fours, I prefer minus fours"

Mahatmaji attended the Indian students' reception and left by the P and O special for Calais When she made a brief halt at the *Gare de Lyons*, the Indian students made a demonstration and cheered him vociferously An American microphoned a few words from Gandhiji testifying to the thrill he felt to be in the free atmosphere of one of the world's greatest Republics

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND

Mahatmaji reached Folkestone harbour at 2 p m, on September 12 Though it was raining heavily, the vicinity of the harbour was thronged with admiring spectators The rush was so great that precautions had to be taken by the police and entrance to the Harbour Station was regulated by permits Mahatmaji was received by Mr F M Vincent, on behalf of the Secretary of State and the Government, and by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and was driven off in a motor car

Gandhi arrived in London at 4 p m the same day and was driven straight to the Friends' Meeting House on Euston Road where a grand reception was held in his honour

Mahatmaji then motored to Kingsley Hall where he was welcomed by the Mayor of Poplar He appeared at the balcony and acknowledged the greetings of hundreds awaiting his arrival Kingsley Hall is situated amongst the poor of London, hence Gandhiji preferred it to any other place

Mahatmaji's attendance at the Round Table Conference formed only a small part of his activities in England A good part of his time was taken up by unofficial meetings with the other delegates to the Conference He also spent a good deal of his time in interviewing members of the Government and other eminent personages The intervals that ensued in the midst of his Conference duties he devoted to

visiting places of interest in England. He was received wherever he went with the utmost consideration and hospitality. He was invited to Buckingham Palace to a party given to the Round Table Conference delegates where he went with his loin-cloth on and had a few minutes' conversation with Their Majesties the King and Queen.

VISIT TO MANCHESTER

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to Manchester where he met mill-owners and operatives whom Gandhi found to be free from prejudice and receptive of new facts. Gandhi called on Mr. C. P. Scott, of the "Manchester Guardian", the "most impartial and honest paper in Great Britain."

Gandhiji visited the famous educational centres of Eton, Oxford and Cambridge, where he was warmly welcomed by professors with whom he talked on various subjects. He also addressed students' organisations on the trend of current politics.

Gandhiji paid a visit to Canterbury, the residence of the Archbishop and famous for its Cathedral. He was the guest of Dean Johnson. He had very cordial conversation with the Archbishop and several others. He also attended evening service at the Cathedral.

Gandhiji visited various other places in England, chief of them being Chichester, Nottingham and Birmingham. He also visited the Islington Dairy Show, where the goat which was feeding him with milk and which had been named after him, won the first prize.

VISIT TO CELEBRITIES

Among the celebrities whom Gandhiji visited in England were Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. Lloyd George. Gandhiji had about three hours' talk with Mr. Lloyd George. He met Col. Maddock, the famous English Surgeon who performed a difficult operation on him for appendicitis while he was a prisoner in Yerawdda Jail in 1924. He also met Lord Irwin.

Gandhi met the world-famous comedian Charlie Chaplain who gaily chatted with Gandhiji on the good or evil of machines. Charlie sat for a while with Mahatma, prayed with him on a carpet and then went away immensely pleased.

GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY

Gandhiji's birthday (Oct 2) was celebrated by the Independent Labour Party, the Gandhi Society and the Congress League with a fruitarian dinner, to which he was invited. About 300 people were present. A spinning wheel was presented to him on behalf of those present.

The Indian residents of London, comprising mostly merchants and students, gave separate receptions to Gandhiji. In a reception arranged for him at the Guildhall London, Gandhiji was presented with a purse containing £ 575.

Gandhiji addressed various meetings in England, and gave an impressive rendering to the Columbia Gramophone Company of his reflections on the existence of God which lasted six and a half minutes.

During his stay in England two detectives, Sergeant, Evans and Rogers, and an army of constables were told off to look after him. "To me Evans and Rogers," says Gandhiji, "were no mere police officers. They became my trustee guides and friends looking after my comforts with the punctilious care of loving nurses."

GOOD BYE TO BRITAIN

Mahatma Gandhi left London on December 5. In a parting message to the British people, he said

"I am glad to be returning to India, but sorry to have to leave England. That is my happy condition." "The English people should believe me", continued Gandhiji, "when I say that, if it falls to my lot to fight them, I will be engaged in a fight never out of hatred, but most surely out of love, even as I have fought some of my dearest relations. Hence I am determined to make every effort to continue co-operation as far as it is consistent with national self-respect." Gandhiji added that he had always asked Indians to fight for liberty without hatred against the English. As the result of his visit to England, he felt it more incumbent on him now to impress on his fellow countrymen that they should have no bitterness against the English.

IN PARIS

Paris turned out at its best to welcome the representative of India. At the station, Mahatma was met by members of the Indian community and others.

The Commissioner of Police escorted Gandhi walking arm in arm, through the surging crowds who had collected there. After facing a battery of cameras, Mahatmaji drove straight to the Hotel at St. Lazare, where he put up during his short stay in the gay capital.

Mahatma next went to the little town of Villeneuve on the extremity of Lake Geneva to visit Romain Roland, the famous *savant*. Though it was not customary in Switzerland to milk goats at that time of the year, M. Roland persuaded the peasants to break their tradition in order to supply Mahatmaji with milk. Keeping Villeneuve as his headquarters, Mahatmaji made short trips to Lausanne and Geneva and also visited some Swiss villages.

Addressing a meeting at Geneva Gandhi "referred to India's experience in non violence and suggested its adoption by the League of Nations for enforcing its decisions

THROUGH ITALY

Leaving Villeneuve and its pleasant memories, Mahatmaji entrained for Rome, *en route* to Brindisi. The train reached Rome on December 12. Mahatmaji alighting, was taken straight to his Villa by his host, General Moris, formerly head of civil aviation in Italy. Gandhi could not see the Pope as he never gave audience in the evening, nor on a Sunday as the next day happened to be. Gandhi, however, visited the Vatican. "And what would I have not given to be able to bow my head before living image at the Vatican of Christ," says Gandhi. "It was not without a wrench that I could tear myself away from the scene of living tragedy. I saw there at once that nations like individuals could only be made through the agony of the Cross and in no other way. Joy comes not out of infliction of pain on others but out of pain voluntarily borne by oneself."

Mahatmaji visited Signor Mussolini, Italian dictator, at 6 p. m. on the same day and had a short conversation with him. Princess Maria, the youngest daughter of the King of Italy, paid a visit to Gandhi shortly before he left for Brindisi. The Princess conversed with Mahatma

for half an hour and joined the evening prayers conducted by him

On December 14, Gandhiji embarked on board the S S *Pilkna* at Brindisi, bound for Bombay

At Port Said, Mahatmaji met a number of deputationists, including one of the "Wafd" Party Gandhiji landed at Bombay on December 28

Declaration of Rights

The following resolution was passed by the Congress held at Karachi in 1931 —

This Congress is of opinion that to enable the masses to understand what the Swaraj, as conceived by the Congress, means to them, it is desirable to state the position of the Congress in a manner easily understood by them

The Congress, therefore, declares that any constitution which may be agreed on to on its behalf shall provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide the following —

1 The fundamental rights of people, such as (a) Freedom of association, (b) Freedom of speech and the press, (c) Freedom of conscience and freedom of profession and practice of religion subject to public order and morality, (d) Protection of the culture language, and script of minorities, (e) Equal rights to the obligations of all citizens, without any bar on account of sex, (f) No liability to attach to any person by reason of religion, caste or creed in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and exercise of any trade or calling, (g) Equal rights of all citizens of access to and use of public roads, public wells, and all other places of public resort, (h) The right to keep and bear arms in accordance with the regulations and reservations made in that behalf, and (i) No person shall be deprived of his liberty, nor his dwelling or property shall be entered into, sequestered or confiscated, save in accordance with law

2 Religious neutrality on the part of the State

3 A living wage for industrial workers, limited hours of labour, healthy conditions of work, protection against the

economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment

4 Labour to be freed from serfdom or conditions bordering on serfdom

5 Protection of women workers and specially adequate provision for leave during the maternity period

6 Prohibition against the employment of children of school-going age in factories

7 The right of labour to form Unions to protect their interests with suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes by arbitration

8 A substantial reduction of land revenue and agricultural rents paid by peasants in case of uneconomic holdings, exemption from rent for such period as may be necessary, relief being given to small zamindars whenever necessary by reason of such reduction

9 The imposition of progressive income tax on agricultural incomes above a fixed income

10 A graduated inheritance tax

11 Adult suffrage

12 Free primary education

13 Military expenditure to be reduced by at least one half of the present scale

14 Expenditures and salaries in the Civil Departments to be largely reduced No servant of the State other than a specially employed expert and the like to be paid above a certain fixed figure which should not ordinarily exceed Rs 500 per month

15 The protection of indigenous cloth by the exclusion of foreign cloth and foreign yarn from the country

16 Total prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs

17 No duty on salts

18 Control over Exchange and currency policy so as to help Indian industries and bring relief to masses

19 Control by the State of the key industries and mineral resources

20 The control of usury, direct or indirect

Historic Trial of Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi, the author of the non co operation movement, along with his comrade Mr Banker, was arrested on 10 March 1922 on a charge of sedition. Next day he was produced before the Magistrate. Asked about his profession, Gandhiji said "farmer and weaver" with a slow, clear and emphatic accent. The Magistrate was as if startled, because the answer was so out of the ordinary. He paused a little before noting it down, perhaps to ascertain whether he was really serious in making that declaration.

Mahatmajī then said "I simply wish to state that when the proper time comes I shall plead guilty so far as disaffection towards Government is concerned. It is quite true that I am the Editor of "Young India," and that the articles read in my presence were written by me and the proprietors and publisher had permitted me to control the whole policy of the paper."

Mr Shankerlal Banker, the second accused, stated that at the proper time he would plead guilty to the charge of having published the articles complained of.

Charges were framed on three counts under section 124—A and the accused were then committed to the sessions.

The Sessions trial of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Shankerlal Banker, commenced on March 18, 1922. The charges having been read out Mr C Broomfield, the Judge, asked Mahatma Gandhi whether he pleaded guilty or claimed to be tried.

Mahatma Gandhi. I plead guilty to all charges. I observe that the King's name has been omitted from the charges and it has been properly omitted.

The Judge saw no advantage in going through the evidence, and decided to convict the accused on their plea. However, he allowed the Advocate General to refer to the articles and have his say on the question of sentence. After the address of the Advocate General the Court asked Mahatma Gandhi —Do you wish to make a statement on question of sentence?

Mahatma Gandhi I would like to make a statement
Court Could you give me in writing to put it on
record ?

Mahatma Gandhi I shall give it as soon as I finish
it reading

Before reading his written statement, Mahatma Gandhi spoke a few words as introductory remarks to the whole statement. He said —Before I read this statement I would like to state that I entirely endorse the learned Advocate General's remarks in connection with my humble self I think that he was entirely fair to me in all the statements that he has made, because it is very true, and I have no desire whatsoever to conceal from this Court, the fact, that to preach disaffection towards the existing system of Government has become almost a passion with me and the learned Advocate General is also entirely in the right when he says that my preaching of disaffection did not commence with my connection with "Young India" but that it commenced much earlier and in the statement that I am about to read, it will be my painful duty to admit before this Court that it commenced much earlier than the period stated by the Advocate General It is the most painful duty with me but I have to discharge that duty knowing the responsibility that rests upon my shoulders, and I wish to endorse all the blame that the learned Advocate General has thrown on my shoulders in connection with the Bombay occurrences, Madras occurrences and Chauri Chaura occurrences Thinking over these deeply night after night, it is impossible for me to dissociate myself from the diabolical crimes of Chauri Chaura or the mad outrages of Bombay He is quite right when he says, that as a man of responsibility, a man having received a fair share of education, having had a fair share of experience of this world, I should have known the consequences of every one of my acts I knew that I was playing with fire. I ran the risk and if I was set free I would still do the same I have felt it this morning that I would have failed in my duty, if I did not say what I said here just now

I wanted to avoid violence I still want to avoid violence Non violence is the first article of my faith It is also

the last article of my creed. But I had to make my choice. I had either to submit to a system which I considered had done an irreparable harm to my country, or incur the risk of the mad fury of my people bursting forth, when they understood the truth from my lips. I know that my people have sometimes gone mad. I am deeply sorry for it and I am, therefore, here to submit not to a light penalty but to the highest penalty. I do not ask for mercy. I do not plead any extenuating act. I am here, therefore, to invite and cheerfully submit to the highest penalty that may be inflicted upon me, for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, the Judge, is, as I am just going to say in my statement, either to resign your post, or inflict on me the severest penalty, if you believe that the system and law you are assisting to administer are good for the people. I do not expect that kind of conversion, but by the time I have finished with my statement you will perhaps have a glimpse of what is raging within my breast to run this maddest risk which a sane man can run.

The following statement was then read out.

I owe it perhaps to the Indian public and to the public in England to placate which
Mahatma's Statement this prosecution is mainly taken up that I should explain why from a staunch loyalist and co-operator I have become an uncompromising disaffectionist and non-co operator. To the court too I should say why I plead guilty to the charge of promoting disaffection towards the Government established by law in India.

My public life began in 1893 in South Africa in troubled weather. My first contact with British authority in that country was not of a happy character. I discovered that as a man and an Indian I had no rights. More correctly I discovered that I need no rights as a man because I was an Indian.

But I was not baffled. I thought that this treatment of Indians was an excrescence upon a system that intrinsically and mainly is good. I gave the Government my voluntary and hearty co-operation, criticising it freely where I felt it was faulty but never wishing its destruction.

Consequently when the existence of the Empire was threatened in 1899 by the Boer challenge, I offered my services to it, raised a volunteer ambulance corps and served at several actions that took place for the relief of Ladysmith. Similarly in 1906 at the time of Zulu revolt I raised stretcher-bearer party and served till the end of the 'rebellion'. On both these occasions I received medals and was even mentioned in despatches. For my work in South Africa I was given by Lord Hardinge a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. When the war broke out in 1914 between England and Germany I raised a volunteer ambulance corps in London consisting of the then resident Indians in London, chiefly students. Its work was acknowledged by the authorities to be valuable. Lastly, in India when a special appeal was made at the War Conference in Delhi in 1918 by Lord Chelmsford for recruits, I struggled at the cost of my health to raise a corps in Kheda and the response was being made when the hostilities ceased and orders were received. In all these efforts at service I was actuated by the belief that it was possible by such services to go in a status of full equality in the Empire for my countrymen.

The first shock came in the shape of the Rowlatt Act, a law designed to rob the people of all real freedom. I felt called upon to lead an intensive agitation against it. Then followed the Punjab horrors beginning with the massacre of Jallianwala Bagh and culminating in crawling orders, public flogging and other indescribable humiliations. I discovered too that the plighted word of Prime Minister to the Musalmans of India regarding the integrity of Turkey and the Holy Places of Islam was not likely to be fulfilled. But in spite of the forebodings and the grave warnings of friends at the Amritsar Congress in 1919, I fought for co-operation and working the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, hoping that the Prime Minister would redeem his promise to the Indian Mussalmans, that the Punjab wound would be healed and that the reforms, inadequate and unsatisfactory though they were, marked a new era of hope in the life of India.

But all that hope was shattered. The Khilafat promise was not to be redeemed. The Punjab crime was

white-washed and most culprits went not only unpunished but remained in service and some continued to draw pensions from the Indian revenue, and in some cases were even rewarded. I saw too that not only did the reforms not mark a change of heart, but were only a method of further draining India of her wealth and of prolonging her servitude.

I came reluctantly to the conclusion that the British connection had made India more helpless than she ever was before, politically and economically. A disarmed India has no power of resistance against any aggressor if she wanted to engage in an armed conflict with him. So much is this the case that some of our best men consider that India must take generations before she can achieve the Dominion status. She has become so poor that she has little power of resisting famines. Before the British advent India spun and wove in over millions of cottages just the supplement she needed for adding to her meagre agricultural resources. This cottage industry, so vital for India's existence, has been ruined by incredibly heartless and inhuman processes as described by English witnesses. Little do town dwellers know how the semi-starved masses of India are slowly sinking to lifelessness. Little do they know that their miserable comfort represents the brokerage they get for the work they do for the foreign exploiter, that the profits and the brokerage are sucked from the masses. Little do they realise that the Government established by law in British India is carried on for the exploitation of the masses. No sophistry, no jugglery in figures can explain away the evidence that the skeletons in many villages present to the naked eye. I have no doubt whatsoever that both England and the town dwellers of India will have to answer, if there is God above, for this crime against humanity which is perhaps unequalled in history. The law itself in this country has been used to serve the foreign exploiter. My unbiassed examination of the Punjab Martial Law cases has led me to believe that at least ninety-five percent of convictions were wholly bad. My experience of political cases in India leads me to the conclusion that in nine out of every ten the condemned men were totally innocent. Then crime consisted in the love

of their country. In ninety-nine cases out of hundred justice has been denied to Indians as against Europeans in the Courts of India. This is not an exaggerated picture. It is true experience of almost every Indian who has had anything to do with such cases. In my opinion the administration of law is thus prostituted consciously or unconsciously for the benefit of the exploiter.

The greatest misfortune is that Englishmen and their Indian associates in the administration of the country do not know that they are engaged in the crime I have attempted to describe. I am satisfied that many Englishmen and Indian officials honestly believe that they are administering one of the best systems devised in the world and that India is making steady though slow progress. They do not know that a subtle but effective system of terrorism and an organised display of force on the one hand, and the deprivation of all powers of resistance or self-defence on the other, have emasculated the people and induced in them the habit of simulation. This awful habit has added to the ignorance and the self-deception of the administrators.

Section 124-A under which I am happily charged is perhaps the prince among the political sections of the Indian Penal Code designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen. Affection cannot be manufactured or regulated by law. If one has no affection for a person or system one should be free to give the fullest expression to his disaffection, so long as he does not contemplate, promote or incite to violence. But the section under which Mr Banker and I are charged is one under which mere promotion of disaffection is a crime. I have studied some of the cases tried under it, and I know that some of the most loved of India's patriots have been convicted under it. I consider it a privilege, therefore, to be charged under that section. I have endeavoured to give in the briefest outline the reasons for my disaffection. I have no personal ill-will against any single administrator, much less can I have any disaffection towards the King's person. But I hold it to be a virtue to be disaffected towards a Government which in its totality has done more harm to India than any previous system. India is less manly under

the British rule than she ever was before. Holding such a belief, I consider it to be a sin to have affection for the system. And it has been a precious privilege for me to be able to write what I have written in the various articles tendered in evidence against me.

In fact, I believe that I have rendered a service to India and England by showing by non co operation the way out of the unnatural state in which both are living. In my humble opinion, non co operation with evil is as much a duty as is co operation with good. But in the past, non co operation has been deliberately expressed in violence to the evil doer. I am endeavouring to show to my countrymen that violent non co operation only multiplies evil and that as evil can only be sustained by violence, withdrawal of support of evil requires complete abstention from violence. Non-violence implies voluntary submission to penalty for non co operation with evil. I am here, therefore, to invite and submit cheerfully to the highest penalty that can be inflicted upon me for what in law is a deliberate crime and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen. The only course open to you, Mr. Judge, is either to resign your post and thus dissociate yourself from evil, if you feel that the law you are called upon to administer is an evil and that in reality I am innocent, or to inflict on me the severest penalty if you believe that the system that framed the law, that you are assisting to administer, is good for the people of this country and that my activity is therefore injurious to the public weal."

Mr. Banker said: "I only want to say that I had the privilege of printing these articles and I plead guilty to the charge. I have got nothing to say as regards the sentence."

The following is the full text of the judgment—

Judgment Mr. Gandhi, you have made my task an easy one by pleading guilty to the charge. Nevertheless, what remains, namely the determination of a just sentence, is perhaps as difficult a proposition as a judge in this country could have to face. The law is no respecter of persons. Nevertheless it will be impossible to ignore the fact that you are in a different

category from any person I have ever tried or am likely to have to try. It would be impossible to ignore the fact that in the eyes of millions of your countrymen, you are a great patriot and a great leader. Even those who differ from you in politics look upon you as a man of high ideals and of noble and even saintly life. I have to deal with you in one character only. It is not my duty and I do not presume to judge or criticise you in any other character. It is my duty to judge you as a man subject to the law, who by his own admission has broken the law and committed what to an ordinary man must appear to be a grave offence against the State. I do not forget that you have on many occasions, as I am willing to believe, done much to prevent violence. But having regard to the nature of your political teaching and the nature of many of those to whom it was addressed, how you could have continued to believe that violence would not be the inevitable consequence, it passes my capacity to understand. There are probably few people in India, who do not sincerely regret that you should have made impossible for any Government to leave you at liberty. But it is so. I am trying to balance what is due to you against what appears to me to be necessary in the interest of the public and I propose in passing sentence to follow the precedent of a case in many respects similar to this case that was decided some twelve years ago, I mean the case against Bal Gangadhar Tilak under the same Section. The sentence that was passed upon him as it finally stood was a sentence of simple imprisonment for six years. You will not consider it unreasonable, I think, that you should be classed with Mr. Tilak i.e. a sentence of two years' simple imprisonment on each count of the charge, six years in all, which I feel it my duty to pass upon you, and I should like to say in doing so that if the course of events in India should make it possible for the Government to reduce the period and release you, no one will be better pleased than I.

The Judge to Mr. Banker —I assume you have been to a large extent under the influence of your chief. The sentence that I propose to pass upon you is simple imprisonment for six months on each of the first two counts, that is to say, simple imprisonment for one year and a fine of a

thousand rupees on the third count, with six months simple imprisonment in default

Mahatma Gandhi said—I would say one word. Since you have done me the honour of

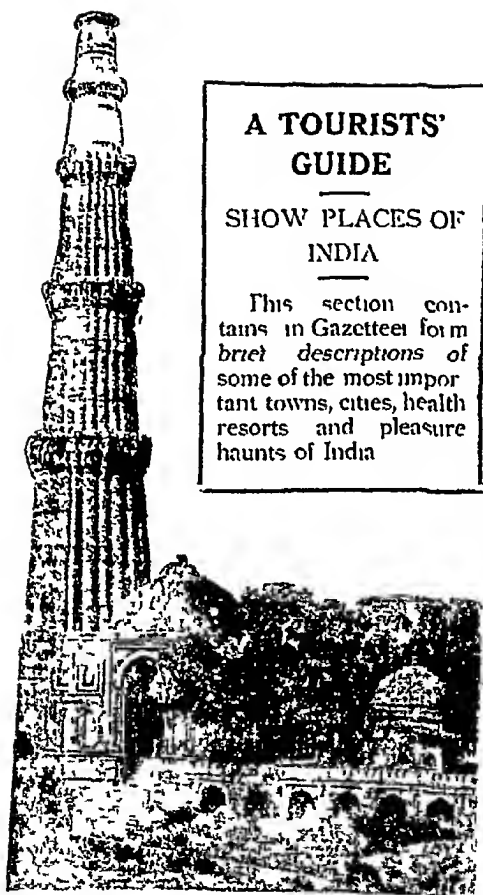
Mahatma's Reply calling the trial of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, I just want to say that I consider it to be the proudest privilege and honour to be associated with his name. So far as the sentence itself is concerned, I certainly consider that it is as light as any judge would inflict on me, and so far as the whole proceedings are concerned I must say that I could not have expected greater courtesy.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTS

(1885 to 1933)

Session	Year	Place	Name of the President
1	1885	Bombay	Mr W C Bonnerjee
2	1886	Calcutta	" Dadabhai Naoroji
3	1887	Madras	" Badruddin Tyabji
4	1888	Allahabad	" George Yule
5	1889	Bombay	Sh William Wedderburn
6	1890	Calcutta	Mr P M Mehta
7	1891	Nagpur	" P Ananda Charlu
8	1892	Allahabad	" W C Bonnerjee
9	1893	Lahore	" Dadabhai Naoroji
10	1894	Madras	" Alfred Webb
11	1895	Poona	" Surendra Nath Banerjee
12	1896	Calcutta	" Rahimtoolla Sayani
13	1897	Amraoti	" C Sankaran Nair
14	1898	Madras	" A M Bose
15	1899	Lucknow	" R C Dutt
16	1900	Lahore	" N G Chandavarkar
17	1901	Calcutta	" D E Wacha
18	1902	Allahabad	" Surendra Nath Banerjee
19	1903	Madras	" Lal Mohan Ghose
20	1904	Bombay	Sh Henry Cotton
21	1905	Bombay	Sh G K Gokhale
22	1906	Calcutta	" Dadabhai Naoroji
23	1907	Surat	Dr Rash Behari Ghosh
24	1908	Madras	"
25	1909	Lahore	Pundit M M Malaviya
26	1910	Allahabad	Sh William Wedderburn
27	1911	Calcutta	Pundit Bishan Narayan Dhar
28	1912	Banipur	Mr R N Mudholkar
29	1913	Karachi	Nawab Syed Mahomed
30	1914	Madras	Mr Bhupendra Nath Basu

Session	Year	Place	Name of the President
	30	Bombay	Lord Sinha
	31	Lucknow	Mr Ambika Charan Mazumdar
	32	Calcutta	Mrs Annie Besant
Special	1918	Bombay	Syed Hassan Imam
	33	Delhi	Pandit M M Malaviya
	34	Amritsar	Pandit Motilal Nehru
Special	1920	Calcutta	Lala Lajpat Rai
	35	Nagpur	Mr Vijnaya RaghavaChariar
	36	Ahmedabad	Mr C R Das being in prison H Ajmal Khan presided
	37	Gaya	Mr C R Das
Special	1923	Delhi	Abul Kalam Azad
	38	Cocanada	Maulana Mohamad Ali
	39	Belgaum	Mahatma Gandhi
	40	Cawnpore	Mrs Surojini Naidu
	41	Gauhati	Mr Srinivasa Iyengar
	42	Madras	Dr M A Ansari
	43	Calcutta	Pt Motilal Nehru
	44	Lahore	Pt Jawaharlal Nehru
	45	Karachi	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
	46	Delhi	Seth Ranchodlal
	47	Calcutta	Mrs Nellie Sen Gupta



A TOURISTS' GUIDE

SHOW PLACES OF INDIA

This section contains in Gazetteer form brief descriptions of some of the most important towns, cities, health resorts and pleasure haunts of India

Kutab Minar, Delhi

TOURISTS' GUIDE

Abu, Mount, the Rajput Olympus, combines the pleasures of a hill station with those of a historic place. It is studded with Jain temples. The temple at Develwara is considered to be one of the most beautiful temples in India.

Agra People come from all parts of the world to see the glorious Taj Mahal at Agra. Taj 'baffles brush and pen'. It was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan as a memorial to his charming wife, Mumtaz Begum. Visit Taj Mahal by moonlight. Its charm is irresistible. Taj Mahal is not, however, the only attraction of Agra. There are many other fine buildings, including Akbar's fort, containing the Pearl Mosque, the Shish Mahal and Machi Bhawan.

Ahmedabad ranks first among the cities of Gujerat. It is a picturesque city with many ancient mosques and temples. The artificial lake at Sarkhij is a work of great beauty. Other attractions include Rani Sipri's mosque, Hathi Singh's Tomb, and Dada Hari's well.

Ahmednagar, in Bombay Presidency, was formerly the capital of Muslim kings. It contains many ancient buildings, including a Fort. At a distance of 14 miles from the Railway Station there is the Happy Valley, a delightfully cool place.

Ajanta is a tiny little village in Hyderabad (Deccan), but it has become world famous on account of its marvellous rock-cut caves, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. There are 29 such temples. The oldest of them are assigned to about 200 B.C. and the most modern not later than 600 A.D.

Ajmer, chief city in Rajputana, is situated in a valley and the surrounding hills, though rocky, present a picturesque view. There is a beautiful artificial lake called Anna Sahib. On the edge of the lake there are fine marble pavillions.

Aligarh is noted as the seat of Islamic culture. The Aligarh University draws students from Turkey, Egypt, Afghanistan and other Muslim countries.

Allahabad, the capital of the United Provinces, is a holy city of Hindus. It derives its religious sanctity from the confluence of the sacred rivers, Ganges, Jumna and

Saraswati Allahabad is the chief educational centre in the province. Among the places of interest may be mentioned Akbar's Fort, Khusrū Bagh and Swaraj Bhawan, the magnificent building presented by the late Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Congress

Almora is a small hill station in the Himalayas. The views of the snows are fine. Visit Pindari Glacier.

Alwar, the picturesque capital of the Alwar State, has many fine buildings. Attached to the palace of the Maharaja is a park and in this park, surrounded by kiosks, temples and shrines, is a lovely artificial lake. Other places worth seeing are the Armoury, Treasure House, Library and the Hall of Mirrors.

Ambala, in the Punjab, is one of the largest military cantonments in India.

Ambur, the ancient capital of Jaipur, is now ruined and deserted but no one will regret the five mile drive and elephant ride to the rocky mountain gorge where the city lies.

Amraoti is the richest town in Behar. It is noted for its cotton trade.

Amritsar, an important trade centre in the Punjab, is the holy city of Sikhs. The glory of Amritsar is the Golden Temple, which was built in 1586.

Anhoni, in Hoshingabad District, is noted for its hot spring, which is said to be good for boils and other skin diseases.

Asansol, in Bengal, is an important railway junction and chief centre of coal industry.

Badami, a village in Bijapur District, has achieved fame for its caves and rocks.

Bahawalpur is the capital of the State of the same name in the Punjab. The Nawab's Palace is a magnificent building.

Balhar Shah, terminus of the Wairaha section of the G. I. P. Railway, has a curious carved rock temple which for several months lies fathoms under water.

Banda, a town in U. P., contains umpteen mosques and temples.

Bandel, holy place of the Roman Catholics on the bank of the Hugli, contains the oldest Christian

Church in Bengal Miraculous powers are attributed to the Statue of Virgin and Child

Bangalore, capital of the State of Mysore, contains many fine buildings The climate is salubrious and the fruits of Europe all grow well here

Bankura, town in Bengal, has many schools and colleges It is noted for its prettily embroidered scarves and fine silk cloth

Bannu, an important trade centre in the N W F Province

Bara Banki, ancient town in U P, has been the scene of many battles

Barabar Hill, in Gaya District, is rich in archaeological treasures

Bardoli is the town of Satyagrahis in Surat District The people follow Mahatma Gandhi's cult of non-violence and have always taken leading part in his movements.

Bareilly, town in U P, is famous for its furniture

Baroda, capital of Baroda State, is a beautiful city with fine buildings Places worth visit are the Palaces, the Museum, the Zoo, and the Library

Barwasagar, 14 miles from Jhansi, is picturesquely situated on the shore of the Barwasagar lake, an artificial sheet of water formed by a masonry embankment.

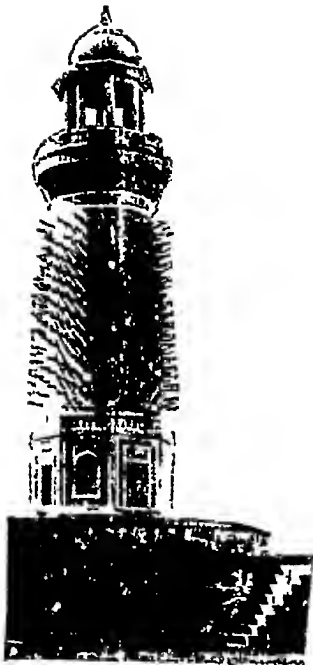
Basra, a strange little village of wood cutters about 20 miles from Calcutta, whose inhabitants are said to have no terror of tigers who infest the jungle

Belgaum, in Bombay Presidency, contains hundreds of looms for the manufacture of cotton cloth

Bellary is the seventh largest town in Madras Presidency Most interesting places worth seeing are the Fort Hill and the Face Hill, the latter so-called from the resemblance of certain rocks on it to the human face

Belur has achieved fame as the halting place for aeroplanes An annual fair is held in memory of Ram Krishna Paramhansa

Benares is the metropolis of the Hindu faith Benares is to a Hindu what Mecca is to a Muslim It is full of temples which rise magnificently on the bank of



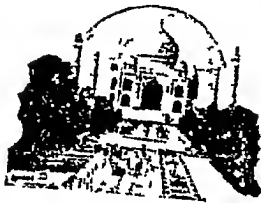
Hira Munar Fatehpur Sikri



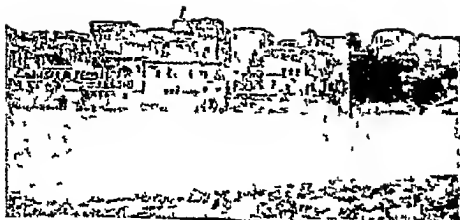
Temple at Bodhi Gaya



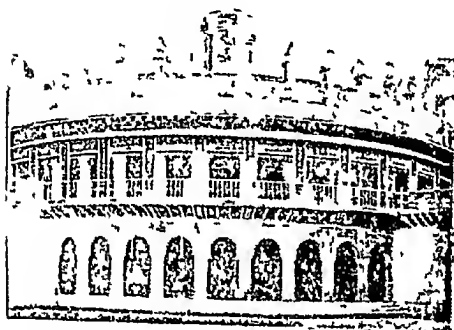
Imambara, Lucknow



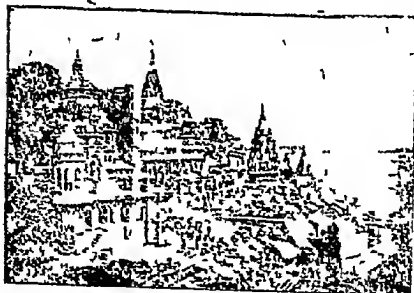
Taj Mahal, Agra.



The Bathing Ghat, Mathura



The Old Palace, Gwalior



Benares.

the Ganges Benares is the seat of the Hindu University Four miles north of Benares, is Sarnath, the site where Buddha preached his first sermon

Bezwada, an important town in the Madras Presidency, is connected by good waterways with several towns It contains rock cut temples and ancient Hindu pagodas

Bhadrachalam, a small hamlet tucked away in a corner of the Nizami's dominions, is a holy place of the Hindus Here Rama lost his wife

Bharatpur, chief town in Bharatpur State, has many historical buildings, including a Fort

Bhavnagar, capital of Bhavnagar State, is a beautiful town

Bhera, town in the Punjab, is noted for its jade work and carving

Bheraghat, a small village in C P, is visited by a huge number of travellers on account of its picturesque scenery and marble rocks By moonlight the view is exceedingly charming

Bhilsa is noted for the remarkable and interesting series of Buddhist topes found in its neighbourhood

Bhopal is an ancient city Places worth seeing are His Highness' gardens, museum and library

Bhuj, picturesque capital of Cutch, is situated at the foot of hill on which there is a snake temple

Bijapur, once capital of Muslim Kings, contains the largest dome in the world, which has a Whispering Gallery

Bikaner, fourth largest town in Rajputana, is a handsome city with many temples and mosques

Bindraban is a holy town of the Hindus, having been associated with the early revels of Krishna

Bolpur is famous as the seat of Poet Tagore's International University It is visited by tourists from foreign countries

Bombay, the Gateway of India, is a modern city with many cinemas and restaurants It is one of the world's great ports and important industrial and trade centre in India

Broach one of the most ancient towns in India, is celebrated for its cotton 10 m to the E of Broach is the celebrated place of Hindu pilgrimage Suklath, where Chanakya was purified for his sins

Budh Gaya is famous as the birth place of Buddhism. It marks the site of Budha's long penance and his final victory over worldly desires.

Bundi, picturesque capital of the Bundi State, lies in a gorge surrounded by wooden hills and is enclosed by huge walls. The palace built on the hill is one of the most beautiful palaces in Rajputana.

Burdwan, 67 m from Calcutta, is the residence of the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan. The place has extensive gardens and a collection of pictures.

Burhampur is situated in a valley and contains some interesting Muhammadan ruins and a curious aqueduct.

Buxar, 411 m from Calcutta, is a place of pilgrimage. Rama is said to have crossed the Ganges here on his way to Mithila, Darbhanga District, for marriage.

Calcutta, the second largest city in the British Empire, is described as the "City of Palaces". Amongst places worth seeing may be mentioned the Museum, Imperial Library, the Zoo, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Kalighat, the Mahratta Ditch and last but not the least the glorious Maidan. Three miles from Calcutta are the famous Botanical Gardens.

Calicut is the capital of Malabar. The Zamorin's Palace is well worth a visit.

Canjeevaram, in Madras Presidency, is called the "Benares of the South".

Cauvery Falls in Mysore are unrivalled for romantic scenery.

Cawnpore is a great commercial centre in the United Provinces.

Chail, sanitarium and the summer residence of the Maharaja of Patiala.

Chakrata, is one of the healthiest spots in India specially for children. It can be reached from Dehra Dun in a few hours' time. Few hill stations can rival Chakrata for beautiful walks and facilities for picnics.

Chamba, the city of pretty hill girls, is situated on the Ravi amidst mountains.

Chanderi, in Gwalior State, is picturesquely situated on a great bay of hill.

Chandernagore, French Settlement about 21 miles from Calcutta

Chandragiri is an ancient town in Chittor District, Madras Presidency. There is a Taj Mahal built by Telugu Kings. It is entirely of granite, no wood having been employed in the construction.

Cherat, hill sanitarium in the North West Frontier

Cherrapanjee, in the Khasi Hills, is known as the wettest place in the world.

Chidambaram, an important town in South India, has a fine temple dedicated to Shiva, Seat of Annamalai University.

Chindwara, a town in the Central Provinces, is noted for its salubrious climate.

Chiniot is known for its masons, many of whom were employed in the building of the Taj Mahal. The architect of the Golden Temple was also a Chiniot man.

Chittor, ancient capital of Udaipur, is crowned with a famous fortress, called Chitorgarh. Mira Bai's temple, though now in ruins, presents a magnificent view.

Coimbatore, is known for its coffee curing establishments, and possesses a fine museum.

Cocanada ranks fourth among the ports of Madras.

Cochin is an important seaport between Bombay and Colombo.

Contai, a town in Bengal, is known for its tussur silk manufacture.

Coonoor sanitarium in Madras Presidency, has many interesting sights.

Cuddapah is an industrial town in Madras Presidency.

Cuttack, in Bihar, is noted for its ivory works.

Dalhousie is a hill station, 53 miles from the Pathankote Railway Station. A good place for those who love a quiet life.

Darjeeling, is the mountain capital of Bengal. Scenery is magnificent, the great twin peaks of Kanchinjunga being in full view. Lovely tea gardens bask on the hill sides.

Dehra Dun, situated in the midst of a valley, was founded by Guru Ram Rai. Indian Forest School and Indian Military Academy are located here.

Delhi, the capital of India, is one of the oldest cities in the world. The events which have taken place round about it have coloured the fate of India's multi-millions from time immemorial. Amongst the objects of interests with which it abounds, may be mentioned the Kutab Minar, the Fort, Shah Jahan's Palace, the Tomb of Humyun, the Juma Masjid and the ancient Observatory. The new capital buildings at New Delhi, which took 19 years to build, were opened with great show in 1931.

Deograh, situated amidst beautiful scenery, is regarded as a sacred city by the Hindus.

Deolali, is a delightful hill resort and military camp near Nasik.

Devakottai, a town in Ramnad district, is the home of Marathi millionaires, who are known as Chetties.

Dharamsala is a hill station 16 miles north of Kangra situated in the midst of wild and picturesque scenery.

Dharmavaram, in Madras Presidency, is famous for its silk *saris*.

Dharwar, is a large industrial town in Bombay Presidency, and contains an old fort.

Dholpur, chief town of the Jat State of that name, possesses archaeological treasures.

Dhulia is an industrial town in West Khandesh. Bhamar caves 25 miles from the station are interesting.

Drigh Road, (near Karachi) till a few years ago was a non-descript village. But today it has emerged into fame as the terminus of Air Route to India. The aerodrome at Drigh Road is among the world's largest buildings.

Dwarka, sacred city of Hindus contains the shrine of Krishna. It is also a port.

Elephanta, lovely palm-covered islands near Bombay, on one of which are wonderful caves.

Ellora in Hyderabad (Deccan) is famous for its wonderful rock cut-caves.

Ellore, a town in Madras, famous for its carpets.

Fatehpur Sikri is an hour's motor drive from Agra. Here Akbar sought to evolve a new faith combining Hinduism and Islam. He built many fine buildings, some of which still stand defying the ravages of time. Amongst not-

able buildings may be mentioned the Mausoleum of Akbar, the Panch Mahal, and the Buland Darwaza

Ferozepur, an important town and military station in the Punjab

French Rocks, ten miles from Mysore city The neighbourhood is full of memories and mementoes of the struggle between British and Tippu

Gangabal, is a lake in Kashmir, situated on the summit of Hurmukh mountain at an elevation of 16,905 feet

Gangtok is the capital of Sikkim State

Gauhati is an important town in Assam

Gaya is a holy town of the Hindus Devout Hindus from all parts of India visit this place The town is surrounded by hills and all the country round is filled with Buddhist remains Budha Gaya is at a distance of 7 miles

Gersoppa Falls, in the Mysore State, are among the finest waterfalls in the world

Ghazipur, east of Benares, is famous for its scents, chiefly the Otto of Roses

Goa is the metropolis of Roman Catholics in India

Golconda is a ruined city near Hyderabad (Deccan) Its fort played an important part in history

Govindgarh, 16 miles west of Muttra, is a famous pilgrimage centre It lies astride a narrow range of hills called the Geraj Pahar, which Krishna is said to have held aloft on the top of his finger for 7 days

Gulbarga, ancient city in Hyderabad Deccan, has many fine mosques and tombs

Gurgaon is an important town in the Punjab There is a hot spring in its neighbourhood which is considered to be of great value for purposes of rheumatism, gout and skin diseases

Guntur is a leading cotton mart and centre of tobacco trade in Madras Presidency

Guru-ka Bagh, 10 miles from Amritsar scene of Satyagraha Struggle by the Sikhs in 1922.

Gwahor is one of the most interesting towns in India. The Fort at Gwahor is one of the finest in the country. The carpet in the Maharaja's palace is said to be the largest in the world.

Hampi is famous on account of its past glory. There are temples and palaces.

Hardwar means Vishnu's gate. It is the holy city of the Hindus.

Hastinapur, ancient and now ruined city in Meerut District, was formerly the capital of the Pandav Kingdom.

Hathras is an industrial town in the United Provinces.

Heera Khund, a place in Assam, where diamonds, are found.

Hooghly, 24 miles from Calcutta, was founded by the Portugese. The principal sight is the Imambara.

Howrah, great industrial town, is connected with Calcutta by a broad iron bridge. It is the terminus of the East India and Bengal Nagpur railways.

Hubli, chief centre of cotton trade in the sothern Mahratta country.

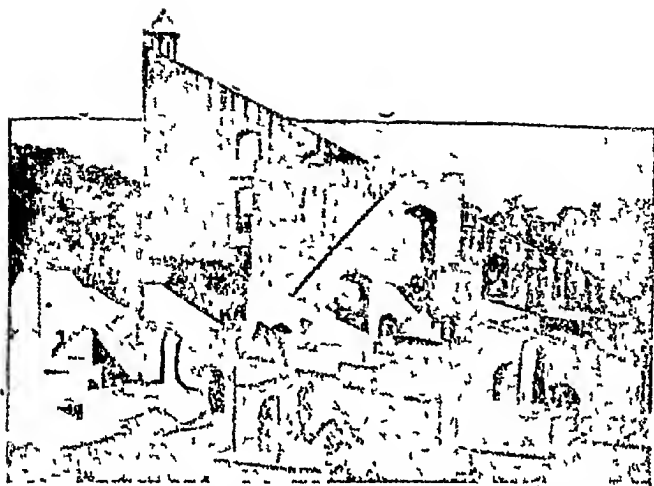
Hyderabad (Deccan), the picturesque capital of the Nizam's Dominions, is one of the big cities in India. It is the seat of the Osmania University, the only University in India which employs the Urdu language as the medium of instruction. There are many fine buildings. The Nizam's palace, standing on a hill, is one of the finest in India.

Hyderabad (Sindh), old capital of Sind, is an educational centre. Amongst ancient buildings may be mentioned the Mirs' tombs.

Igatpur, in Nasik district, is a sanitarium. It is visited by a large number of people in summer. A picturesque lake stands at a distance of half a mile from the village.

Indore is the capital of the State of the Maharaja Holkar. Here ruled one of India's greatest Queens, Ahalya Bai. The spacious palaces of the Maharaja, the Mint and the Market are worth seeing.

Jagraon, town in Punjab, is noted for its billiard balls.



Largest sun dial in the world It was erected 300 years ago in the palace of Jaipur, and is 30 feet high
Round it are 12 small ones

Jaipur, city of pink and rose, offers many attractions. Amongst the remarkable buildings may be mentioned the Raja's observatory with giant pillars and sun dials of large size. The palace is a magnificent building. The Maharaja's stables contain a variety of carriages some of which are ancient and curious. Jaipur is noted for its wide streets some of which are 111 feet wide.

Jaisalmeer, capital of Bhatti Rajputs, is famous for its buildings of yellow brown stones and for its handsome Jain temples. The Fort is said to be the only bastioned fort in India.

Jammu is the winter residence of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Jamnotrin, in Garhwal, is noted for its hot water springs.

Jamshedpur contains vast steel works run by the great Tatas.

Jaunpur possesses one of the finest old stone bridges in India

Jhang, a town in the Punjab, is famous for its locks and saddlery

Jhansi is a city of nine gates. The Rani of Jhansi took prominent part in the mutiny. A crag to North East of the railway station, still called "Retribution Hill," marks the last stand made by the mutineers.

Jharia is noted for its coalfields

Jodhpur is one of the most picturesque cities in India. There are splendid temples and palaces. The Fort is the finest in Rajputana.

Jubbulpore, the second city in the Central Provinces, is an industrial town with many mills and factories. There are several objects of interest, including the Thuggee Jail, Marble Rocks, Madan Mahal. The suburbs of Jubbulpore are remarkably beautiful.

Junagadh, capital of Junagadh State, is situated amidst picturesque scenery and possesses several objects of interest, including a zoo.

Kakori, 9 miles west of Lucknow, contains tombs of Muslim saints.

Kahnjar, hill fort in the U P, noted for its Lake of Gods.

Kanuj, ancient city, scene of many battles.

Kangra Valley contains magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. There is a famous old fort at Kangra with inscriptions 2,000 years old.

Kanheri Caves are situated in a wild and picturesque valley on the Island of Salsette.

Kankhal, place of pilgrimage near Hardwar.

Kalpi, the birth place of Raja Birbal, is situated amongst deep rugged ravines on the right bank of the Jumna.

Kanum contains a celebrated Buddhist temple with a large Tibetan library.

Kapurthala is a beautiful town with gardens, palaces and villas.

Karachi, capital of Sind, has a fine harbour with wharves three miles long. It is one of the most neatly kept cities in India. Amongst the various attractions of Karachi may

be mentioned Clifton Hill, Manora, Mangha Pir hot water springs, Kiamari, Zoo, Museum, etc

Karwar, important port and centre of trade in the Bombay Presidency The Karwar Bay is remarkable for its beautiful scenery

Kasaragod is a small town near Mangalore, in the vicinity of which there is a waterfall in which rheumatic patients bathe for cure

Kasauli, sanitarium in the Punjab, situated on the crest of a hill overlooking the Kalka Valley Pasteur Institute is located here

Katmandu, capital of Nepal, contains many temples and pagodas

Khandala, sanitarium in the Western Ghats, 78 miles from Bombay Most beautiful scenery can be enjoyed

Khandwa, important cotton trade centre in the C P, is a place of considerable antiquity and possesses tanks and temples

Kholapur is held in high esteem on account of its sacred shrines

Kotah, the capital of Kotah State is a fortified town resting on the bank of River Chambal

Khajuraho, (Chhatarpor State, Central India) is noted for its magnificent series of temples which are probably the best of their type in Northern India

Kudermukh, hot summer retreat for Mangalore officials and others

Kumbhakonum is called the "Cambridge of South India"

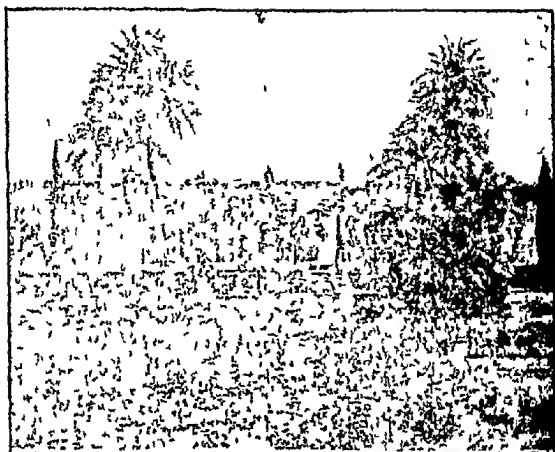
Kurnool, in the Madras Presidency, is famous for its carpets

Kattalam is a sanitarium in Madras

Khyber Pass has been since the earliest times a great trading route between India and the adjoining territories in Asia There are numerous ancient ruins

Kodaikenal is regarded by many as the most beautiful of S Indian hill stations There are a fine lake and lovely views

Kashmir is the most beautiful place in India There are slow flowing rivers, lovely lakes, snow clad mountains, flowers and fruits It is the dream land of lovers, ideal place for honeymoons



Nur Jehan's Tomb, Lahore

Lahore, the capital of the Punjab contains Mughal pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavilions,

Lakhi, a small town in Sind, noted for its thermal springs in which people bathe with a view to cure themselves of skin diseases and rheumatism

Larkana is called the Eden of Sind on account of its well laid out gardens and luxuriant foliage

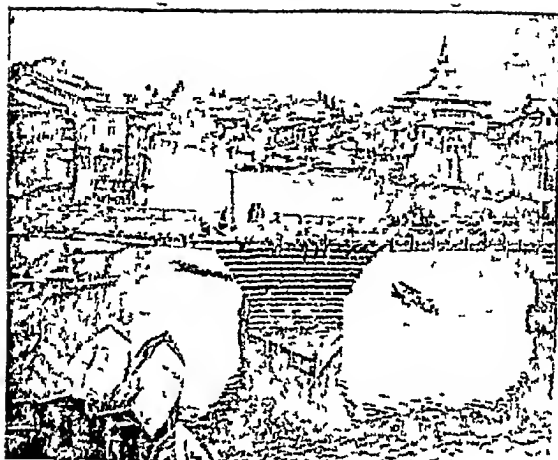
Lonavala is a summer retreat for the people of Bombay At a short distance from the railway station are the famous Buddhist caves of Karla

Lucknow, the largest city in the United Provinces, is called the Garden of India All round Lucknow are river side pleasure houses, gardens and mosques

Ludhiana is an industrial town in the Punjab noted for its hosiery

Lyallpur is an important depot for the export of wheat in the Punjab

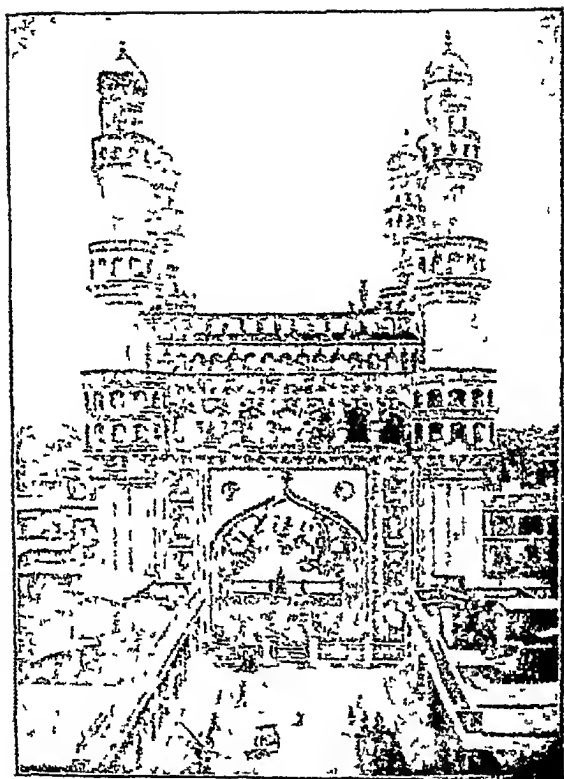
Mahashwar, the old capital of the Holkar family, contains the magnificent Chhatra of Ahalya Bai.



Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir



Baloon, Dalhousie Hill Station



Char Minar, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Madras, the capital of the Madras Presidency, is the third largest city in India. It is noted for its marine aquarium, the only institution of its kind in India.

Madura has been described as the Athens of South India. It contains one of the finest temples in India.

Muttra, is regarded as the birth place of Krishna. For miles the sky is pierced by the spires of the temples. The town has a picturesque bazar running along the bank the whole length of the city with a succession of bathing ghats, surmounted by ornamental platforms and picturesque pavilions.

Mathran, health resort near Bombay, ideal place for hikers and any body wanting rest and quiet.

Mahableswar, the summer residence of the Bombay Government, possesses excellent walks and rides.

Murree, 7,000 feet high, has magnificent views and walks.

Mussoorie is gay. It is the haunt of pleasure seekers. There are cinemas, dances, sports, etc.

Manu Ranipur is next to Jhansi principal commercial town of Jhansi District. Houses are remarkably picturesque.

Mahoba, 82 m from Jhansi, is believed to have existed from the remotest times. Architectural antiquities of the Chandel period abound in the neighbourhood. The fort commands a beautiful view over hills and lakes.

Mahe is a beautiful French town in South India.

Mandi, capital of the mountainous State of Mandi, has several temples and other interesting buildings.

Mangalore is a beautiful city in South India, being buried amid the groves of coconut palms.

Mirzapur has a handsome frontage to the Ganges, lined with bathing ghats behind which are temples and mosques.

Moradabad, in U P is noted for its brassware.

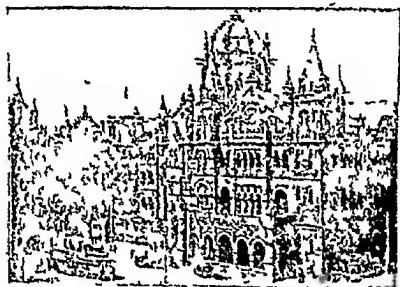
Multan, in the Punjab is one of the most-frequently besieged towns in the world.

Murshidabad was once a prosperous town in Bengal, noted for its silk manufacture.

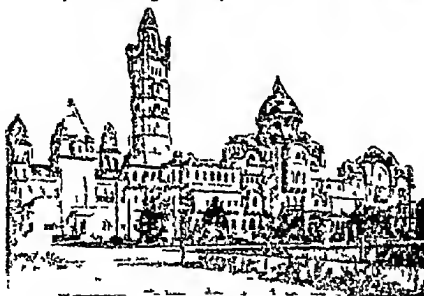
Mysore, old capital of Mysore State, is a well built city with many fine buildings. Race course at Mysore is the largest in the East.



Cauvery Falls at Srirangam, Mysore



Victoria Station, Bombay's Magnificent Railway Terminus.



The Laxmivilas Palace, Baroda

Monghyr was once celebrated for its iron manufactures and was rightly described as the Birmingham of Bengal

Nander, in Hyderabad (Deccan) contains the mausoleum of Guru Govind Singh, who was assassinated near about here in 1708

Nabingar, a village in Gaya District, is famous on account of the temple of Sokha Baba to which persons suffering from snake bite are brought as a last resort.

Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces, is famous for its delightful oranges. There are many cotton mills

Nahan, the picturesque capital of Sirmur State, lies in the outer range of the Himalayas at an elevation of 3,207 feet

Nainital, the summer residence of the U P Government, is extremely picturesque, the lake being the most striking feature

Narsingarh, capital of the Narsingarh State, is picturesquely perched on the edge of an artificial lake, with palaces and fort on the heights above

Nasik is the holy city of the Hindus. Ram and Sita are supposed to have lived here. Five miles to the South West of Nasik is a group of 23 Buddhist caves called Pandu lena

Ootacamund, the summer capital of the Madras Government, is surrounded by tea gardens. Amongst places of interest may be mentioned Botanical Gardens, Hill View and the Palaces of the Maharajas of Mysore and Baroda

Panchmarhi, a delightful hot weather health resort, is the summer capital of the Central Provinces. Scenery is fine and there are numerous roads and drives leading to view points

Panipat, ancient town in the Punjab, scene of many battles

Papaura, sacred place of the Jains in Orissa State

Partapgarh, picturesque hill fort crowning a precipitous rock, is remarkable as the stronghold of Shivaji and as the scene of one of the most remarkable events in Indian history viz the foundation of Mahratta empire

Patan is a holy city of Jains. There are no less than 108 Jain temples here.

Patiala, the capital of the Patiala State, has many interesting buildings.

Patna, the capital of Bihar and Orissa, is one of the most ancient cities in India. Formerly it was known as Pataliputra and was visited by Bernier in 1666. The Oriental Library at Patna contains one of the finest collections of the Oriental manuscripts in the world; it possesses the only volumes saved from the sack of the Moorish University of Cordova.

Peshawar, the capital of the North West Frontier Provinces, is an interesting and picturesque town. The city has 16 gates and is surrounded by a wall. Several handsome mosques ornament the city. To the east of the city can be seen the mounds of Shahji ki Dheri covering the remains of the largest Buddhist stupa in India.

Porbandar, capital of the Porbandar State, is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pondicherry, capital of French Settlement.

Ponnaiyar, picturesque hill station in Travancore State.

Poona, seat of the Mahratta Rulers, has numerous temples and old historical places. It is an educational centre with schools and colleges galore. There is a separate university for women brought into being by private enterprise.

Puri is the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. Here all castes vanish. People mix freely while worshipping their Gods.

Pushkar is the most sacred lake in India. 7 miles West of Ajmer.

Quetta, capital of Baluchistan, is a health resort.

Quilon is one of the oldest towns in South India. It traded with Arab sailors in ancient times.

Rai Bareilly is an important industrial town in U P.

Raichur is a great cotton centre in the Hyderabad Deccan.

Raipur, sixth largest town in C P, contains many temples.

Rajmandry is an important town on River Godavari. It is a great rice centre and depot for timber.

Rajkot, capital of Rajkot State, contains many fine buildings.

Ramaswaram, a place of pilgrimage in Madras Presidency.

Rampur is famous for a fine breed of grey hounds and shawls.

Ranchi, summer capital of Bihar and Orissa.

Ratnagri, seaport town in the Bombay Presidency.

Rawalpindi, military cantonment in the Punjab.

Rikhikesh is the home of Sadhus. It is beautifully situated on a high cliff overlooking the Ganges.

Roorkee near Hardwar, has got one of the best engineering colleges in India.

Sagar Island near Calcutta, is considered holy by the Hindus. Here the Ganges is supposed to join the sea. Sport is abundant, but tigers are to be met with in the jungle.

Saharanpur, important town in U. P. Agricultural and botanical gardens and Fort are worth a visit.

Sanchi contains wonderful works of arts of ancient Buddhists. The Sanchi Tope is famous all over the world.

Satara, ancient Mahratta town is situated in a hollow between two ranges of hills. Places worth seeing are New Palace, Raja Rani Villa, the Fort and the Historical Museum. If you want to see Jai Bhawani, the famous sword of Shivaji, go to Satara.

Satrunghaya or the Holy Mount, is a city of temples. There is remarkable cleanliness about the place. It is at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Palitana.

Saugar, third largest town in C. P., contains a military cantonment.

Secunderabad, large British cantonment in Hyderabad Deccan.

Seringapatam, formerly capital of Mysore, contains the tombs of Tippu and Hyder Ali. It is situated on an island in the Kaveri river and contains a fortress of great historic interest.

Shikarpur, an important town in Sind is, famous for its sweets. The women are quite free and men enterprising businessmen.

Shillong, summer capital of Assam, is a delightful place

Sholapur, busy industrial town in Bombay Presidency

Sialkot is famous for its sports goods. It is also a holy place of the Sikhs as it contains the shrine of Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh faith

Silchar in Assam contains tea gardens galore

Simla, the mountain capital of the Government of India, is called the "Queen of the Hill Stations". It has many walks and plenty of places of interest.

Solon is a cantonment near Simla

Somnath, very ancient city in Kathiawar. There is a historic temple which was sacked by Mahomed Ghaznavi

Srinagar is the "Venice of India". Life is full of colour and joy. It is a fairyland

Sukkur, a town in Sind, contains the biggest barrage in the world

Saugar principal town, in C P, stands on the borders of a fine lake. There are Equitation and Police schools

Surat a busy, bustling town of Bombay Presidency, has a picturesque castle.

Sylhet, a healthy town in Assam

Tadpatri is famed for its temples

Tanjore, in Madras Presidency, is famous for its musicians. It is an ancient city with magnificent temples

Thaneswar is a great place of pilgrimage attended at solar eclipse by half a million people

Tirupati is a place of pilgrimage in South India

Trichinopoly is famous for its cigars. It is a very ancient town and contains a fine rock-cut temple

Trivandrum, is the capital of the go ahead Travancore State

Udaipur is a fairy place. The town is built on an island in an exquisite lake with wooded hills around it. The buildings are nearly all built of stone of dazzling whiteness. You can wander about here for days and never get fagged

Ujjain, in Gwahor State, is one of the seven sacred cities of Hinduism. It was capital of Vikramaditya.

Vellore has a fort which is one of the most perfect specimens of military architecture in S India.

Vizagapatam, in Madras Presidency, is famed for ivory and tortoise shell goods. There are picturesque ghats and temples on the river.

Waltair is called Indian Brighton.

Wardha, in C P is an important cotton market.

Yercand, sanitarium in Salem District, is surrounded by coffee estates. Scenery is varied and of great beauty.

FEASTS AND FESTIVALS.

HINDU HOLIDAYS

[By R. K. Prabhu]

Like all ancient nations of the world, the Hindus since the earliest Vedic days have been celebrating a number of religious and quasi-religious festivals, which, for the picturesqueness of their elaborate ceremonials no less than their deep symbolism, would take the palm among the national festivals of any race, ancient or modern. Indeed, in point of variety as well as number of their festivals the Hindus easily stand first among the nations of the world, and the reason for this is to be found in the fact that they have maintained a unity and continuity of racial tradition as no other race, small or big, on the face of the earth, save, perhaps, the Chinese, has done.

Because of the changes in their religious beliefs, most of the living races of the world claiming hoary antiquity, like the Greeks, Italians, Egyptians and Persians, have either given up entirely, or consciously or unconsciously transformed, practically beyond recognition, a large number of the festivals which their ancestors used to celebrate. The Hindus alone among the races of the world have preserved practically intact a large number of their ancient festivals. Of course, they too have dropped some of their most ancient festivals like the Rajasuya, Ashwamedha, Vajapeya and Gavam Ayana sacrifices, materially changed the complexion of others and added a number of new festivals to the list, especially those in honour of Epic and Pauranic Heroes and Heroines and the new gods and goddesses of the post-Vedic pantheon. Still, the foundations of a very large number of the festivals, celebrated by modern Hindus, are seen to be of a truly hoary antiquity.

Ancient Festivals

All ancient Hindu festivals, like the majority of the modern ones too, were of a religious character. In fact, they were more sacrifices than festivals, as we moderners understand them. These sacrifices which were accompanied by elaborate rituals and in which usually a number

of priests officiated, were performed in the presence of a large number of lay people and hence assumed the form of public festivals. Most of these sacrifices were connected with the movements of the Sun and the Moon, especially the latter. New and full moon sacrifices were the most common. Of the Moon or Soma sacrifices there were several varieties. Some lasted a single day, others from two to eleven days and still others extended over longer periods. Indeed one sacrifice, the Gavam Ayana or the 'Cow's Walk,' lasted a full year.

Animals of various kinds, including cows, were slaughtered during these sacrifices. Of the single day sacrifices the more important were the Agnishtoma, Atyagnishtoma, Ukhthya, Shodashi, Atiratra, Vajapeya and Aptoryama. At the Agnishtoma a he goat was immolated, at the Shodashi 2 goats and a ram, at the Vajapeya 17 animals and at the Gavam Ayana, no less than 32 sets of 11 victims including a cow, a calf, two barren cows and a bull, were required to be sacrificed. It will be seen that in the early Vedic days the horror of killing cows had not gained ground in the popular mind to the extent it did in the later days.

In connection with these sacrifices public festivities of various kinds, including sports appear to have been held. For instance, in connection with the Vajapeya sacrifice a chariot race, like the Olympic games of the Greeks, was held. The sacrificer and his sixteen assistants, who were garlanded prior to the start, raced round the sacrificial ground in chariots drawn by horses. The sacrificer was usually the winner.

Then, there were the great Rajasuya and Ashwamedha sacrifices, in both of which a horse was immolated. The former was performed by kings to celebrate their assumption of universal sovereignty. The Ashwamedha sacrifice, on the other hand, appears to have been a New Year's Day celebration. On the occasion of this sacrifice, which too was performed by the Kings, a horse was immolated and its flesh partaken of by

the celebrants. Some of the rituals connected with this sacrifice, such as the sleeping of the Queen by the side of the horse throughout the night previous to the immolation, must appear to modern minds as disgusting in the extreme

The Spring Festival

Spring time appears to have been celebrated by the Hindus with the greatest *clat* from the earliest days. The Vasanta Panchmi and Holi festivals, which are obviously meant to celebrate the return of Spring after the uncomfortable winter months, though not actually referred to in the Vedas, appear to have their origins in the remotest antiquity of the race. The festivities seem to have lasted for full 40 days, beginning with Vasanta Panchmi (5th day of the light half of Magha) and ending with Holi (full moon of Phalgun)

Curiously enough, this 40-day long period of Spring-time appears to have been familiar also to some of the Western branches of the ancient Aryan race. The Lent, which lasts from Ash Wednesday to Easter Eve exactly 40 days seems to have been originally connected with Spring. The very word Lent is derived from the Saxon "lencten" or Spring. Even the Easter festival, which, so to say, crowns the Lent, and which, Christians believe, commemorates the resurrection of Christ, was originally a festival in honour of the Saxon spring-goddess Eostre. Besides lighting huge bonfires, Hindus celebrate the Holi by mirth-making and revelry, such as sports, dancing, singing, throwing coloured waters or powders at each other and feasting

Modern Festivals

The current festivals of the Hindus may be broadly classed as either (1) public or domestic, (2) seasonal or personal and (3) festivals observed exclusively or mainly by women or men. Of course, there are festivals which can be classed in more than one or all the three of these divisions, but roughly speaking a three-fold division is observable in the majority of festivals

Public Festivals

Among the public festivals, the most important are the Holi, the festival of Spring time, Dasara, the festival of autumn and war, Diwali, the festival of lights, Ganesh Chaturthi, the festival in honour of the elephant headed god, Durga Puja, the festival of the Mother, Shravan, or Narali Purnima, the so called coconut festival, Rath Saptami, the car festival, and Janmashtami, the festival of the birth of Sri Krishna. In Northern India Dasara takes the form of Ram Leela, or the festival of the exploits of Rama, the hero of Ramayana.

Seasonal Festivals

Among the seasonal festivals are the four Sankrantis or the solstitial and equinoctial festivals of Makara, Mesha, Kritha and Mena Sankrantis, Chaitra Shukla Pratipada—or Gudi or Samvatsari Padwa, as it is called in the Western India—which is the New Year's Day of Hindus residing south of the Narbada, Kartik Shukla Pratipada or Bali Padwa, the New Year's Day of Hindus residing north of the Narbada, and Chaturmas or four-month long period of rest and study. The Holi, Shravan and Diwali are also seasonal festivals, the first being connected with Spring and the latter two with Autumn. On New Year's Day and at the close of the rainy season harvest festivals appear to have been held.

There are also a number of public bathing festivals and fasts like the Ekadashis or the 11th days of the bright and dark halves of the months, Mahalaya or the "destruction fortnight" and the Yugadis or anniversaries of the four Yugas or cycles, i.e. the Krita, Treta, Dwapara and Kali, which are of an obviously seasonal character.

The personal festivals commemorate the anniversaries or heroic deeds of the gods and goddesses or other mythological heroes and heroines. Prominent among these may be mentioned the Ganapati festival, the Durga Puja, Shivaratri, Krishnashtami or Janmashtami, Rama Navami, Hanuman Jayanti, Vata Savitri, and the

jayantis or anniversaries of the ten Avataras or incarnations of Vishnu

Women's Festivals

One very unique and pleasing feature of the Hindu festivals, the like of which is not to be found among the festivals of other nations, is the very large number of festivals which are observed either exclusively or mainly by females. To this class of festivals belong the Vata Savitri Vrata, Mangal Gauri, Sitala Saptami, Gauri Tritieva Kokila Vrata, Pithori, Haritalika, Mahalaxmi, Lahti Panchami, Bhru Beei, Tulasi Vivaha, Rambha Puja, and Ananta Chaturdashi. That there are so many festivals of this kind is due to the fact that quite a number of festivals have been established in honour of the goddesses or Epic heroines. Among the goddesses so honoured may be mentioned Gauri (the spouse of Shiva) who has more than half a dozen festivals to herself in her different forms as Durga, Kali, Jagaddhatr, Uma, Varada, Bhawani, Mangla Gauri, and so on, Ganges, Sita, Shasti, Sitala, Radha, Annapoorna, Laxmi, Savitri, Tulas and Rambha. During these festivals it is mostly women who conduct all the ceremonials and take part in the domestic or public festivals.

The main object of the worship at these festivals is to pray to these Goddesses to give long life to the husband and children. The horror of widowhood is ingrained in every Hindu married woman and her prayer is always that she may predecease her husband. Hence in most, if not all the festivals celebrated exclusively by Hindu women, the object is the common one of protection against widowhood.

The ceremonials connected with these festivals are always of a picturesque character and reveal Hindu womanhood in its brightest and happiest settings. Before participating in the ceremonials the women and girls are expected to take a purificatory bath to put on their brightest and gayest dresses, to rub their bodies with

fragrant unguents and adorn themselves with sweet-smelling flowers

Hindu women never look happier than when they celebrate these festivals, for the goddesses, whom they worship, are regarded by them either as ideal mothers or ideal spouses, albeit divine

Take for instance Gauri, spouse of Shiva She is the mother of Ganapati, the universally revered elephant-headed god and

The Ideal Wife Hindu women cannot sing too much in praise of her affection for her pet son She is also the ideal sati or wife, who, because of her devotion to her lord, could not brook insult even at the hands of her father and committed suicide by jumping into the sacrificial fire She as Mangala Gauri is the protector of women from widowhood, while as Jagaddhatrī she is the dispenser of plenty As Durga or Kali she is the Divine Mother of the Universe and the terror of the wicked and the violent.

That a day each should have been set apart also for worship of Savitri, the immortal wife of the Puranic age, or of Sita, the ideal wife of the Epics, is no wonder The goddesses of wealth and learning, Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī, are also bound to be objects of worship

Beauty Festival

There are a few other festivals of a rather unusual kind celebrated by Hindu females which deserve a mention Rambha, beauty incarnate, so to say, who was born, like Aphrodite, at the churning of the ocean of milk, and who later became one of the prima donna of the heavenly court of Indra, has a day set apart for her worship, the object of the worship being, of course, the possession of beauty, which is prized by all women whether in the East or the West.

The worship of Tulsi, the holy basil plant, which is performed in the month of Kartik, has a curious story behind it. Vrinda, the wife of the demon Jalandhara, was a peerless beauty besides being an exemplarily virtuous wife The demon, because of the power he derived from his wife's virtues, could not be destroyed by Shiva and so Vishnu's aid was sought to bring about the destruction of the demon This Vishnu did by assuming the likeness of Jalandhara

Vrinda, when disillusioned, immolated herself as Sati. Jalandhra, of course, was killed by Shiva. Vishnu, had fallen in love with Vrinda and when the latter committed suicide he became inconsolable till her spirit was persuaded to come and reside in the Tulsi plant from evening till day-break, wooed by Vishnu. On the evening of the 12th day of the bright half of Kartik an actual marriage ceremony is performed the Tulsi plant surrounded by tiny lamps being "married" to an emblem of Vishnu, usually a shaligram stone, women and children being the principal participants in this picturesque festival.

This festival as well as the other festivals in which the ceremony of lighting lamps forms a prominent feature, such as the Kartik or Purnima Purnima appear to have been originally autumn or winter festivals when sunlight was dimmed by clouds and long nights were common.

The Cow Festival.

With a people like Hindus who have invested the cow with divine sanctity, it is natural that there should be days set apart in their calendar for the worship of this domestic animal. In Maharastra the 12th day of the dark half of Ashwin and the 8th day of the bright half of Kartik, in Gujerat the 12th day of the dark of Shravan, in West Bengal the 4th day of the dark half of Shravan and in East Bengal the 1st day of the bright half of Vaishak and 2nd day of the bright half of Iyeshita are set apart for the worship of cows and calves. Cows and oxen are worshipped in Southern India on the Pongal or Makara Sankranti day and in Maharashtra on the Sravana and Bhadrachath new moon days and Ashadha Shukla thirteenth and Kartik Shukla first. On these days the animals are washed and anointed with oil, their bodies painted with marks of yellow and white pastes and horns and necks adorned with brass ornaments and flower garlands, respectively. The ropes round their necks are also renewed. The animals are worshipped by waving lights before them and feeding them with delicacies. They are then taken in procession through the streets along with other cows, calves and bullocks in the villages.

Hindu Festivals

New Year's Day—Three different days in the year are observed by Hindus as the New Year's Day. The Hindus in Northern India, the Tamilians and a few others who follow the Solar Calendar celebrate the new year's day on Makara Sankranti or the day on which the sun enters the sign of Capricorn. The day varies from year to year, but usually occurs in January. Maharashtrians and other Hindus of Western and Southern India who follow the Lunar Calendar, observe the first day of the bright half of Chaitra as their new year's day. The Gujaratis, however, have their new year's day on the first of the bright half of Kartik. The new year's Day is celebrated by all Hindus as a festival of good cheer and feasting and merry-making are the order of the day. In the United Provinces the festival is popularly known as "Khichri", after the well known dish consisting of a mixture of rice, dal and ghee. In Southern India it is called "Pongal," while Maharashtrians call their new year's day "Gudi Padva" and Gujaratis, "Anna Koot". In Northern India it is also a public bathing festival, while in some parts of Southern and Western India it is celebrated as a corn festival. In Maharashtra it is the custom to erect a flag pole in front of the house.

Vasant Panchmi—(Magh Shud 5)—This festival marks the advent of Spring and appears to have been more popular in ancient and medieval times than it is today. In Bengal Saraswati (Goddess of Learning) is worshipped on this day with offerings of the first fruits of the early spring crops such as gram, barley, peas, and sprays of mango blossoms. A strict fast is observed by everyone in the family until the worship is completely over.

Ratha Saptami (Magh Shud 7)—The day is dedicated to the worship of the Sun and is usually celebrated with the dragging of a huge wooden car with the image of the principal village god seated in it through the streets. This day marks the beginning of the Manvantara or period embracing the reign of Manu, of which fourteen govaras in succession during each Kalpa or cycle

of creation and destruction. The present age is the 7th Manvantara of this Kalpa. At the commencement of this period a new Sun is supposed to have mounted his chariot.

Mahashivaratri (Magh Shud 14)—This day is dedicated to the worship of Shiva, the "destroyer", among the Hindu Trinity. A complete fast is observed both day and night, as also a vigil. The Shiva-Linga is worshipped at night with offerings of "Ketaki" flowers and "Bel" (wood-apple) leaves. There is an interesting legend connected with this festival, which appears to be as old as the Mahabharat. It is stated that on this night a wicked hunter, being overtaken by darkness in a forest, had sought safety on a "bel" tree. Shivering from cold and hunger he had involuntarily caused a few leaves of the tree to fall on a Shiva-linga which was lying beneath. A few tears from his eyes had also fallen on the sacred stone. This fact, together with the involuntary fast and vigil he kept throughout this sacred night, earned for him untold merit and happiness in heaven in later life. Indeed in his next life he was born as Chitra-Bhanu, an illustrious King of the Ikshvaku dynasty. The festival is observed by all Hindus of Shaivite persuasion, the corresponding festival of the Vaishnavites being the Krishna-Janmashtami.

Holi (Phalguna Shud 15)—This festival is celebrated throughout India. Its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity, but it appears to be one of the few survivors of the age when the Aryans lived together as one race somewhere in Central or Northern Asia. There is more than one feature of the festival, such as its connection with the Spring, the lighting of a bonfire, dancing and singing and revelry of various kinds that has a strange resemblance to the medieval spring-time festivities of some of the Western countries. There is more than one legend purporting to indicate the origin of the custom of lighting bonfires on the Holi day. One is that in ancient times a demoness by name Holika used to kidnap and devour children, which so incensed the people that they at last caught hold of her and burnt her to ashes and the bonfire on the night of Holi is in celebration of that event. Another

legend says that Holika was a sister of Hiranyakashipu, the father of Prahlad, the great devotee of Vishnu. Offended with his son's extreme devotion to Vishnu, the demon king had ordered his sister to throw the boy into fire. She had caught hold of the boy and jumped into the flames, but while she was reduced to ashes, Prahlad came out of the ordeal unscathed. Another legend says that the bonfire commemorates the burial of Madana, the God of Love, by the fire that had shot forth from the third eye of Shiva, when the latter found that Madana had attempted to disturb him in his meditations at the suggestion of Indra and other gods who wanted to persuade Shiva to come out and destroy their persecutor, the demon Tarakasura, son of Timpurasura. The bonfire is kept up throughout the night, being constantly fed with logs of wood, woodwork of deserted houses, broken furniture, and anything that is combustible which can be laid hands on covertly or overtly by the merry-makers, who, according to age-long custom, claim complete immunity for their depredations. Holi is known in Maharashtra by the name of Shunga and in Bengal as Dol Jatra or the swinging festival. The throwing of coloured powders and liquid at friends and passers by is a custom universally prevalent in India on this day. It is said to be in imitation of Krishna's frolics with the cow boys and milk maids of Brindaban.

Akashayya Tritiya (Vaishaka Shud 3) —It is the birthday anniversary of Sri Parashurama, the sixth avatar of Vishnu, is also the beginning of the Treta yuga. If the day occurs on a Wednesday, especially if the moon is in the Rohini Nakshatra, it is considered to be a most auspicious day. In Bengal and Orissa a flower festival is held about this time which is known as Chandana Yatra, when flowers and fans scented with sandal oil are presented to Brahmans. At Puri the image of Madanmohan is daily taken out to the Naiendra tank, put in a boat and rowed round with music.

Gauri Tritiya (Chaitra Shud 3)—This festival, which is held in honour of the spouse of Shiva, is a women's

festival par excellence. It lasts for a month, till Vaishak Shud 3, when Gauri is supposed to have returned to her husband's house after a month's holiday at her parental home. An image of the goddess, usually an embossed metal face of a woman, which is dressed up as a female in rich silken cloth, or a picture, is installed in the house and worshipped by the women. The women of Maharashtra invite their lady friends and neighbours and present them with flowers and Halad-kunkum (turmeric and red lead powder) which is marked on the forehead as a sign of marital happiness.

Rama Navami (Chaitra Shud 9) This is the birthday anniversary of Shri Rama, the seventh incarnation of Vishnu. It is celebrated mostly by Vaishnavites, who fast during the day and repair at night to the temples of the god which are specially decorated and illuminated on the occasion, to hear the legendary story of the birth and exploits of the hero of the Ramayana.

Dashahara (Jyeshtha Shud 1 to 10)—This ten-day festival which is otherwise known as Gangohvata is celebrated in honour of the river-goddess Ganga, the Ganges. Flour images of fish, frogs, crocodiles, geese, cranes and other creatures which dwell in or frequent rivers are sent floating down the river. The favourite places of pilgrimage on the occasion are Hardwar and Prayag.

Vata Savitri (Jyeshtha Shud 15)—This is a pre-eminent women's festival, held in commemoration of the conquest of Death by wifely devotion. The immortal story of Savitri and Satyavan is too well known to need recapitulation here. Suffice it to say that on this full moon night of Jyeshtha ages ago, Yama, the God of Death, was induced by the eloquent pleadings of Savitri, to restore to life her beloved husband, Satyavan, who had met with an untimely death while wandering in the forest with her in search of fire-wood. As this restoration of life occurred in the shade of adhvata (banyan), tree Hindu women all over India pay their homage to this tree with offering of flowers and fruits, in the belief that such homage will ensure marital happiness.

Naga Panchmi (Shravana Shud 5)—This day is dedicated to the worship of snakes. Snake-worship seems to be an ancient institution with Hindus. Offerings of milk, white flowers, sandal paste, etc. are made to stone or metal images of snakes on this day. Live snakes also, which are tamed by street jugglers, are fed by devout Hindus with milk as an act of merit. It is stated that on this day Krishna slew the huge snake Kaliya which infested the river Jumna and terrorised the cow-herds and their cattle.

Shravani Purnima (Shravana Shud 15)—Two kinds of ceremonies are held on this day. Cocoanuts are thrown in the sea, and prayers are offered to the sea-god to be considerate to voyagers. The day is understood to mark the end of the monsoon and renewal of sea voyages. Some sections of Hindus renew their sacred thread which is worn by them as a sign of high caste. Either at home or in a public place like the temple, a sacrificial fire is lit, in the presence of which the old thread is thrown away and a new one put on. Offerings of ghee, sandal, etc. are made to the fire before the ceremony.

Janmashtami or **Gokulashtami** (Shravana Vad 8) This is the anniversary of the birthday of Shri Krishna the Divine Cow-herd of Brindaban and the hero of a thousand and one exploits which are narrated at length in the Mahabharata, Bhagwat and Harivamsha. A complete fast is observed by Vaishnavite Hindus on this day lasting till midnight, which marks the hour of the birth of Shri Krishna, who is worshipped with offerings of "Tulsi" leaves, lotuses and other flowers and fruits and by the repetition aloud of the thousand names of the god. "Aghya" or libations of milk and water are offered to Sri Krishna, his mother Devaki and the Moon. Various kinds of sports such as breaking of pots full of curds suspended from poles, dancing round a pole, sword and lathi play, wrestling, shooting etc. all in imitation of the youthful frolics of Krishna in Gokul, are also held during the day in some parts of India.

Shitala Saptami (Shravana Vad 7) On this day Shitala, the goddess of small pox and other fell diseases is propitiated.

Pithori (Shiavana Vad. 15) The seven chief goddesses and 64 Yoginis or attendants on Durga are worshipped by married women on this day, with a view to preserve their unwidowed state and obtain children. Generally women who have lost children observe this festival.

Haritalika (Bhadiapad Shud 3)—This is an exclusively women's festival, dedicated to the worship of Parvati wife of Shiva, and corresponds to the Bengali festival of Uma Chaturthi (Jyeshtha Shud 4). The legend says that Uma or Parvati, daughter of the Himalaya mountain, who had been intended by her father to be given in marriage to Vishnu, had secretly fallen in love with Shiva. She ran away from home with a female friend and spent the night in the forest offering prayers to Shiva. The latter was so gratified with her devotion that he appeared before her and promised to grant her any request she might make. She asked that she might become his wife, to which the god agreed and again became invisible. After this Parvati and her companion went to sleep and were discovered the next morning by her father, who was so much relieved to find her safe that he readily consented to let her have her wish of becoming the wife of Shiva. Unmarried girls observe his festival in the hope of securing a good husband, while married women do so in order to secure unwidowed happiness. They observe a strict fast and worship pictures of Parvati, Shiva and Ganpati with flowers, turmeric, etc.

Ganesh Chaturthi (Bhadrapada Shud 4) The elephant-headed son of Shiva and Parvati is worshipped on this day. The legend says, during the absence of Shiva, his wife Parvati, had made a figure of a boy with the scurf of her skin and breathing life into him had placed him as a guard at the entrance of the house, with strict instructions not to allow anybody inside while she took her bath. A little later Shiva happened to come, but the boy would not allow him to go inside, though Shiva duly informed him who he was. Angry at the boy's impudence, Shiva cut off his head and went inside. When Parvati later came to know of this, she was stricken with grief and Shiva had to console her with a promise to restore the boy to life. The spirit attendants of Shiva were sent to bring

the head of anybody who was sleeping with his head to the north. Only an elephant was found sleeping in that position and its head was severed and brought and fixed to the headless trunk of the boy and the latter became alive again to the intense joy of Parvati. Clay images usually of a pink or vermillion colour of Ganesh or Ganpati or Vinayak, as the god is variously known, are installed in Hindu homes on this day and worshipped for one, five or ten days according to convenience, and then immersed in a well, tank, river or sea. In his hand he holds a broken tusk of an elephant,—a weapon, which he intended to hurl at the moon, because the latter laughed at the awkward movements of the god after the hearty feast. Ganpati is stated to have cursed the moon that any person seeing the latter on this night would hear evil reports of himself and so the superstitious avoid looking at the moon on this night.

Ananta Chaturdashi, (Bhadiapada Shud 14)—On this day the Snake Ananta ("The Eternal") is worshipped as symbolising Vishnu. No actual image of the snake is worshipped, but only a metal pot, full of water, placed on a small heap of rice. Durbha grass twisted into the form of a snake is kept in front of the pot while a red silk cord composed of 14 threads and in which 14 knots are tied, is sanctified and fastened round the right wrist of the worshipper. This ceremony if performed for 14 years in succession is believed to ensure long life and prosperity to the worshipper.

Durga Puja (Ashvina Shud 1 to 10)—The first nine days of this festival are known as Navaratra or the nine nights and the tenth as Dasara or Vijaya Dashami or the Victorious Tenth. The militant goddess Durga or Kali is the object of worship in this festival which is celebrated with the greatest éclat in Bengal, and elsewhere in a less public manner. An image of Durga, usually a clay one, is installed in the house, and worshipped with great ceremonial and immersed in a tank or river on the last day.

Dasara (Ashwin Shud 10) Known also as Vijaya Dashami is celebrated in all parts of India. It takes the form of Ram Leela festival in Northern India, this being the day on which Rama vanquished and killed Ravana, the

demon king of Ceylon. Huge effigies of Ravana, made of bamboo work, rags and straw, are prepared, and paraded in public and at last set fire to. In honour of Rama's victorious expedition it is also the custom to parade in public gaily caparisoned horses and in many Hindu States like Mysore and Baroda, a brilliant Dasara procession of horses and elephants and soldiers is held in which the Ruler participates. In celebration of the Victory of Durga over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura, buffaloes are sacrificed in many Durga temples. The custom of worshipping the Shalmi tree and presenting its leaves as "gold" to friends also obtains in many parts of India.

Dhana Trayodashi (Ashwina Vad 13) This is the first day of the Diwali festival. Hindu women engage themselves in house-cleaning and preparation of sweets and cakes during the whole day, while at night tiny lamps are lit all over the house, so as to drive away all darkness. Shopkeepers close their yearly accounts and invite their customers and friends to their shops, which are brilliantly illuminated at night. The worship of the account books takes place at night.

Narak Chaturdasi (Ashwina Vad 14) — This second day of the Diwali festival commemorates the destruction of Narakasura or the demon of hell, by Vishnu. Lamps are lit in every house and all the inmates take a purificatory bath after anointing their bodies with oil. It is a time for family reunions, feasting and merry-making.

Lakshmi Puja (Ashwina Vad 15) — On this day the Goddess of Wealth is worshipped in the evening after an all-day fast, the houses being illuminated at night. After the worship a feast is held.

Deepavali or Bali Pratipada (Kartika Shud 1) This is the culmination of the Diwali or the Festival of Lamps and among the Gujaratis the new year is reckoned from this day and new accounts are opened by all traders. Houses and shops are brilliantly illuminated and the children make themselves merry by firing crackers and letting off other fire works. New clothes are worn and there is feasting and rejoicing in all Hindu homes on this day. Bali, the demon king, is understood to have been

sent down to Patala or the Nether World on this night. Cows and bullocks are worshipped on this day. They are washed, fed and adorned with garlands, then worshipped and led round the village.

Bali Pratipada (Kartika Shud 1)—Bali, the pious demon king, who gifted away "three feet of space" to Vaman, the dwarfish incarnation of Vishnu, was sent to Patal or nether regions by the latter on this day. Hindus rise early in the morning, clean their houses, wash their bodies, and fill a basket with all the rags and rubbish in the house, put a lighted lamp over it and throw it outside the house, repeating the words—"Let all misery and trouble go and the Kingdom of Bali come." At night tiny lamps are lighted in front of the house and children enjoy themselves by repeating aloud the name of Bali.

Bhau Beeja (Kartika Shud 2)—On this day, which is otherwise known as Yama Dviseeya Yama or the God of Death is stated to have been feasted and treated as an honoured guest at the house of his sister, Yamana. In imitation of this episode, Hindu sisters invite their brothers to feast at their house and are in return presented with money, clothes, etc. by the brothers.

Mahomedan Festivals

Bakri' Id—This is a feast held on the 10th Zil Hujah, in honour, it is said, of Abraham's intending to offer up Ismail, who they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Ishak, basing their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, cows, sheep, or lambs, according to one's means. They believe that the entrance to paradise is guarded by a bridge, Pulsi Sirat, as narrow as a scythe. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed will be present to lend their aid in helping them over with lightning celerity. This festival, called by the Arabs '*Id ul-Zoha*, 'day of sacrifice,' and the '*Id ul-Fiti*, are the two great festivals of the Moslems.

Muharram (most sacred)—Mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of the Shi'ah Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayyids is descended. Abu Muhammed al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammed. After the murder of their father, A. H. 40, at Kufah by the contrivances of the Kaliph Yazid, the son of Mu'awiyeh, they removed from Shamm, or Kufah, the capital, to Medina. The elder, Hasan, abdicated to avoid embroiling the State in civil war, but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by Yazid, the son of Mu'awiyeh, at Medina, A. H. 49. Abu'Abdallah Mu'awiyeh, the first of the Ommyades, then began to rule, A. D. 661, and was succeeded by his son Yazid (A. D. 679-683), but after several years the people of Shamm, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hussain to return to the capital and assume his lawful right as Imam (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Husain sent his cousin, as a messenger, to report the true state of affairs to him, and on Husain's arrival with his two sons at Shamm, he was murdered, with all his retinue, at Karbala, in Turkish Arabia, on the 10th day of the Arab month Mohurram, A. H. 61 (9th October A. D. 680). Zain-ul-Abidin, the eldest son of Husain alone escaped. This forms the subject of ten days' mourning during the Muharram.

Chelum—This is the fortieth day of mourning on account of the martyrdom of Hasan and Husain, observed by Shi'ahs on the 20th of Safar.

Charaghan-i-Bandah Nawaz—A festival on the 16th of *Zil Ka'adah* is held in honour of a saint called Bandah Nawaz whose shrine is at Gulburga.

Akhiri-i-Chahar Shambah An 'Id or festival held on the last fourth week day, viz. Wednesday, of *Safar*, on account of Muhammad having, it is said, recovered a little on this day during his last illness and taken a bath.

Bara Wafat A feast held on the 13th of *Rabi-ul-Awwal*, in memory of the death of Muhammad, A. H. 11. The *kadam-i-nasil* (Prophet's foot)—the impression of a

foot on stone, or the *muḥimbarak* (the sacred hair of Muhammad), is brought forth and honoured

Pir i Dastgīr is a festival held on the 13th of *Rabī'ul Akhīr* in honour of Sayyad Abdul Kadr Ghulān, who taught at Bagdad, where his tomb still is revered

Chirgān-i Zindah Shah Madar—A festival held on the 17th of *Junad ul Awwal* in honour of Bard ud-dīn, a Syrian saint, who is said to have lived at Makhanpur, in Oudh, and to have lived to a great age. A fair that lasts for 17 days is held at his tomb which is visited annually by about a million of pilgrims

Urs i-Kadr Walī—A festival in honour of *Khwajah Mu'īn ud dīn Chishtī* or *Kadar Wall*, a Sunni saint who came to Ajmer in the reign of Kutb ud dīn Ibak (A H 602-607), where he married the daughter of Sayyad Husain Mashhādī. A magnificent mosque was built by Emperor Jehangīr, A H 1027, near his tomb at Ajmer, where he died A H 628. He has also a shrine at Nagar, near Negapatam. He is held in special reverence by the Moplahs

Miraj i-Muhammad—A festival held in commemoration of the ascension of Muhammad when the angel Gabriel mounted him on Burrak and conveyed him to heaven

Shab i-Barat, or 'Night of Record,' is one of the three lesser 'Ids and is held on the 15th Sha'aban, when, it is said, the actions of men for the ensuing year are recorded. It is passed in mirth with illuminations and fireworks. The whole night is spent in reading the holy Koran and a fast is observed on the next day

Ramazan ka Reza—This fast commences from the morning of the day after the new moon of Ramazan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month from 4 a.m., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not a single drop of water or any other liquids should pass the lips

'Id-ul Fitr "The festival of breaking fast," called also *Ramzan ki Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the first Shawwal

Parsi Festivals

Pateti or New Year's Day is celebrated in honour of the accession of Yezdijird to the throne of Persia. A D 632 Yezdijird was the last of the Sassanian line of kings. He was defeated by Khalifa Omar, A D, 640, at the battle of Nahavund. This event decided the fate of the Persian Empire. Yezdijird having no successor, the Persians reckon their era from the date of his accession. On this day the Parsis rise earlier than usual, dress themselves in new clothing, and offer prayers in their private residences, or attend the fire temples, where large congregations generally gather. They afterwards visit their friends and relations, when the "Hamma-ryour," or "joining of hands," is performed.

Khurdad Sal This day is celebrated in honour of the anniversary of the birth of Zoroaster, the Prophet of the Parsis.

Farvardin Jasan This day is specially set apart for the performance of the ceremonies in connection with the dead. Parsis are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house, but such of their friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be possibly ascertained, are honoured by sacred rites on this day.

Ardibehesht Jasan This festival is maintained in honour of Ardibehesht Anaspund, the archangel presiding over fire, that element being one of the symbols of worship.

Mediozaram is the first of the Gahambars. According to Parsi tradition the completion of the whole creation is said to have been effected in 365 days in six unequal periods, at the termination of each of which there was a day of rejoicing, which was celebrated as one of the Gahambars. The Gahambars are festivals celebrated by the Parsis at fixed intervals six times in a year. At these meetings the prince and the pauper hold equal rank. It is said that the heaven was created on this Gahambar.

Atishbehrām Salgari,—The third and 17th of Ardibehesht are the two anniversaries of the inauguration of the great fire temple commonly known respectively as the

Seth's and Banaji's fire temples amongst the Kadmi Parsis

Khurdad Jasan is performed on the 6th day of the third month in honour of the Amsaspund Khurdad

Medioshem (literally "mid summer") is the second of the six seasons of the year called Gahambars, and is held in commemoration of the creation of the water

Sharivar Jasan This ceremony is performed in honour of Sharivar (*Kshathriya Vairya*), the Amsaspund presiding over hills and mountains and over mines of gold and silver

Patasham The third of the Gahambars signifies "the season of gathering in the harvest"

Jamshedi Naoroz Is "New Year's day"

Meher Jasan This feast is held in honour of Mithra (the friend), the angel, or Izad, presiding over and directing the course of the sun

Yathrem (literally "the summer farewell") is the 4th Gahambar, commemorating the season of the creation of trees

Adar Jasan, Adar another synonym for fire, is the name by which the 9th day of the month and the ninth month of the Parsi Year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of it is held in great respect and sanctity

Zurthosni Diso The 11th of Deh is sacred as the anniversary of the death of Prophet Yoroastea

Mediarem (literally "mid winter") is the 5th of the Gahambars, during which season, it is said, animals were created

Bahman Jasan This is held sacred to the Amsaspund presiding over animals. The Parsis on this day are prohibited from eating meat

Aspandad or Spandadmad Jasan Spenta Armaiti is one of the seven Amsaspunds, who presides over the earth as its genius, and is represented as the protector of animated beings

Muktdad This is the name of a ceremony performed at the end of the Parsi year in honour of the Frohars (the souls of the dead)

Christian Festivals

All Souls' Day Festival of the Roman Church, intended for the mitigation by prayer of the sufferings of souls in purgatory.

Ash Wednesday First day of Lent, when ashes are sprinkled on the head as sign of penitence.

Easter Festival held in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. The name is derived from Eostre, the goddess of spring.

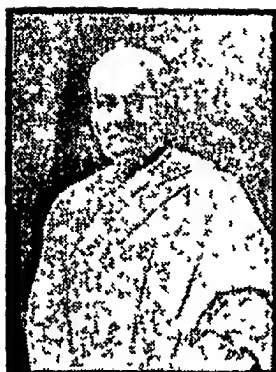
Whitsuntide Festival celebrating descent of Holy Ghost, occurs seven weeks after Easter.

Corpus Christi Festival—Roman Catholic festival instituted by Pope Urban IV in 1264.

Ascension Day 40th day after Easter.

Boxing Day. Day after Christmas, so called from the practice of giving Christmas 'boxes' as presents on that day.

Christmas—Birth of Christ.



Pandit Motilal Nehru

WHO WAS WHO

In this section are given brief biographies of some of the eminent Indians who passed away between 1900 and 1934

Aiyar, Sir K. Seshadri (1845-1901) Distinguished Prime Minister of Mysore who for 18 years laboured assiduously to promote the advancement of the State. Son of a Brahmin of Palghat, he received his education at Calcutta and Madras. After graduating, he joined the Collector's office at Calcutta as a translator. Later he entered the Mysore service as Sheristadar and rose rapidly to Dewanship. He was Dewan of Mysore for eighteen years. He began with a debt of 30 lakhs, and left a surplus of 179 lakhs. He received a bonus of 4 lakhs on his retirement. Died September 13, 1901.

Ajmal Khan, Hakim, (1884-1927) Founder of Ayurvedic and Unani College in Delhi. He presided over the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1918, and the Muslim League in 1919. In 1921 he was elected President of the Congress. A fine Arabic and Persian scholar, his interests and culture were of the East, for he knew little English. He had, however, a clear perspective on international questions. He was a staunch nationalist.

Ali, Mahomed (1878-1931), Brilliant Journalist. After obtaining his degree at Oxford, he entered the service of

the Rampur State as its chief educational officer. From there he moved to Baroda, where he joined the Gachwar's Civil Service. He founded and edited the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" and became known for the vigour and trenchancy of his style. He was interned under the Defence of India Act (1916-19). He joined Gandhi's Non-Co-operation Movement and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. He presided over the Indian National Congress in 1923. He attended the first Round Table Conference in 1931. "I want to go back to my country only if I can go back with the substance of freedom in my hands. Otherwise I will not go back to a slave country", he said at the Conference. "I would even prefer to die in a foreign country so long as it is a free country. If you do not give us freedom in India, you will have to give me a grave here." And within a few days of this prophetic utterance he died in England.

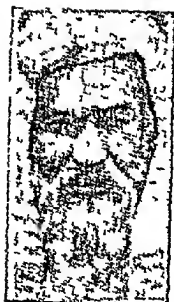
Banerjee, Sir Surendranath,—(1848-1925) Eminent Bengalee patriot. He entered I C S in 1871, but retired after three years and joined the Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta as a teacher. He founded the Ripon College at Calcutta (1882) and shortly afterwards, he took up the editorship of the *Bengalee*. He was prosecuted for contempt of court and sentenced to two months' imprisonment in 1883. He represented India at the Imperial Press Conference and presided twice over the Indian National Congress. For many years he was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Council. He was one of the foremost leaders of the agitation against the partition of Bengal. He was one of the first Ministers of the Bengal Government under the Montagu Reforms. Was a powerful orator.

Baptista, Joseph—(1864-1931) Friend of the workers who called him *Kaka* or uncle. He was a prominent member of the Bombay Corporation and President of the Maharashtra Home Rule League. He went to England to press India's claim for Home Rule. He defended Lok Tilak in 1908.

Basu, Bhupendra Nath, (1859-1924)—An attorney by profession, Mr. Basu had a distinguished public career. He served on the Royal Commission on Public Services and several other committees. He represented the Calcutta



Lala Lajpat Rai



Mr V J Patel



M Mahommed Ali



Sir M Shafi

University in the Bengal Legislative Council and presided over the 1914 session of the Congress. A prominent leader of the Bengal anti partition agitation, he was deputed by the Indian Association to urge before the Secretary of State the annulment of the partition. He was a member of the India Council, a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bengal and the Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Bhandarkar, Sir Ramakrishna Gopal (1837-1925) Social reformer and a strong advocate of widow re marriage. Realising that example was better than precept, as far back as 1891, he got his widowed daughter married. He was a strong opponent of caste system. Sir Ramakrishna was known as a great oriental scholar. He was a member of German Oriental Society, American Asiatic Society, Asiatic Society of Italy, also of the International Congress of Orientalists. He contributed to the journals of learned societies on antiquarian and philological subjects.

Bhurgri, Ghulam Mohamed (1881-1924) Sindhi Barrister who worked for Hindu-Muslim unity. He was General Secretary of the Congress in 1918 and took prominent part in the Home Rule Movement. For several years he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. In 1921 he was elected a member of the Council of State, but he resigned his seat as a protest against the British Government's attitude towards Khilafat.

Bhownagree, Sir Mancherjee, (1851-1933) Member of the House of Commons from 1895 to 1906. He took great interest in the Imperial Institute, and built the Bhownagree Corridor connecting the Institute with the British Museum in memory of his sister. He died in 1933.

Besant, Annie (1847-1933) Irish lady who made India her home and worked strenuously for her freedom. Her whirlwind campaign for Home Rule for India brought her in conflict with the Government. She was interned under the Defence of India Act in 1917. The Indian people recognised her sterling services in the cause of the country's freedom and elected her President of the Congress in the same year. Mrs Besant founded the Hindu College at

Benares and the National University at Madanapalle. In recognition of her great services the Hindu University conferred a doctorate on her. She loved India passionately and her last desire was to be reborn in India. She was the author of numerous books and pamphlets. She was the head of the Theosophical Society and worked with Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. in Labour and Socialist movements.

Bilgrami, Syed Hussain (1842-1926) first Muslim member of India Council. For 53 years he served the Hyderabad (Deccan) in various capacities. He was a tutor to the late and present Nizam. He was examiner in Sanskrit to the University of Madras and in 1902 he was appointed Lecturer in Marathi to the University of Cambridge. Gold Medalist, Calcutta University. Published many books. The Osmania University conferred on him the degree of the LL.D. in 1925.

Bose, Anand Mohan, (1846-1906) Born in 1846. Had remarkable educational career. Took M.A. degree and won the Premchand Roychand scholarship, joined Cambridge and became wrangler of mathematical tripos. Was called to the Bar subsequently. He declined the presidentship of the Educational Commission in 1882 and started a school, founded the Sadhana Brahmo Samaj after the well-known Cooch Behar marriage case. In 1890 he presided over the Indian National Congress.

Chandavarkar, Sir Ganesh Narayan (1855-1923), First Indian to act as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court. Born in 1855 in a seaport town in district of North Canara, he graduated from the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and was appointed a fellow. Passing LL.B. examination in first class he enrolled as a vakil of the Bombay High Court. He soon rose to fame and in 1901 was appointed a Judge of High Court. After retiring from the Bench he joined the Indore State as Dewan. But he soon resigned the post as he was opposed to the Ruler's second marriage during the lifetime of his first wife. An ardent Congressman, he was elected President of the Congress in 1900. Sir Naryan Chandavarkar was a great social reformer.

Chaubal, Sir Mahadeo Bhaskar (1857-1933) After taking his LL B *degree* he enrolled as a pleader at Bombay. After 23 years practice appointed Government Pleader. In 1908 he was made a Judge of the High Court. Later he joined the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. Sir Mahadeo was a member of the Public Services Commission.

Chettiar, Sir P. Theagaraya (1852-1925) First elected President of the Madras Corporation. After graduating he started his career as a merchant and carried on extensive business in hides and skins. He set up a weaving factory and founded a school for boys. He was connected with every public activity in the Madras Presidency and for 40 years was a member of the Madras Corporation. With the late Dr. T. M. Nair he inaugurated the Non-Brahmin Movement.

Chowdhury, Rambhuj Dutt (1869-1923) Born 1869. Enrolled as pleader in 1896. Married Sarla Devi, a talented Bengalee lady. Conducted the *Hindustan*, the famous Urdu journal now defunct. Deported during the Martial Law regime of 1919. Sentenced by Martial Law Commission to transportation for life and forfeiture of property. Set free in Christmas under Royal Proclamation. He was one of the founders of the Kangri Gurukul.

Dadabhai Naorji (1825-1917) First Indian member of the British Parliament. A patriot of the first order he devoted his life to the service of his country. He was a brilliant student and annexed prize after prize at the College. He was for several years professor in Elphinstone College, Bombay. He founded a Gujarati weekly by name *Rast Gofar* (truth teller). In 1885 Dadabhai and two other Parsee gentlemen founded the first Indian business firm in England—Cama & Co. In 1887 he founded the East Indian Association in England to educate the English public about Indian affairs. He was elected president of the Congress no less than three times. As Dewan of Baroda he rendered yeoman services to that State. The Bombay University conferred a Doctorate on him just a few months before his death. Author of "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India."



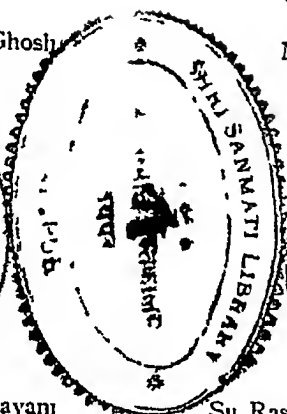
Babu Moti Lal Ghosh



Mr C R Das.



Mr Rahimtullah Sayani



Sri Rashi Behari Ghosh



Lok Tilak



Mr G K Gokhle

Das, Chitta Ranjan (1870-1925) Brilliant lawyer who gave up his lucrative practice and welcomed the rigours of prison life for the sake of the freedom of his country. He was born in 1870. After taking his B. A. degree he went to England to compete for the I. C. S., but, giving it up on second thoughts, he entered the Inns of Court and qualified himself for the bar. He earned money in lakhs, but also gave it away in lakhs to the needy and the suffering. Many are the stories of his charity. He would give a sovereign to a barber for a shave and Rs 10/- to a scavenger as *bukshakash*. When Gandhi started his non-co operation movement, he plunged himself into it. Renouncing his practice he toured the country preaching the gospel of Congress. He defied the Government restraint order and went to jail with his family. When he came out of jail, he was elected President of the Gaya Congress. With Pandit Motilal Nehru he founded the Swaraj Party. As leader of the party in the Benigal Council he refused to vote the Ministers' salaries and the Government had to suspend the Transferred half of the Government. He was elected the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation. He founded an English daily in Calcutta called "Forward".

Dutt, Romesh Chunder (1848-1909) Eminent Bengalee scholar. After matriculating he left his home and ran away to England and appeared for the I. C. S. Examination. For 11 years he served in various capacities in different districts of Bengal. Twice he worked as District Magistrate. He retired after 26 years' service and devoted himself to literary work. He presented Mahabharat and Ramayan in a readable and versified form to the people of Europe and America. He prepared an exhaustive Economic History of India. He later joined the Gackwar's service, first as Revenue Minister and later as Dewan. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. He presided over the Congress in 1892.

Ghosh, Moti Lal (1845-1922) Journalist. Connected with the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta, for about fifty years. Popular writer and ardent nationalist. Interviewed

King George when he visited India as Prince of Wales Exercised great influence in Bengal

Ghosh, Sir Rash Behari Lawyer and Judge Born in 1845 Stood first in F A examination, passed B L examination with credit and enrolled as pleader In 1875 appointed Tigore Professor of Law Member, Bengal and Imperial Legislative Councils, Calcutta Corporation and Calcutta University Syndicate Presided over Congress held at Madras in 1909 Great traveller

Gokhale, Gopal Krishna, (1866-1915) Founder of the Servants of India Society Born in a poor but respectable Brahmin family of Kolhapur He graduated from the Bombay University, became a life member of the Deccan Education Society, which owned the Ferguson College at Poona, and agreed to serve his life time there on a pittance of Rs 75 per month He was great at facts and figures, and was sent to England to give evidence before the Welby Commission On his return to India he was appointed a member of the Plague Commission In 1899 he was elected a member of the Legislative Council and two years later a member of the Imperial Legislative Council which post he held to the day of his death He rendered sterling services in the Council Chamber and the people elected him President of the Congress in 1905 He was appointed a member of the Public Services Commission in 1912 He died in February, 1915, before the Commission had concluded its labours In 1905 he founded the Servants of India Society

Haq, Mazharul Barrister Born 1866 After finishing his college education in India he sailed on a pilgrim ship for Aden with only Rs 20 in his pocket After three months' weary waiting at Aden he received a remittance from home and proceeded to England Was called to the bar in 1891 While in England he founded the Anjumania Islamia Returned to India and enrolled as an advocate of Calcutta High Court In 1892 he was appointed Munsiff but after four years he resigned and resumed practice Elected member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1909 Presided over the Muslim League in 1915 During non co-operation movement he suspended practice, changed his method of dress, grew a beard and founded an Ashram

for students. Like so many other leaders, he too had to pass some of his time as a prisoner in jail.

Harchandrai Vishindas, (1862-1928) Eminent lawyer and the first Sindhi to join the Congress. He was elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress which met at Karachi in 1914. He was associated with the Karachi Municipality for 33 years. For ten years he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly from its inception till his death. He was unwell but he undertook a long journey to Delhi to record his protest against the Simon Commission when the question came up before the Legislature in 1928. He died on his way to the Chamber.

Imam, Ali (1869-1932) Maker of Modern Behar. Played an important part in the creation of Bihar as a separate province. He was Law-Member of the Government of India and served the Nizam as Chief Minister for four years. He was one of the signatories to the Nehru Report and leader of the Moslem Nationalist Party.

Imam, Hassan (1871-1933) Eminent lawyer. Joined Middle Temple and was called to the bar in 1892. Returned to India and set up practise at Patna. Appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in 1912. Presided over the special session of the Congress held in Bombay in 1918 and represented British India in the League of Nations in 1923.

Iyengar, Rangaswami Journalist and publicist. Joined the "Hindu", Madras, as Assistant Editor in 1906 but left it in 1915 to take up the editorship of the "Swadesamitram", leading Tamil daily. Appointed Editor of the "Hindu" in 1928. Prominent Congressman, went to England to give evidence in connection with the Montagu Chelmsford Reform scheme on behalf of the Congress. General Secretary of the Congress from 1924 to 1927. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1924, being appointed Secretary to the Swaraj Party the same year. A delegate to the Round Table Conference in 1931 and 1933.

Iyengar, S Kasturi Ranga Journalist. Born in Tanjore District. After graduating in arts and law he

joined the Coimbatore bar. For some time he was a Sub Registrar. He edited the "Hindu" of Madras, one of the most flourishing newspapers in India, for several years and was deputed to visit the western front during the War as a representative of the Indian Press. He was a staunch Congressman.

Iyer, Sir S. Subramania (1842-1923) Lawyer. Acted thrice as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. Vice Chancellor of the Madras University for many years. In recognition of his services, the University conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Law. Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress that met at Madras in 1914. Took prominent part in the Home Rule Movement, and when Mrs. Besant was interned led agitation for her release. Wrote a remarkable letter to President Wilson of U.S.A. drawing attention to the situation in India.

Jehan Begum, Nawab Sultan (1858-1928) Begum of Bhopal. One of the most remarkable women of her time. She ruled Bhopal wisely and well. She prohibited the use of alcoholic liquor in her State and introduced many other reforms.

Lajpat Rai (1865-1929) Born in the little town of Jagiaron, Punjab. He took the degree of Licentiate in Law in 1885, and started practice as a vakil. He founded the Dayanand Anglo Vedic College at Lahore and even worked as a teacher. He was deported to Burma in connection with the agitation caused by the Colonisation Act. On the eve of the War he went to America and was not allowed to return home till 1920. During those days of enforced exile he founded Home Rule League and spread knowledge about India amongst the Americans. He presided over the Calcutta Special Congress in 1920 and founded "Bande Matram," an Urdu daily, and "People," an English weekly. He went to jail in connection with the non-cooperation movement, joined the Swaraj Party and became a member of the Assembly. When Sir J. Simon's Commission arrived at Lahore in 1929 there was a black flag demonstration at the Railway Station. The police used *Lathis*, and Lala Lajpat Rai received blows. A brilliant writer and a powerful orator, author of several works both in English and Urdu.

Mahmood, Syed, (1850-1902) Eminent Judge. He was the son of the late Sir Syed Ahmed and was born at Delhi in 1850. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's in 1872. After seven years' practise at the bar he was appointed the District Judge of Rai Bareilly and later raised to the bench of the Allahabad High Court. As a Judge he delivered weighty and illuminating judgments which made him famous throughout the country. "His judgments, exquisite pieces of legal composition, will live as long as the present system of our jurisprudence will continue to be a living factor in our polity", says Sir T B Sapru.

Malabari, Behramji Merwanji (1853-1912) Great social reformer. Son of a poor Parsee clerk, his father died when he was only seven years old. His mother remarried a richman, but the fellow proved a harsh husband. The two had to stow away among the hay in a cart to escape his tyranny but they were seized by robbers. The bandits, however, took pity on them and sent them back to Surat with an escort and also gave them some presents. At 12 he lost his mother. He went to Bombay where he obtained a teacher's post on a salary of Rs 20 a month. He, however, kept working hard and soon his reward came. At 22 he burst into fame as a new poet of India. He received congratulations from Tennyson, Miss Florence Nightingale and others. In 1880 he bought "Indian Spectator" for £2-10s and turned it into a leading newspaper. In 1882 he translated in Gujarati Max Muller's "Origin and Growth of Religion" and wrote a vivid sketch of "Gujarat and Gujaratis". He edited "East and West" for several years. He had to work night and day to keep it going. He not only edited the paper but had to compose and print it, and sometimes, be his own news boy. He carried on a campaign against child marriages and visited England in this connection. He was mainly instrumental in procuring the passing of the Age of Consent Act. He founded the Seva Sadan at Bombay for the widows, and a Consumptives' Home at Dharampur. He gave away even his life insurance policies to maintain these institutions. He was offered titles by the Government, but he declined them with thanks.



Sir S Bannerjee



Swami Shraddhanand

Mehdi Ali, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk (1837 1907) was one of the greatest Muslim leaders of his time. Through sheer ability he rose from the position of a clerk to be one of the biggest officers in the service of the Nizam. He was born at Etawah on December 9, 1837 and was privately educated in Persian and Arabic. His first job was that of a clerk to the East India Company drawing a salary of Rs 10 per month. But his work attracted attention, and he won promotion after promotion in quick succession, finally reaching the post of Deputy Collector. He left the British service and joined the Nizam's service where he rose to be the Financial and Political Secretary, and was awarded the title of "Munir Nawab Jung Mohsin ud-Dowlah Mohsin Mulk." After retiring from service he devoted himself to the cause of the education of the youth of his community. He helped Sir Syed Ahmed in founding the Aligarh Muslim College which developed into a Muslim University.

Mehta, Sir Pherozshah Merwanjee (1845 1915) Was called the "uncrowned king of Bombay." He was

son of a rich Parsee gentleman who sent him to England to study law. After completing his studies Pherooshah returned to India and set up practice at Bombay. He took keen interest in public affairs from the very start and soon became one of the most prominent leaders of Bombay. For nine years he was a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was the first councillor in the British regime to enact a walk-out. He left the Council Chamber with his followers when the Government persisted in carrying the Land Revenue Bill in the teeth of the unanimous Indian opposition. He was the father of the Bombay Corporation and kingmaker of the Indian National Congress for nearly 30 years. He presided over the sixth session of the Congress which met at Calcutta in 1890. He founded the Empire of India Insurance Company and the Central Bank of India. Another successful enterprise of his was the starting of the *Bombay Chronicle* with Mr B. G. Horniman as its first editor. Sir Pherooshah was the Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University and a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was a friend of the Government but he had taken a vow not to accept Government office.

Mitter, Sir Binod (1872-1930) Eminent jurist. He was nick-named "Walking Legal Encyclopædia" on account of his great knowledge of law. He graduated from the Calcutta university and set up practice as a pleader. The life of a pleader did not satisfy him. He determined to qualify for practising on the original side of High Court and with this object in view he attempted to run away to England, but was captured at Allahabad and sent back home. But after a year his father yielded to his son's wishes, and young Binod left for England in 1895. He was called to the bar and enrolled as a High Court Advocate. In March 1929 he was appointed on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Modi, Sir Jivanjee (1854-1933) Parsee scholar and traveller. He rendered monumental services to the cause of Oriental learning. His scholarship and learning were recognised by even foreign countries who conferred honours on him. The King of Sweden awarded him a gold medal and the French Government bestowed on him the much coveted honour of Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur. The

Hungarian Government gave him the title of Officer de Croix de Merit

Mookerji, Sir Ashtosh (1865-1925) Born 1865 Educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta graduated M A in Mathematics 1885 Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1886 Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1889 Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1896 Law Lecturer on Perpetuities in British India, 1898 Acting Judge of the Calcutta High Court, 1904

Sir, Moti Sagar (1873-1930) Lawyer Took his law degree in 1896 and soon built up a large practice He was elevated to a seat in the Bench of the Lahore High Court in 1921 He was Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University Sir Moti Sagar maintained a school at Delhi for the education of girls

Mozumdar, Pratap Chandra (1840-1905) was after Keshab Chandra's death the principal leader and exponent of the Brahmo Samaj Served for a time in a bank Assistant Secretary of the Brahmo Samaj, and editor of the *Tatwa Bodhini Patrika*, the Brahmo paper Edited the *Indian Mirror*, made missionary journeys throughout India Attended the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893 as a representative of the Brahmo Samaj Wrote *The Faith and Progress of the Brahmo Samaj*, *Life and Teachings of Kishab Chandra Sen*, *The Oriental Christ*, *The Spirit of God and Heart beats*

Mulla, Sir Dinshaw Furdoonji (1868-1934) Eminent Lawyer Became solicitor of Bombay High Court in 1895 After 12 years he was enrolled as an advocate He built up a huge practice in a short time In 1919 he was appointed acting Advocate General and in 1929 he was made a judge of Bombay High Court In 1930 on account of his great legal knowledge he was appointed a judge of the Privy Council He acted for some time as Law Member of the Government of India For several years Sir D Mulla was the principal of the Bombay Law College

Nair, Sir Sankaran (1857-1934) Lawyer Born in Malabar Brilliant student. Stood first in the Matriculation Examination, also first in B L Examination Enrolled as a vakil of the Madras High Court

Founded the now defunct "Madras Review" Also connected with the "Madras Law Journal" Appointed Judge of the Madras High Court Presided over Congress in 1913 Education Member of the Government of India, 1915-1919 Resigned his high office as he did not agree with the Government on the question of the proclamation of Martial Law in the Punjab, 1919 From 1919 to 1920 he was a member of the India Council In 1925 he was elected a member of the Council of State. Amongst his publications may be mentioned "Gandhi and Anarchy"

Nariman, G K Scholar and linguist. He knew most of the classical and modern languages and wrote a large number of books He was accepted as a great authority on Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and Islam He disliked priestcraft and founded the Anti Priestcraft League He paid a visit to Afghanistan at the invitation of ex-King Amanullah

Nehru, Motilal, (1861-1931) Leader of the Swarajists in the Assembly He was a posthumous child, being born 4 months after his father's death At the comparative early age of 23, he set up practice at Cawnpore and soon carved out a name for himself as a leading lawyer He amassed wealth, but also spent a good deal in charity He founded an English daily paper at Allahabad called *Independent* and spent a lot of money on it. At the sacrifice of thousands of rupees a day he laboured for many days in the Punjab, sifting out facts and gathering evidence about happenings during the Martial Law regime of 1919 The nation recognised his great sacrifices and elected him president of the Congress which met at Amritsar in 1919 He threw himself in the Non-co operation movement, suspended practice and courted imprisonment. Later, with Mr C R Das he founded the Swaraj Party and became its leader in the Assembly And when the civil disobedience movement commenced in 1930 he took a leading part in it and was again imprisoned The strain of work in connection with the work of the movement told upon his health and hastened his end He died in 1931

Pal, Bipin Chandra, (1858-1928) Journalist. Began career as a teacher, but soon gave it up for journalism Sub-Editor, *Bengal Public Opinion*, Calcutta, 1883-84 Sub-Editor, *Tribune*, Lahore, 1887-88 Proceeded to

England as a scholarship holder of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj to study comparative Theology in the Manchester College, Oxford. Completed his course within a very short time and undertook a lecture tour in England speaking on Hindu Theism, temperance and Indian politics. Visited America in 1900 at the invitation of the National Temperance Federation, New York. Returned to India (1900) and worked for some time as a Brahmo missionary. Started from Calcutta the English weekly *New India*, in 1901 and was the first Editor of the Nationalist English daily "*Bande Mataram*." Was one of the foremost leaders of the Nationalist agitation in Bengal, 1905-7. Sentenced in October, 1907, to simple imprisonment for six months for contempt of court in refusing to give evidence in the sedition case against Arabindo Ghosh. Left India for England, August, 1908. Started from London the English monthly *Swarnaj*, 1909, and lectured throughout the country on Indian politics. On his return to Bombay in 1911, he was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month on a charge of sedition as the author of an article in *Swarnaj*. He started an English monthly, *Hindu Review*, January, 1912. Author of several books. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Parekh, Sir Gokuldas Kahandas (1847-1925) Champion of social reform, widow remarriage and temperance movements. He was moderate in politics, and for 20 years represented the municipalities of the Northern Division in the Bombay Council. Sir Gokuldas was an authority on land revenue. He was one of those who walked out of the Bombay Council as a protest when the Government rejected the non official amendment to the Bombay Land Revenue Bill.

Patel, Vithalbhai (1871-1933) First elected President of the Legislative Assembly. Son of a peasant of Kaira, he broke away from family tradition and took to English education. He went to England and was called to the bar. He returned to India and enrolled as an advocate. But he did not devote himself to his practice. He worked for the public. He rendered yeoman service to the country in the Bombay and Imperial Councils. In August 1926, he was elected the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. He conducted the proceedings with

remarkable capacity and independence, and the ability with which he occupied the Chair filled everyone with admiration. When his people were engaged in a non-violent fight with the Government (1930) he resigned his high office and plunged himself into the struggle. This led to his arrest. When the police came to take him to prison, he observed "I have earned my pension and peerage." The jail life shattered his health. The Government released him before the expiry of his sentence and he left for Europe to recoup his health. He improved and made a tour of U S A preaching the cause of his country. Later his health deteriorated and he died in Vienna on the 22nd October, 1933. To the last, India was uppermost in his thoughts and he died praying for the freedom of his Motherland. His body was brought to India and cremated in Bombay.

Pillai, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava (1860-1933)

After getting his LL B degree he joined the Bar at Gooty and soon rose to the top of the profession. He was connected with various public activities but his interest chiefly lay in the improvement of the condition of the peasants and workers. He was elected Vice President of the Madras Legislative Council for two terms. He was a member of the deputation which visited British Guiana in 1921 to enquire into the condition of Indian immigrants there. He exerted influence over the labourers and, therefore, was nicknamed "Coolie King" by the colonists.

Ramanujam (1888-1920) Mathematician, who invented many novel theorems. Born 1888. Failed in F A and entered the service of Madras Port as a clerk. Here his extraordinary abilities were discovered and he was provided with funds to proceed to England to pursue his studies. He surprised the great mathematicians there by his knowledge, and they hailed him as a genius. Died prematurely at the age of 43.

Ranade, Mahadeo Govind (1842-1901) Jurist, historian and economist. Son of a Mahratta Brahmin employed in the Kolhapur State. Born Jan 20, 1842. Educated at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, where he distinguished himself. In 1866 entered the British service in the Education Department and in 1868 appointed Acting Professor of English in the Elphinstone College. Remained there till 1871, when he was

appointed Subordinate Judge of Poona. The rest of his life was spent in the Judicial Department. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Indian Finance Committee. He was several times a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Was made a Judge of the High Court in 1893, filled that office with conspicuous ability and profound learning till his death, on Jan. 17, 1901. Although he was a Judge he attended the Congress. He was a Brahmo of the Prithima Samaj and took much interest in social reform.

Ranjitsinghji (1872-1933) Jam Sahab of Nawanagar. Achieved immortal fame on cricket field. He was the champion batsman for All England in 1896 and 1900. In 1899 he took a term to the United States and Canada. He became the idol of the cricket fans who called him "Ranji". He succeeded to the throne in 1906 and ruled wisely. He represented India twice in the League of Nations. He was the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (1932-33).

Sarma, B. Narasimha (1867-1933) Member of the Viceroy's Cabinet from 1920 to 1925. Mr. Sarma started life as a teacher, but later took to law. He was a member of the Madras Legislative Council for several years. Later he was elected a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. On his retirement from the Viceroy's Cabinet he was appointed a member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

Sayani, Rahimtulla Mahomed, (1847-1902) First Muslim to obtain the M.A. degree. Belonged to the community of the enterprising Khojas of Bombay. He was a member of the Bombay Corporation, the Bombay Legislative Council and the Imperial Legislative Council. He presided over the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta in 1896. He was the first Muslim Sheriff of Bombay.

Sen Gupta, Jatendra Mohan (1885-1933) Five times Mayor of Calcutta. An eminent barrister, he enjoyed a roaring practice but suspended it and joined the non-cooperation movement in 1921. Went to prison on a number of occasions. In 1922 he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and confined in Alipore Central Jail. Previous to this he got ten days on charge of making seditious speeches in Rangoon. In April 1930 he was sentenced for reading a proscribed book at a public meeting. In November of the

same year he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Delhi. Lastly in January 1932 he was arrested on an Italian steamer shortly after its arrival in Bombay under Regulation III of 1818. He founded "Advance", one of leading dailies of Calcutta.

Shafi, Sir Mian Muhammad (1869-1931) Barister. President, All-India Muslim League, 1913, President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference, 1916, Member, Punjab Legislative Council and Imperial Legislative Council 1909-1919. Member, the Viceroy's Executive Council and a Round Tabler.

Shahabuddin, Kazi Khan Bahadur (1832-1900) Educated at the Poona College and Engineering School, Minister at Cutch sent to England in 1869 on behalf of the Rao of Cutch. Honorary Secretary, in London, for 3 years of the East India Association, and Professor of Oriental Languages at University College. Attached to Sir B. Fiees' Mission to Zanzibar, 1873. Diwan of Cutch. Head of the Revenue Department at Baroda for 13 years. Minister at Baroda, 1883-1886, when he retired. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1886, and of the Public Service Commission. Fellow of the Bombay University.

Shraddhanand, Swami Born at Jullundur. His father rendered valuable services to British Government during Mutiny. After father's death he became city kotwal. Passed Law Examination and started practice at Jullundur. Gave up practice and devoted himself to Arva Samaj. Founded "Gurukul", Hardwar, of which he remained Governor till 1921. Chairman, Reception Committee of Congress, 1919. Arrested in Sept. 1922, at Guru ka-Bagh and jailed. Murdered by a Muslim fanatic at Delhi in 1926.

Sinha, Lord, (1864-1928) First Indian to be Advocate General of Bengal, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Under-Secretary of State for India, a British Peer and Governor of a Province. He was a lawyer of great distinction, and his eminence was recognised by his elevation to the Privy Council. He represented India at the Peace Conference and on the Imperial War

Cabinet. He presided over the Indian National Congress in 1914.

Sircar, Dr Mahendra Lal (1833-1904) Scientist. Started the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*. Founded the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, and devoted his life to the cause of science for the benefit of his fellow countrymen. Physical science, astronomy, literature and general research fully occupied his time. He was Sheriff of Calcutta and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council.

Sunder Singh, Sadhu (1889-1933) has been described as one of the saintliest characters of the modern times. He was born in 1889 in Rampur in the State of Patiala. When he was seven years of age Sunder Singh learned Bhagwat Gita from beginning to end in Sanskrit. One day he saw the vision of Christ, and he decided to join Christianity. His love for Christ was the deepest passion of his life. He went to Tibet and several other countries, preaching the message of his Master. He lived a life of self-discipline, and underwent hardships for spiritual ends.

Tagore, Maharshi Debendra Nath (1818-1905) In early manhood he took a strong religious turn, and founded in 1839 a Society for the knowledge of Truth. Was a leader of the Hindu Theistic movement. He joined the Brahmo Samaj in 1842, and introduced the Brahmic Covenant in 1843.

Tata, Jamshedji Nasarwanji (1839-1904) a great Parsee industrialist who founded the famous Tata Iron works. After obtaining education he joined business. He amassed wealth but spent a good deal of it for the benefit of people. He set up scholarships to enable deserving students to proceed to foreign countries for studies. His ambition was to create an Institute of Scientific research in India. He got estimates, but the cost came to an enormous figure. He offered to pay thirty lakhs to the Government besides an annual grant of Rs 8,000 for ten years. The Institute, however, was opened, after his death, at Bangalore in 1910. He founded iron works at Salch. The place was later named Jamshedpur after him. He was one of the pioneers of cotton industry in India, and the Tata Hydro electric scheme was conceived by him. He died in 1904.

A statue was erected in Bombay in 1912 to perpetuate his memory.

Thakersey, Sir Vithaldas, Damodar (1873-1922) Industrial magnate, owned five of the biggest cotton mills in Bombay. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1903 to 1910. President of the Bombay Corporation in 1917 and member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1910-1913. Presided over the Industrial Conference held in Calcutta in 1906. Advanced loans to students for higher studies and opened night schools. Endowed a hall in Bombay for the use of mill workers.

Tilak, Bal Gangadhar (1857-1920) "Father of Indian Unrest" as Sir Valentine Chirol called him. He passionately yearned for the country's freedom and counted no cost too great to achieve his object. He was adored and respected by the people who called him Lokmanya which means 'honoured by the world'. He was born at Ratnagiri. While studying in the Law College he made a resolve to dedicate himself to the service of the country and he kept his vow. He first devoted himself to educational work. It was only later that he plunged himself into politics. He founded two papers, one in English and the other in Marathi, called the "Maharatta" and "Kesari" respectively, to advance the popular cause. Very early he got into trouble. He wrote some stirring things about the Maharaja of Kolhapur; he was prosecuted and sentenced to four months imprisonment. In 1892 he wrote a paper on the Vedas and submitted it to the International Congress of Orientalists which met in London. The paper drew warm praise and was published under the title of "Origin of Researches into the antiquity of Vedas". Tilak took up the education of the masses by organizing Bhajan parties and celebrating days in honour of national heroes like Shivaji. He was prosecuted and got 18 months. However, he was released before the expiry of his sentence. He came out and devoted himself to literary work. He published in 1903 a book entitled "The Arctic Home of the Vedas". Again in 1908 he was tried for sedition and awarded six years' imprisonment. He devoted his time in jail in writing a magnificent exposition of Bhagvat Gita which by its originality astonished the world. It is known as Gita Rahasya.

and has already been translated into several languages. In 1918 Ilak was appointed a member of Congress deputation to go to England in connection with the Montagu reforms. However when he reached Colombo he was turned back under orders from the British Government. This caused a stir in the country and the ban was subsequently removed. Died in Bombay in 1920.

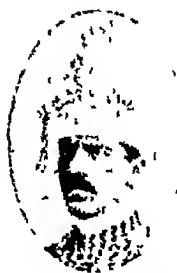
Tyabjee Badrudin (1844-1909) First barrister of Bombay and the first Muslim to preside over the Indian National Congress. Went early to England for schooling and was called to the bar in 1866. Returned to Bombay and set up practice. He soon became the leader of the bar and won his way to the bench where he made reputation as an independent judge. Mr Tyabjee worked for the advancement of his community and, time and again, enjoined upon his fellow countrymen the great need of doing away with pindah. Badiudin was a Congressman and presided over the Congress in 1887. He died in London on August 19, 1909.

Varma, Raja Ravi, (1848-1906) famous Indian artist, was born in a small village in Travancore. He took great interest in painting even when he was a little boy. He taught himself to paint, but also received help from British artists in South India. In 1868 Ravi Varma married a lady of the Royal family and took his residence at the palace where he got great opportunity to develop his art. He painted several pictures and took prizes at many exhibitions in India, England and America. Most of his paintings are familiar, the best known, perhaps, being 'King Rukmangda and Mohini'.

Vivekananda, Swami (1863-1902) Born in Calcutta, 1863. His original name was Narendria Nath Dutt. Educated at the General Assembly's Institution, graduated in 1884. Early became attached to Ramkrishna Paramhansa. In 1893 was sent by the Raja of Ramnad as representative of Hindus to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, where he made a great impression. In 1895 went to England and lectured on Vedantism. In 1899 again went to England and the United States. Founded in San Francisco a Vedanta Society. In 1900 returned to India with broken health, died July 4, 1902, at Belur near Calcutta.



Top. Left to Right—
 Rana of Barwani, Maharana of Wankaner, Maharaja of Porbandar,
 Maharaja of Raippla, Maharaja of Travancore, Maharaja of Morvi,
 Maharana of Jodhpore, Maharaja of Indore, Nawab of Palanpur



INDIAN STATES



Nizam of Hyderabad

Maharaja of Mysore

Geographically India is one and indivisible. But politically there are two Indias, British India, governed by the Crown according to the statutes of Parliament and enactments of Indian Legislature, and the Indian States under the suzerainty of the Crown and still for the most part under the personal rule of the Princes.

There are 562 Indian States. They cover an area of 508,138 square miles with a population of 68,652,974 people or about two fifths of the area and one fifth of the population respectively of India, including the States, but excluding Burma.

Some of these States are quite big, some almost as big as, if not bigger than, some of the countries of Europe. Hyderabad (Deccan), for instance, can easily accommodate within its vast boundaries England and Wales put together. But most of the States are tiny bits of territories, some of them hardly exceeding a few acres of land.

The Rulers of all the States do not receive salutes nor enjoy the title of His or Her Highness. Out of 562 States the Rulers of only 120 States enjoy a salute of guns. Some receive a salute of 21 guns, while others are entitled to salutes ranging from 9 to 19 guns. The title of His or Her Highness is conferred on the Rulers of only 92 States.

The States embrace the widest variety of country. This is how they are described in the Butler Report "In the Indian States nature assumes its grandest and its

simplest forms. The eternal snows of the Himalayas gather up and enshrine the mystery of the East and its ancient lore. The enterprise of old world western adventure now slumbers by the placid lagoons of Travancore and Cochin. The parched plains of Rajputana and Central India with their hill fastness recall the romance and chivalry of days that still live and inspire great thoughts and deeds. The hills and plains of Hyderabad and Mysore, famed for games and gold, for rivers forests, waterfalls still cry out great names of history. Over the dry trap plateau of the Deccan swept the marauding hosts of the Mahrattas, eating here and drinking there, right up to ancient Delhi. From the west, the ports of Kathiawar with their busy progressive people stretch out hands to the jungles of Manipur in the East with their primitive folk and strange practices.

There are also many diversities in the social and economic condition of these States and varying degrees of administrative efficiency, educational progress and political development. Some of them notably Baroda Mysore, Travancore Cochin and Gondal, have shown an admirable zeal for education and can surpass British India in point of results obtained. Many have built irrigation works and enacted laws to correct social abuses and some of them have even set up representative institutions. Of the 108 Princes in class I 30 have established Legislative Councils most of which are at present of a consultative nature only, 40 have constituted High Courts - 34 have separated executive from judicial functions, 56 have a fixed privy purse, 46 have started a regular graded civil list of officials - and 52 have pension or provident fund schemes. On the other hand it must be sadly confessed that a good number of States are sunk in lethargy and are extremely apathetic towards either the material or political prosperity of their subjects. Grievously high taxation and mal-administration in other respects are also characteristics of a few States.

The States have a long and interesting history behind them, sometimes reaching back to the mists of antiquity. A few of them are very ancient with title deeds older than the title-deed of the Mikado of Japan. Some of them belong to the clans which survived the general decay of the Hindu Empire.

Most of them, however, arose during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when the Moghul Empire was tottering.

The Indian States are not Sovereign States in the real sense of the word, and as such, they have no independent existence. They have no power to enforce their will by the strength of armaments and dreadnaughts, they cannot coerce any nation by raising high tariff walls. They cannot have official intercourse either with one another, or with any Power outside the Empire. Not only can they not receive for themselves even commercial agents from Foreign States, but may have no direct communication with the consuls or commercial agents accredited by Foreign States to the Government of India. They are precluded from receiving foreign decorations or even academic distinctions, except through the British Government, and from conferring any honours or privileges on any person but their own subjects. They cannot employ Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government. They cannot keep armies beyond the fixed limit, neither build forts nor manufacture weapons. The Ruling Chiefs do not go out of their States without the knowledge of the British Government. The British Government can intervene in case a 'Ruler' is guilty of gross misrule.

"The sovereignty of the British Crown is supreme in India, and, therefore, no Ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing," said Lord Reading when Viceroy, in a letter to the Nizam of Hyderabad. "Its supremacy is based not only upon treaties and engagements but exists independently of them and, quite apart from its prerogative in matters relating to Foreign Powers and policies, it is the right and duty of the British Government, while scrupulously respecting all treaties and engagements with the Indian States, to preserve peace and good order throughout India. The right of the British Government to intervene in the internal affairs of Indian States is another instance of the consequences necessarily involved in the supremacy of the British Crown. The British Government have indeed shown, again and again, that they

have no desire to exercise this right without grave reason. But the internal, no less than the external, security which the Ruling Princes enjoy is due ultimately to the protecting power of the British Government, and where Imperial interests are concerned or the general welfare of the people of a State is seriously and grievously affected by the action of its Government, it is with the Paramount Power that the ultimate responsibility of taking remedial action, if necessary, must lie. The varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Rulers enjoy are all subject to the due exercise by the Paramount power of this responsibility. The title of 'Faithful Ally' which your Exalted Highness enjoys has not the effect of putting your Government in a category separate from that of other States under the paramountcy of the British Crown.

The States are, however, guaranteed security from without and the Paramount Power goes to the rescue of the Princes in case of a rebellion. The Butler Committee has recommended that the British Government should not content itself with the suppression of rebellion. But it should suggest such measures as would meet the needs of the situation, including the redress of legitimate grievances and the inauguration of reforms which would satisfy the legitimate demands of the people.

The Governor-General in Council deals with the States through the Political Agents Department, a 'cadre' to which entry is possible through the avenues only of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Army. States of the first rank have a resident or political officer accredited to them by the Government of India. States of lesser importance are grouped into units under the diplomatic care of an Agent to the Governor-General. Still smaller States share a Political Agent, who is himself a Deputy of the Agent to the Governor-General with whom the larger units of the group have direct relationship.

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report suggested that 'in cases of disputes between two or more States or between a State and a local Government or the Government of India, the Viceroy, if he considers desirable, should appoint a

Commission on which both parties would be represented, to enquire into the matter in dispute and report its conclusions to him. If the Viceroy were unable to accept the finding, the matter would be referred for decision to the Secretary of State.

To afford the amplest security against any risk of hasty or arbitrary treatment of the Cases of Misrule Princes, the Government of India on 29th October 1920 issued a resolution providing that, "wherever in the opinion of the Governor General the question arises of depriving a Ruler of an important State temporarily or permanently of any of the rights, dignities, powers or privileges, to which as a Ruler he is entitled, an enquiry shall be held and (1) a Commission shall be constituted in a prescribed manner, (2) the Ruler concerned shall have the right to object to any Commissioner appointed, (3) shall be represented by counsel, (4) shall be entitled to have the proceedings of the inquiry published or not published as he wishes, and (5) shall have right of appeal to the Secretary of State for India against any decision of the Government of India.

PRINCES CHAMBER

The Government of India before as well as after the dissolution of the East India Company claimed the right to formulate policies affecting the Indian States without consulting them. In fact the policy of isolation was enforced on the States. The Princes were debarred even from exchanging ideas among themselves, or formulating views on questions affecting them as a body. However a change came about in the Government's attitude, some time later, and an attempt was made to enlist their co-operation. When the Indian Legislative Council was constituted in 1861, the Maharaja of Patiala was nominated a member of it. Lord Lytton proposed to set up an Indian Privy Council consisting of greater Indian Princes. The idea was revived by Lord Curzon and he proposed the formation of a Council of Ruling Chiefs. Lord Minto pushed forward the idea of "rallying" the Princes. He was alarmed at the growth of the nationalist movement in British India and he saw in the Princes a strong bulwark against subversive movements.

Lord Minto proposed the establishment of an Imperial Advisory Council of Ruling Princes but this did not materialise. Lord Hardinge carried this policy a step further by calling a conference of Princes to consider the question of higher education in the States. He also cultivated the habit of consulting the Princes whenever their interests were involved and encouraged them to meet together for consultation. Lord Chelmsford continued the policy of his predecessors and carried it a step further by calling annual conferences of the Princes. During the war the policy of cooperation gained further strength. The Princes helped Britain with men and money in her hour of trial. Some of them personally went to the War Fronts with their armies. The Government of India nominated a Prince to represent the Princes on all Imperial organisations, and an Indian Prince was deputed to sign the Peace Treaty. Since the War all delegations from India to the Imperial Conferences and the League of Nations have included a Prince.

The Chamber of Princes (Narender Mandal), as recommended by the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, was established in 1921. The Chamber consists of 120 members of whom 12 represent 127 States and the remaining 108 are members in their own rights. Some of the most important Rulers like the Nizam and the Maharaja of Baroda have kept aloof from the Chamber. The Chamber meets once a year ordinarily and is presided over by the Viceroy. But the Chamber elects its own Chancellor who presides in the absence of the Viceroy. The Chamber's sittings were private till January 1929 when it was decided to make them open to the public.

Indian States Committee.

At a conference convened by the Viceroy at Simla in May 1927, a representative group of Princes asked for the appointment of a special committee to examine the relationship existing between themselves and the Paramount Power and to suggest means for securing effective consultation and co-operation between British India and Indian States and for the settlement of differences. The Princes also asked for adequate investigation of certain disabilities under which

they felt that they laboured. In pursuance of this, the Secretary of State, the Earl of Birkenhead, appointed a committee on December 17, 1927, under the chairmanship of Sir Harcourt Butler. The two main constitutional questions dealt with in the Committee's Report were, firstly, the nature of Crown's power of paramountcy and secondly, whether the Crown would be justified in assigning its rights and obligations in relation to a State to a third party without the State's consent. As regards the nature of the power of paramountcy the position taken up by the Princes was defined by Sir Leslie Scott, and by other lawyers who submitted their joint opinion before the Committee. It was argued that the relationship between the British Crown and Indian Princes was one of mutual rights and obligations which must be ascertained, that the Crown possessed only such rights of sovereignty in respect of the States as were transferred to it by the State concerned, and that all the residuary rights and privileges not so transferred remained vested in the Ruler of the State. The second point urged by the counsel on behalf of the Princes, was that the Paramount Power, to which the States had entrusted their foreign relations and external and internal security, was the British Crown—the Crown in the sense of the Government of Great Britain under the constitutional control of British Parliament. It was argued that the State having entered into agreement with the British Crown, relying on the capacity and characteristic of the party, the Crown must carry out its duties and obligations by persons under its own control, and could not delegate performance to independent persons or assign to others the benefit of the rights.

The Committee did not accept the Princes' view regarding the nature of paramountcy and observed in its report as follows. The relationship of the Paramount Power with the States is not merely a contractual relationship resting on treaties made more than a century ago. It is having a growing relationship shaped by circumstances and policy, resting as Professor Westlake has said, on a mixture of history, theory and facts.

The second position taken up by the Princes that their relations were with the British Crown and that without

their consent the Paramount Power could not assign the rights and obligations to persons who were not under its control, was, however, accepted. The Committee recorded its "strong opinion" that in view of the historical nature of the relationship between the British Government and the Princes, the latter should not be transferred without their own agreement to a relationship with a new Government within British India responsible to an Indian Legislature. The Report, at the same time, described any scheme to bring about a federal union of British India and the States as "at the present moment wholly premature." For the settlement of differences and disputes emphasis was laid on the adoption of procedure of appointment of representative advisory commissions, recommended in Para 308 of the Montagu Chelmsford Report, but which had not yet been acted upon in any case.

The Report of the Statutory Commission on Indian Constitutional Reforms was published in 1930. The Commission recommended, on various grounds, that in the place of the existing structure of the Government of India, which was of Unitary type, India should aim to develop into a Federation of Provinces and States. In this scheme the Central Government would perform defined functions on behalf of the Federal units with no powers of interference and control in respect of matters in the jurisdiction of the latter. Accepting the findings of the Indian States Committee, the Commission suggested that in future not the Governor-General-in-Council but the Viceroy representing the Crown should be the agent of the Paramount power in its relations with the States. A Federal Union of British India and the Indian States was regarded a distant dream, but this ultimate goal was to be kept in view in framing the Indian constitution at the next stage and in order to avoid the danger of the mind of political India being led astray by false analogies. The Federal ideal was to be given a statutory recognition by recital in the Government of India Act, and the doors to Indian Federation were to be left open to the States to enable them to join the Union if and when they so decided.

Though the States Committee and the Statutory Round Table Conference Commission and the Government of India Despatch on the latter had all described Indian Federation as a distant goal, the general public opinion in British India was that the difficulties in the way of an immediate federal union were by no means insuperable, particularly in view of the fact that some of the Princes had repeatedly declared that they were not afraid of becoming equal partners in a Federal Union. At the first session of the Round Table Conference inaugurated on 12th November 1930, the Indian States' delegation welcomed the idea of setting up a Federal constitution for all India, and the Conference appointed a committee to consider and report regarding the Federal structure. Eventually the declaration made by the Princes at the termination of the first session of the conference on 19th January, 1931, accepted federation as one of the three basic principles of the future constitution of India, the other two being provincial autonomy and responsible Government at the Centre with reservations and safeguards. The constitutional proposals of the Imperial Government in respect of the Federal scheme are now contained in the White Paper which was issued early in 1933, and which has already been considered by the Joint Committee of Parliament, and the report of the Committee will form the basis of the bill which, in due course, will be laid before Parliament for legislation.

CONFEDERATION OF PRINCES

The Princes submitted a memorandum to the Joint Select Committee, demanding that such of the Princes as desired to come into the Federation through a confederation should be allowed that liberty. It was pointed out, 40 out of 199 members of the Princes Chamber had already agreed to join such a confederation. The memorandum also claimed that, whatever be the number of States that will join the Federation, they should be allowed the full quota of seats reserved for all the Indian States. It urged, under no circumstances, should the States be liable to direct taxation, and that the Federal Senate shall enjoy equal powers with the Assembly, including the power of the purse.

Indian States' Subjects

The Paramount Power goes to the rescue of a Prince in case of a rebellion in his State. But while extending this support to the Ruling Chiefs, the Paramount Power expects of them to govern their territories properly. "If we support you in your power," said Lord Mayo, addressing Rajput Princes and Chiefs, "we expect in return good government. We demand that everywhere, through the length and breadth of Rajputana, justice and order shall prevail, that every man's property shall be secure." Lord Curzon once observed that the Rulers of States had no right to misgovern.

The Paramount Power has actually, in certain cases, intervened to prevent flagrant misgovernment. "It has interfered," states the memorandum of the States' people to the Butler Committee, "in all cases wherever the Rulers in their frenzy and headlong career of mal-administration have defied not only their subjects but even their political officers. When the authority of the Government was directly challenged, when Imperial interests were seriously affected, when political officers were openly flouted and when attempts were made on their lives, the Political Department hastened to interfere with remedial measure." "But", it is alleged, "in all cases when the Rulers have been most obedient, nay even servile to the Political Department, and attentive to keep the officers of the Department mightily pleased, they have been suffered to continue their misrule to the utter prejudice and ruin of the helpless subjects of the States."

Of late the people of the States have formed organisations to demand reforms. Besides local organizations there is a central organization called the Indian States' People's Conference. The demands of the people are: That representative institutions should be established, that the budgets of the States should be submitted to the votes of popular assemblies, that the Privy purse should be fixed, that there should be an independent judiciary and that the right of assembly and freedom of press and speech should be conferred on the people. As Sir M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, says, "The wisest course is to recognise and understand the new

forces and adjust ourselves to them. Like all great forces, they can be wisely directed and controlled, if properly understood. They cannot be successfully dealt with by imitating the ostrich."

Indian Princes

When one thinks of an Indian Maharaja or Nawab one usually imagines a person who has tons of money and servants *à la* dore, and who lounges about day and night in luxury of the Arabian Nights description, leaving everything to be done for him by others. One imagines him, in short, to be a thoroughly *l'azy* man, incapable of doing anything, who, but for the circumstances of his birth, would be without a job. Never did a more distorted notion exist. There are, of course, quite a lot of them who are indolent but there are others who are keenly interested not only in administration but who have taken great pains to acquire high proficiency in poetry, literature, drama, architecture, engineering, soldiering and sports.

The Gickwar, for instance, would have made an architect. If you put before him the most elaborate plans of a building, he will immediately detect any flaw. No important public work in Baroda is sanctioned until he has had an opportunity of going over the plans and estimates with his engineers. He has spent tens of millions sterling upon building rail ways, and canals—and yet goes on building.

From childhood His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the greatest and wealthiest among India's rulers, has had a leaning towards poetry—a passion he inherited from his father and predecessor. He devotes such leisure time as he gets to composing poetry. He has written hundreds of odes, most of them love-lyrics. Had he not been a ruler, there is little doubt that he would have earned fame as a poet.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner insists upon being his own Commander in Chief as well as Prime Minister. Descended from a long and illustrious line of Rajput fighters, he has made an intensive study of the science of warfare, and won his title to be a first rate

tactician when he was attached to the British General Headquarters in France

The Maharaja of Gondal handles the lancet deftly. He worked for his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Edinburgh University like an ordinary student

Table of Permanent Salutes

21 GUNS

Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior

19 GUNS

Bhopal, Indore, Kalat, Kolhapur, Travancore, Udaipur (Mewar)

17 GUNS

Bahawalpur, Bundi, Jaipur, Kotah, Tonk, Bharatpur, Cochin, Jodhpur (Marwar), Patiala, Bikaner, Cutch, Karauli, Rewa

15 GUNS

Alwar, Dewas (Senior Branch), Dhar, Idar, Kishangarh, Rampur, Banswara, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Orchha, Sikkim, Datia, Dewas, (Junior Branch), Dungarpur, Khairpur, Partabgarh, Sirohi

13 GUNS

Benares, Dhrangadhra, Jind, Nabha, Porbandar, Tripura, Bhavanagar, Jaora, Junagadh, Nawanagar, Rajpipla, Cooch Behar, Jhalawar, Kapurthala, Palanpur, Ratlam

11 GUNS

Ajaigarh, Alirajpur, Baoni, Barwani, Cambay, Chhatarpur, Janjira, Mandi, Narasinggarh, Radhanpur, Samathar, Suket, Byawar, Chamba, Faridkot, Jhabua, Manipur, Panna, Rajgarh, Sirmur, Tehri, Bilaspur, Charkhari, Gondal, Malei Kotra, Morvi, Pudukkottai, Sailana, Sitamai

9 GUNS

Balasamor, Baraundha, Danta, Hsipaw, Kengtung, Loharu, Mayurbhanj, Nagod, Rajkot, Sant, Sonpur, Yawanghua, Banganapalle, Baria, Dharampur, Jawhar, Khilchipur, Lunawada, Mong Nai, Palitana, Sachin, Savantvadi, Wankaner, Bansda, Chhota Udaipur, Dhrol, Kalahandi, Limbdi, Mahar, Mudhol, Patna, Singli, Shahpura, Wadhwan

Principal States

Ajaigarh (Central India) *Area* 802 sq miles, *Pop* 85,985, *Rev* Rs 5 lakhs, *Rules* H II Maharaja Sawai Bhupal Singh Bahadur

Akalkot (Deccan) *Area* 498 sq miles, *Pop* 92,636
Primary education is free for girls and backward classes
Girls also receive secondary education free

Alirajpur (Central India) *Area* 836 sq miles, *Pop* 101,963, *Rev* Rs 5½ lakhs, *Rules* H H Raja Pratap Singh

Alwar (Rajputana) *Area* 3,158 sq miles, *Pop* 749,751, *Rev* 60 lakhs The State is rich in minerals such as copper, iron and lead, and its chief crops include cotton and wheat Education is imparted free and scholarships are given to students for prosecuting higher studies outside the State Men are employed to read Ramayan and Quran to Hindu and Muslim prisoners respectively At present the State is managed by an English administrator, the Maharaja having been asked by the Paramount Power in 1933 to keep out of the State for two years as the result of an armed rebellion by the Maharaja's Muslim subjects

Aundh is a go ahead little State in Bombay Presidency The Raja has set up a Representative Assembly of 39 members with power to vote the budget There is an independent High Court Primary education is free and compulsory, particular attention being paid to physical education *Area* 501 sq miles, *Pop* 76,571, *Rev* Rs 4,92,190
Rules Shrimant Bhawan Rao Balasaheb Pant Pratapdih

Bahawalpur is the biggest State in the Punjab, having an area of 22,000 square miles and population of 984,612 The State produces wheat, rice and millet It is famous for its silk *lungis*, porcelain vessels and painted cloth The Nawab carries on administration with the help of a council of ministers The revenue of the State is about Rs 80 lakhs *Rules* Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohamed Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi

Balasamor (Bombay) is a small State of 189 square miles in the Rewa Kanth Agency It has a population of 52,525 and annual revenue of Rs 2,66,983 The majority

of the people are Hindus *Ruler* Bahi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji

Banganapalle (Madras) is famous for its mangoes and oranges. There are diamond deposits in the State and lately weaving factories have been started. *Area* 275 sq. miles, *Pop* 40 000, *Rev* 4 lakh. *Ruler* Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur

Bansda (Bombay) enjoys an excellent rainfall. Its forests are rich, and the State has stone quarries. Education, primary and secondary, is free. *Area* 215 sq miles, *Pop* 48,807, *Rev* Rs 7,76,492. Present *Ruler* Maharawal Shri Indrasinhaji, *Capital* Unai

Banswara (Rajputana) One of the most beautiful States in Rajputana. *Area* 1,606 sq miles, *Pop* 225,106. *Rev* Rs 7 lakhs. The administration is carried on by the Maharawalji Sahib Bahadur assisted by ministers. There is a Legislative Council.

Baoni (Central India) is a small State of 122 square miles lying between Cawnpore and Hamirpur districts of the United Provinces. It is fairly fertile, growing all the ordinary grains. The population is 19,123, nearly 80 per cent being Hindus. The *Ruler* is a Muslim, Kaduara is the capital.

Baraundha (Central India) *Area* 218 sq miles, *Population* 16,071. *Ruler* Raja Gaya Pershad Singh

Baria is situated in the heart of the Panchmahal District of Bombay Presidency. The State produces timber, maize, pulse, gram and wheat. *Area* 215 sq. miles, *Pop* 159,429, *Ruler* Maharaj Shree Sir Ranjitsinghji, *Capital* Devgad Baria



Baroda.—The State of Baroda comprises an area of 8,164 sq miles. It is divided into five distinct blocks cut off from one another by large tracts of British territory or of other Indian States. The population is 24,43,007 of whom 88½ per cent are Hindus. About 71 per cent of the population are occupied in the exploitation of animals and vegetation. An Executive Council, consisting of the principal officers of the State, carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja. There is a Legislative Council, and

Maharaja of Baroda village panchayats have been constituted in many a village. Power to try criminal and civil suits within specified limits has been conferred upon these panchayats. The State is very advanced, having been the first to establish a system of free and compulsory education. It is the pioneer of the library movement in India, having spread a net-work of free libraries all over the State. The State has forbidden infant marriages, and owns its own railways. The women enjoy District Board franchise. The forest administration is very systematically arranged and the poor are afforded all possible help. *Ruler* Faizandil Khasi Daulat Singh Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khes Khel Shamsheer Bahadur, G C S I, G C I E

Barwani (Central India) *Area* 1,178 *Pop* 14,110, *Rev* About Rs 12 lacs. The Rina Sahib being a minor the administration is carried on by a State Council.

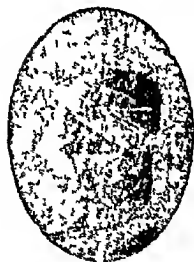
Benares (United Provinces) *Area* 870 sq miles, *Pop* 391,272, *Ruler* Maharaja Aditya Narain Singh

Bharatpur (Rajputana) is one of the ancient States in India. The Present Ruling family trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The Maharaja being a minor, the administration is carried on by a council of five members. Early marriages are prohibited in the State, and education is free. *Area* 1,972 sq miles, *Pop* 486,954, *Rev* Rs 30,47,000

Baster (C P) is the only State in India of which the Ruler is a Hindu lady. The State in area (13,062 sq

miles) is the twelfth largest State in India, but has a population of only 522,283. The State has great deposits of iron, manganese and tin. Jagdalpur, capital, is 184 miles from Raipur Station.

Bhavnagar The State covers an area of about 2,966 square miles and contains a population of 500,274. Out of the total population about 86 per cent are Hindus and 8 per cent Mussalmans. The State has prohibited the transportation of milch cattle by sea, land or railway, and stopped the practice of enforced labour. One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions. There is total decentralisation of authority. The State has a "People's Representative Assembly," and a non-official Committee is appointed for giving advice on questions of development of commerce and industries. The State has its own railway. The administration is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib assisted by a council. *Present Ruler*: Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinhji.



Nawab of Bhopal

Bhopal A second most important Moslem State in India, has a population of 692,448. The present Nawab, who was born on 9th September 1894 & succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926, rules through an Executive Council of five members. The Political Department is under His Highness' direct control. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of elected and nominated members. Primary education is free and compulsory. Begging, gambling and smoking for children are prohibited. Bhopal city, capital, is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the G. I. P. Railway. *Present Ruler*, His Highness Sikandar Sulat, Nawab Itikhar-ul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamdullah Khan, Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., C. V. O., *Her Appoint*, Nawab Gauhar-e-Fajr Abida Sultan Begam Saheba.

Bhor is a progressive little State in Poona Agency. The administration is carried on by an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council with a non official majority and non official Vice President. The administration of justice is entrusted to an independent High Court and privy purse has been fixed. Primary education is free, and scholarships are awarded for higher studies. *Area* 910 sq miles, *Population* 141,546, *Rev* Rs 6,77,880. *Ruler* Shrimant Raghunath Rao Shankar Rao.

Bijawar (Central India) is rich in minerals, diamonds being found at several places. *Area* 973 sq miles, *Population* 115,852, *Rev* 3½ lakhs. *Ruler* Maharaja Sawai Su Siwant Singh Bahadur.



Bikaner—Second largest State in Rajputana, has a population of 936,218, 77 per cent being Hindus. The State owns a large railway system, the total mileage being 795.85. The Maharaja has conceded privileges of self government to his people without being compelled to do so by popular agitation. He has set up a Legislative Assembly which consists of 45 members, 20 out of whom are elected. The revenue of the State is over a crore of rupees.

Bundi (Rajputana) *Area* 2,220 sq miles, *Population* 216,722, *Revenue* Rs 13,00,000. *Anti* and 351,000. *Kaldai*. *Present Ruler* H H Maharao Raja Ishwari Singhji Bahadur; *His apparent* Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singhji. Bundi, capital, is one of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana.

Cambay has an area of 392 sq miles, a population of 87,76 and revenue of Rs 10,18,936. Majority of the people are Hindus. The Ruler is a Mogul of Shah Faith, of the Nazam i Sami family of Persia. Primary education is imparted free, and it has been made compulsory in boys' schools in all villages. Cotton and silk cloth, carpets, matches and articles of agate and cornelian stones

are manufactured *Ruler* Nawab Mirza Hussain Yaver Khan Bahadur

Chamba (Punjab) —Favourite resort of shikaries, dates from the fifth century when it was founded by a Rajput Chief of the Solai dynasty. Agriculture forms the chief occupation of the people. Mountain ranges are rich in minerals. *Area* 3,127 sq miles, *Population* 1,49,886, *Ruler* Raja Ram Singh

Charkhari (Central India)—*Area* 880 sq miles, *Population* 1203,51, *Revenue* Rs 6, Lakhs, Agriculture is the principal occupation. There are a few diamond mines.

Chhatapur (Central India) *Area* 1,130 sq miles, *Population* 161,267, *Revenue* Rs 7 lakhs

Chitral (N W F Province) covers an area of 4,000 square miles and is extremely fertile. The Ruler is known as the Mehtar of Chitral.

Chota Udaipur (Bombay Presidency) *Area* 890 sq miles, *Population*, 44,640, *Revenue* 14 lakhs, *Ruler* Maharwal Shre Natwasinhji

Cochin—Women in this State have more legal freedom than even the women of free America. Women enjoy not only the right to vote, but also are eligible for election to the Legislative Council. The State has an area of 1,480 sq miles of which about 596 sq miles are forests. The forests contain teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north east monsoons. The population of Cochin is 1,205,016. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. The State has a line of railway which runs from Shoranore to Erankulam. Cochin is the most literate State in India, 337 persons per mille being able to read and write. *Present Ruler* Maharaja Sri Ram Varma, *Capital*—Ernakulam

Cooch Behar (Bengal)—At one time the State of



Maharani Regent of
Cooch Behar

Cooch Bihar comprised almost the whole of the Northern Bengal, Assam and a part of Bhutan, now known as the Duars, and formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup. The State has now an area of 1,318.35 square miles, a population of 5,90,866 and revenue of nearly 40 lakhs. The Maharaja being a minor, the State is under the administration of a Regency Council of which Her Highness the Maharanee Regent, the mother of the Maharaja, is the President. The chief products of the State are rice, jute, mustard, seed and tobacco. The capital is Cooch Behar town which is reached by the

Cooch Bihar State Railway, a branch of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system. There are telephone, electrical installations and pipe worked water system in the town. All the important towns of the State are provided with rest houses. The State has got its own coins known as "Naram Tanks" which are used on State ceremonial occasions.

Cutch A State of great antiquity in Kathiawar. References to it are found even in old Greek books. It is essentially a maritime country, and has been considered as such from time immemorial. Its ancient ship building yards point to this fact. *Area* 8,250 sq miles, *Population* 514,307, *Capital* Bhuj.

Datia is a progressive little State in Central India. Primary education is free, and scholarships are awarded to encourage higher education. Municipalities and village panchayats have been set up, and there is a Legislative Council of 35 members, out of whom 20 are elected. Judicial and Executive functions have been separated. *Area* 912 sq miles, *Population* 158,834, *Revenue* Rs 18 lakhs, *Ruler* Sir Govind Singh Tu Deo Bahadur.

Dewas Twin States in Central India divided into Senior and Junior branches. Though virtually under two chiefs, they share the same capital. The senior branch

has an area of 449 sq miles, population 83,321 and revenue 9 lakhs. The junior branch has an area of 419 sq miles, population 70,513 and revenue Rs. 6 lakhs.

Dhar (Central India) The State takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Parmara Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from the ninth to the thirteenth century. The Maharaja being a minor, the administration is carried on by a Council of Regency. *Area* 1,784 sq miles, *Population* 2,43,430, *Revenue* Rs 17 lakhs.

Dharampur (Gujarat) has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 112,051 and a revenue of Rs 12½ lakhs. The Ruler traces his descent from Rama of Hindu mythology. Present *Ruler* Maharana Shri Vijaya-devji Mohandevji.

Dhenkanal (Orissa) *Area* 1,463 sq miles, *Population* 284,328. *Ruler* Raja Sanker Partap Singh Deo Mahindra Bahadur.

Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) is famed for long-stapled cotton. Industries include salt and manufacture of Soda Alkalis. The State owns about 40 miles of railway from Wadhwan to Halvad. *Area* 1156 sq miles, *Population* 88,961, *Revenue* Rs 25 lakhs, *Ruler* Sir Ghanshyam Singhji.

Dholpur (Rajputana) *Area* 1,221 sq miles, *Population* 2,54,986, *Revenue* Rs 17½ lakhs.

Dhrol (Kathiawar) *Area* 283 sq miles, *Population* 27,639.

Dungarpur Hilly State in Rajputana, covers an area of 1,447 sq miles. It has a population of 227,544 and revenue of Rs 7½ lakhs. *Ruler* Shri Lakshman Singhji Bahadur.

Faridkote (Punjab) has an area of 642 sq miles, a population of 153,661 and an income of Rs 18 lakhs.



Thakore Sahib
of Gondal

Gondal is an inland State of Kathiawar, comprising an area of 1,024 sq miles and with a population of 205,846. The State has a Revenue of about 50 lakhs. It has spent lakhs of rupees in constructing tanks, reservoirs and canals. The main roads of the State have been made models of their kind. The State has its own railway. There are no export and import duties, the people being free from taxes and dues. The State gives foremost place to education. Towns and villages have been given primary schools, so distributed that no pupil has to travel more than two miles. Education for girls is compulsory. Pauperism and mendicancy are practically unknown in Gondal. The infirm and disabled are provided for in an Asylum, where they are encouraged to take to useful crafts. The Agricultural Association, another of His Highness's favourite schemes, has done much to foster improved methods of husbandry. The present *Ruler* H. H. Shri Bhagwat Singhji, *His Apparent* Yuvraj Shri Bhojrajji.

Gwalior State, the dominion of the famous Scindia family, is about the size of the Irish Free State. It is the sixth largest of the Indian States in area and fifth in population, having 3,523,070 inhabitants in an area of 26,367 sq miles, a density of 134. Cotton ginning is the chief industry, and fine muslins are made at Chanderi. The State has a representative assembly called the "Majlis' Am". There is also a Board of Conciliation. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency with the Senior Maharani as President.

Hyderabad (Deccan) is the biggest State in India in population, containing 14,436,148 persons with a mean density of 175 in an area of 82,698 sq miles. The Ruler of the State, who is called Nizam, rules through an executive council of 7 members. There is a Legislative Council of 20 members, eight of whom are elected. The State maintains its own currency and coinage, postal

system, railway and army. Primary education is free throughout the vast Dominions of the Nizam, and the State has its own University where education is imparted through the medium of Urdu. The oppressive system of *begar* has been abolished, and there is a complete separation of judicial and executive functions. The State has a special fund for the relief of widows. The State possesses great natural resources and is one of the largest producers of oil seeds in the world. The financial position of the State is strong. The annual income exceeds Rs 892 lakhs. Majority of the people are the Hindus. *Ruler* Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur; *Heir* Mir Himayat Ali.

Idar (Bombay Presidency) *Area*, 1,669 sq miles, *Population* 226,355, *Revenue* Rs 21 lacs.

Indore — A progressive State in Central India covers an area of 9,518 sq miles and has a population of 1,318,237. Here you can have inter communal marriages without trouble. Under the Civil Marriage Act of 1916 any Indian by residing in the State for 14 days before marriage can marry any one belonging to a different community. Amongst other reforms introduced may be mentioned free and compulsory education, State Savings Bank, Insurance for State officials and Legislative Committee. The State has 9 spinning and weaving mills where cloth valued at over two crores is manufactured. The revenue of the State is about Rupees one crore and thirty lakhs. *Ruler* Shree Veshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur.

Jaipur is a very ancient State, having once constituted the kingdom of King Virata, mentioned in Mahabharat. It is at present the fourth largest State in Rajputana. Its population is 263,07,75. In area it is 155,79 sq miles. The normal revenue is about one crore and twenty four lacs. *Ruler* Maharaja Sawai Man Singh.

Jaisalmer is one of the biggest State of Rajputana. It covers an area of 16,062 square miles and has a population of 76,255 with a density of 5 per square mile. Camels are used for ploughing in the State.

Janjiria (Bombay) lies 40 miles along the Arabian sea. The inhabitants are good seamen and the crew of steamships are largely recruited from here. About 80 per cent of the people are Hindus. The chief is a Sunni.

Mushm *Area* 377 sq miles, *Population* 1,10,366, *Revenue* Rs 8 lakhs, *Ruler* Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan

Jamkhandi—A small Deccan State where medical relief is provided absolutely free. Nor are fees charged for education. Even higher education is free. The State covers an area of 524 square miles and has a population of 1,14,282. *Revenue*, Rs 9,92,518, *Ruler*, Mcheiban Shankarrao Appasahub Patwardhan.



Chief of
Jamkhandi

Jaora (Central India) The State is administered by the Nawab with the help of a State Council. There is a Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa, bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. *Area* 602 sq miles, *Population* 100,166, *Revenue* Rs 12 lacs.

Jasdan Premier Kathi State. Education is free throughout the State. Medical relief is also provided free. Village panchayats have been set up in the villages. Cultivators are protected against usury, and the importation of liquor is banned. There is a special Arbitration Court for the settlement of disputes between land holders and peasants. *Area* 296 sq miles, *Population* 36,632, *Revenue* Rs 6 lacs, *Ruler* Darbar Shree Ali Khachar.

Jath is a small State in Bijapur Agency. It covers 981 sq miles, and has a population of 91,102. The revenue of the State is about Rs 3 lakhs.

Jhabua (Central India) *Area*, 1,336 sq miles, *Population* 1,45,522.

Jhalwar (Rajputana) is one of the most advanced States in Rajputana. Education is given free. Women enjoy franchise in the matter of municipal elections. The State has promulgated a law, prohibiting the marriage of a girl under 16 with a man of more than double her age. *Area* 810 sq miles, *Population* 107,890, *Capital* Jhalrapatam, *Ruler* Shri Rajendra Singhyi Dev Bahadur.

Jind, one of the Phulkian States in the Punjab. The Maharaja rules with the help of a State Council. Canals

have been constructed and wells dug for irrigation purposes. In every Tehsil there is a State Bank which advances loans at half the ordinary rate of interest. *Area* 1332 sq miles, *Population* 324,676 *Revenue* Rs. 25 lacs *Ruler*: Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur

Jodhpur or Marwar is the largest State in Rajputana. The Maharaja is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs claiming descent from Rama, king of Ayodhya. The Jats of Jodhpur are strict vegetarians, teetotallers and non-smokers. Sand stone of excellent quality, capable of being cut into slabs as long as 12 feet as well as squares as small as 6 inches is found in several places in the State. A mine producing wolfram was discovered, early during the great war. *Area* 35,016 sq miles, *Population* 21,25,982, *Revenue* Rs. 147 lacs *Ruler*: R^{ty} Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur

Jubbāl, Simla Hill State, produces grain, tobacco and opium. The revenue of the State is about 6 lakhs. *Ruler*: Rana Bhagatchand

Junagadh (Kathiawar)—The Chief bears the title of Nawab. The agricultural products are cotton, wheat and other grains. The coast line is well supplied with fair weather harbours. The river Saraswati, famous in the sacred annals of the Hindus, passes through the State. A sparsely wooded tract called Gir, comprising about 500 square miles, is contained in the State and is well known as the last haunt of the lion in India. The capital is Junagadh, situated under the Girnar and Datar Hills, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. *Area* 3,284 sq miles, *Population* 5,45,152, *Revenue*: Rs. 8½ lakhs

Kalat (Baluchistan) has an area of 73,278 square miles and a population of 342,101. Cattle-rearing is the favourite occupation of the people. The women are expert at the needle and produce fine and artistic embroidery. The majority of

the people live in tents or mat huts. The revenue of the State is Rs 132 lakhs.



Maharaja of
Kapurthala

Kapurthala (Punjab) *Area* 652 sq miles, *Population* 3,16,757 *Revenue* Rs 37 lakhs. The Rulers of Kapurthala are Sikhs, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a member of the Rajput house of Jaisalmer who migrated from Rajputana nearly a thousand years ago and founded the State. Only a small proportion of the population is, however, Sikh, majority of people being Muhammadans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. There is a complete bifurcation of judicial and executive functions. Primary education is free. Child marriages are forbidden by law. The Maharaja recently announced a scheme of constitutional reforms. The New Legislative Assembly will be composed of 45 members, of whom 30 will be elected by joint electorates based on adult male franchise. *Ruler* Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, *Heir Apparent*—Siri Tikka Raja Parmjit Singh.

Kalsia (Punjab) comprises 20 detached pieces of territory in Ambala and Ferozepore Districts. *Area*, 168 sq miles. *Population* 57,371 *Revenue* About Rs 4 Lakhs. *Ruler* Raja Ravisher Singh.

Kanker (C P) *Area* 1,430 sq miles, *Population* 1,36,123, *Revenue* Rs 424 Lakhs.

Kashmir Jammu and Kashmir State is in area the largest of the Indian States but only stands fourth in order of population. The total area is 84,516 sq miles with a population 3,646,543, giving a mean density of 43 per square mile. The population is predominantly Muslim. The desert of Ladakh is inhabited by Tibetan Buddhists who keep down the population to a level which their barren mountains can support by a system of polyandry. The Maharaja rules with the help of an executive council and there is a Legislative Assembly with a non official majority. There is an independent High Court of Judicature. Primary education is compulsory in municipal areas since 1929.

Kashmir is famous for its beautiful shawls made of pashmina or the fine wool of the 'shawl goats' which is a native of Himalayan Highlands. These shawls found great favour with Queen Victoria whose custom it was to present a specimen of this work to brides and distinguished ladies of the Court. The State has fine motorable roads, Jhelum Valley Road is considered to be one of the best roads in the world. Kashmir is an extremely beautiful place. Kashmir is the ideal place for honey-moons.

Karauli (Rajputana) *Area* 1,242 sq miles, *Population*, 140,525

Khairpur -- The only State in Sindh, has an area of 6,50 sq miles and a population of 193,152 and revenue of Rs 23,41,000. The chief products of the State are carbonate of soda, tobacco, indigo, cotton, hides and ghee.

Khairgarh (Central Provinces) *Area* 931 sq miles, *Population* 157,400 *Revenue* Rs 6½ lakhs

Kishangarh (Rajputana) The Ruling family are Rathore Rajputs of the House of Jodhpur. The town of Kishangarh was founded by Maharaja Kishan Singh in 1611. A D Weaving and dyeing are the chief industries. *Area* 858 sq miles *Population* 85,744, *Revenue* Rs 7,50,000 *Ruler* His Highness Maharaja Yagyanarayan Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 26th January, 1896, and succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926.

Kolhapur, as a separate principality, was founded in 1708 by Tarabai, the daughter-in-law of Shivaji, the great founder of the Maratha Empire. The area of the State is 3,217 square miles, the population is 9,57,137 of which 8,66,648 are Hindus. A Council of State, consisting of the Judicial Revenue and Chief Secretaries, presided over by the Prime Minister, carries on the administration subject to the control of the Maharaja. Under the Ilakha and Village Panchayats Act, passed recently, the management of certain P. W. D. Works and Devasthanams etc., has been transferred to the control of the Panchayats. Primary Education is free and compulsory. *Ruler*—His Highness Lt. Col. Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja GCSI, GCIE. Prime Minister Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve.

Korea State (Eastern States Agency) *Area* 1,647 sq miles *Population* 90,880 *Revenue* Rs 5 lakhs *Ruler* Raja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., (Allahabad University) was installed on Gadi in 1925 *Capital* Baikunthpur. There are three collieries in the State, Bhagrakhand, Churmu and Khurasia. There are some other coal areas also. Exports coal, rice, ghee, oilseeds, forest produce, lac, carpets. Imports Cloth, salt, general merchandise. *Dewan* Mr. A. N. Aindley.

Kotah is a fertile and well watered State in Rajputana. No fees are levied in State schools, and everything in the shape of books, paper and pen is supplied free. *Area* 5,684 sq miles, *Population* 685,804, *Revenue* 53 Lakhs, *Ruler* Maharao Sri Umed Singhji Bahadur.

Las Bela (Baluchistan) *Area* 7,132 sq miles *Population* 50,696, *Revenue* Rs 3,27,000.

Lathi (Kathiawar) The present Chief, Bhakore Sahib Shree Prithadsinhji, was installed on Gadi in 1931. He celebrated the occasion by making primary education free. He has also set up a Praja Pratimudhi Sabha to ascertain public opinion on matters of public interest. *Area* 418 square miles *Population* 9,407 *Revenue* Rs 1,67,970.

Limbdi (Kathiawar) has forbidden early marriages, public begging and mourning demonstrations in the public. *Area* 344 sq miles *Population* 40,088, *Revenue* Rs 9 lakhs. *Ruler* Maharana Shri Sir Daulatsinhji.

Loharu (Punjab) *Area* 222 sq miles *Population* 23,333.

Lunawada (Bombay) *Area* 388 sq miles *Population* 95,162, *Revenue* Rs 5½ lakhs. *Ruler* Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji.

Malerkotla (Punjab) is one of the oldest States in the Punjab. The chief products are cotton, sugar, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grain. The revenue of the State is about Rs 16 lakhs.

Mandi Premier hill State in the Punjab. About three fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The Mandi Hydro electric project supplies electric power to several towns in the Punjab. *Area* 1,200 sq miles, *Population* 207,465, *Revenue* Rs 15,16,127. *Ruler* Raja Sri Joginder Sen Bahadur.

Manipur is a mountainous State in Assam *Area* 8,620 sq miles, *Population* 4,45,606

Mayurbhanj is the largest State in Orissa Majority of the people are of aboriginal race *Area* 4,243 sq miles, *Population* 889,603 *Revenue* Rs 28,31,428 *Ruler* Maharaja Pratap Chandra Bhanj Deo

Morvi, a progressive little State in Kathiawar Primary and secondary education is free The State maintains railways, telephone, cotton ginning factories and gas works Over 40 per cent of the villages are linked by telephone with the capital The State has 94 miles of tramway The Revenue of the State is about Rs 40 lakhs *Area* 870 sq miles, *Population* 113,023 *Ruler* Maharaja Shree Lakhdirji Bahadur

Mysore is one of the most advanced States in India After Hyderabad it is the most populous of all States and the third largest State as regards area It has an area of 29,326 square miles and a population of 6,557,302 with a mean density of 224 persons per square mile Save under the relatively brief usurpation of Hyder Ali and the British management of the State between 1831 and 1881 the country has been ruled by its present dynasty since the end of the 14th century Its distinctive language, Kanarese, is widely spoken and has a literature largely connected with the history and traditions of the people It is at present governed by a prudent Maharaja who has made it one of the most progressive States in India There are two constitutional Assemblies in the State—the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time At present it consists of 263 members The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex for exercising the right to vote has been removed The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines all audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grants Primary education is compulsory, and the State has got its own University Various improvements in agriculture and cattle-breeding have taken place, and cinema is used for instructions

Industries are being developed under the patronage of the State. The Government has instituted a Birth Control clinic in the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore. The State gives an annual grant for the encouragement of authors. *Ruler* Maharaja Sri Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadru. *Dewan* Sir Mirza M. Ismail.

Nabha (Punjab), covers an area of about 1,000 sq miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The administration is carried on by the British Government, the Maharaja having been forced to abdicate in 1923 as the result of Nabha Patiala dispute. The Maharaja was deprived of his title and interned in 1928. His eldest son, Partab Singh, was recognised as Maharaja in his place.

Nawanagar (Western India)—*Area* 3,791 sq miles, *Population* 409,192, *Revenue* Rs 60 lakhs. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil seeds. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. *Capital* Jamnagar, *Ruler* Jam Sahib Shri Vijay Singh.

Narsinghgarh (Central India). Education, both primary and secondary, is free. Panchayats have been set up in villages armed with authority to try petty civil and criminal cases. *Area* 734 sq miles; *Population* 113,873.

Orcha (Central India) Premier State in Bundelkhand, pays no tribute to the British India Government or any other State. A Bundela (Vindhya) Kshatri of the Solar line is the Ruler of the State, who is the recognised head of the Bundela Clan, all the other Bundela families being the offshoots of the Orcha House. The Bundelas are descended from the Gahwar Rajputs, who were formerly the Rulers of Benares. The Ruler enjoys the hereditary titles of Sawai Mahendra Maharaja and Saramad-e-Eajhai Bundelkhand. *Present Ruler* H. H. Saramad-e-Eajhai Bundelkhand Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Shri Vir Singh Dev Bahadur ascended the Gadi on the 4th March, 1930. *Area* 2,080 sq miles, *Population* 3,14,661. *Revenue* About Rs 17 lakhs. *Capital* Tikamgarh.

Palampur (Western India) *Area* 1,769 sq miles, *Population* 264,179, *Revenue* Rs 10,62,466, *Ruler* Nawab Shri Taley Muhammad Khan Bahadur.

Palitana (Western India) *Area* 300 sq miles, *Population* 2150

Panna (Central India) is famous for its mines *Area* 2,596 sq miles, *Population* 212,130, *Revenue* Rs 11 Lakhs, *Ruler* Su Vadvendra Singh Bahadur

Partabgarh, (Rupatan) *Area* 886 sq miles, *Population* 76,539

Patiala Premier State in the Punjab, covers an area of 5,932 square miles and has a population of 1,625,520. The income of the State is about Rs one crore and thirty-five lakhs. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities. The State has got its own railway. Primary education is free throughout the State. *Ruler* Su Bhupinder Singh



Phaltan (Bombay) *Area* 397 sq miles, *Population* 58,761, *Revenue* Rs 4,58,095

Porbandar (Kathiawar) comprises Maharaja of Patiala an area of 636 sq miles and has a population of 115,673. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with foreign countries. Ghee is exported to Africa. The State has got a line of railways and encourages local industries. Primary education is free, special attention being paid to the physical culture of the students. *Ruler* Sir Natwarsinghi Bahadur

Pudukkottai (Madras) covers an area of 1,179 sq miles and has a population of 1,60,694. Revenue is about Rs 21 lakhs. There is a Legislative Council. Women enjoy franchise and can become members of the Council. Primary education is free in rural area and has been made compulsory at some places. *Capital* Pudukkottai



Rana of
Porbandar

Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat. It has an area of 1,150 square miles and a population of

70,530 Annual revenue is about Rs 8 lakhs Cotton and wheat are the principal products

Rajgarh (Central Provinces) *Area* 1,486 sq miles, *Population* 277,569, *Revenue* Rs 5 lakhs

Rajkot is a small but go ahead State in Kathiawar The administration is carried on by a secretariat system There is the People's Representative Assembly and a Legislative Council Women enjoy franchise on an equal footing with men *Area* 283 sq miles, *Population* 75,540, *Revenue* Rs 12½ lakhs *Ruler* Thakor Sahib Shri Dharmendrasinghji

Rajpipla (Kathiawar) possesses corundum and agate mines The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines in the State There is a Legislative Council Primary education is free and scholarships are awarded for higher education The State makes liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute *Area* 1,518 sq miles, *Population* 2,06,085, *Revenue* Rs 27 lakhs *Ruler* Maharaja Shri Vijaysingji

Rampur (U P) is famous for its shawls *Area* 892 sq miles, *Population* 453,607, *Revenue* Rs 54 lakhs *Ruler* Nawab Sayed Raze Ali

Rewa is the largest State in Central India Agency The Administration is carried on with the assistance of a State Council of 9 members A "Raj Parishad," of 39 members, advises the State on matters of public interest *Area* 13,000 sq miles, *Population* 1,587,445, *Revenue* Rs 60,00,000, *Ruler* Sri Maharaja Gulab Singh

Rutlam (Central India) Premier State in Malwa Agency It covers an area of 693 sq miles, and has a population of 107,321 *Revenue* Rs 10 lakhs *Ruler* Sir Sajjan Singhji, who enjoys an international reputation as a polo player



Maharaja of Rutlam

Sakti (Central Provinces) *Area* 130 sq miles, *Population* 48,493, *Revenue* Rs 11½ lakhs, *Ruler* Raja Leeladhai Singh

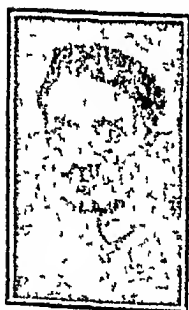
Sandur (Madras) possesses sandal wood forest and rich manganese mines Education is imparted free up to the Matriculation standard

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open to all, irrespective of caste or creed. The Chief rules through an Executive Council. A State Council was constituted in 1931 to ascertain the views of the people on important subjects. *Area* 167 sq miles, *Population* 13,583, *Revenue* Rs 24,3,000, *Ruler* Raja Yeshwantirao Hindurao Ghorpade

Sangli (Deccan), *Area* 1,136 sq miles, *Population* 258,442, *Revenue* Rs 16,43,745 *Ruler* Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao

Sant (Gujarat) has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 83,538 and revenue of Rs 5,36,000. Primary and secondary education is free, and free medical relief is provided. Money is advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rates of interest. *Ruler* Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji

Sawantwadi Despite its small territory, Sawantwadi State enjoys the same rights as many of the larger ones. Education for girls is free. There is anti-Malaria Department to fight the disease. Forest products are exploited to form a large number of subsidiary and cottage industries. *Area* 930 sq miles, *Population* 2,30,589, *Revenue* Rs 6,54,000, *Ruler* : Major His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant Bhonsle alias Bapu Sahib



H. H. The Sardesai
of Sawantwadi

Swami Dayanand

Shahpura (Rajputana) *Area* 405 sq miles, *Population* 54,238. The country is for the most part flat, open and treeless. *Ruler* Sir Nahar Singhji who owes his religious allegiance to

Sikkim consists chiefly of mountains, forest-clad ridges and isolated valleys. The area is 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,808, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet.

Sirmur Hilly State in the Himalayas, produces wheat, rice and copra. Its forests are valuable.

Sirohi (Rajputana) *Area* 1,958 *Population* 5,21,628 *Revenue* Rs 10½ lakhs

Tehri (or Tehri Garhwal) lies in the Himalayas. It has valuable forests and there is considerable export of timber. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in the State. *Area* 4,180 sq miles, *Population* 349,572

Tonk The State lies partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. The Nawab carries on administration with the assistance of a council of four members. The State covers an area of 2,553 sq miles and has a population of 317,360, about 80 percent of whom are Hindus. *Revenue* Rs 23,49,282

Tripura, (Bengal) consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles. The traffic is largely carried by water. *Area* 4,116 sq miles. *Population* 382,450, *Revenue* Rs 20 lakhs.

Travancore (South India) ranks high among the States in India. Its area is 7,625 sq miles and population 50,95,973. It is third in order of population among the States, though at least 16 States are larger in size. It is second in the matter of literacy, the number of literates per mille being 289. A large number of the people are Christians, the tradition ascribing to St. Thomas the planting of the country. Women are free, ancient law giving them equality with men. Under the old rule, peculiar to Malabar, a man's son is not his heir but his sister's son and a woman, if next of kin, is entitled to hold the headship of *tarawad* or family. Travancore was among the first few States to have representative institutions. A new constitution was promulgated last year, providing for a bi-cameral legislature. The Assembly consists of 62 non-officials and 10 official members, and in the State Council there are 27 non-officials. Joint electorates have been introduced.



Udaipur (or Mewar) is the most ancient State in Rajputana. It is rich in minerals and its archaeological treasures are many, stone inscriptions dating from the third century being found. The Maharana sits at a certain hour every day by a window opening up a spacious court. If any one has a request or a complaint to make, or a grievance to express, he may do so in person direct to the Raja who at once looks into it. *Area* 12,694, *Population* 15,66,910, *Revenue* Rs 80 lakhs.

Vijayanagar (Western India) *Area* 135 sq miles *Population* 5,856, *Revenue*

Maharaja of Udaipur Rs 57,630

Vishalgad (Bombay) *Area* 536 sq miles *Population* 83,000, *Revenue* Rs 2 lakhs. *Ruler* Shrimant Abaji Krishna.

Wadhwan (Western India) *Area* 236 sq miles, *Population* 42,602.

Wankaneer (Western India) *Area* 417 sq miles, *Population* 44,239, *Revenue* Rs 7,50,000. *Ruler* Maharana Shri Amarsinhji.

Independent States.

Nepal is a tiny, secluded, almost inaccessible, kingdom, tucked away in the snow clad Himalayas. It is the home of Gurkhas. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraj as he is called is but a dignified figurehead. The real ruler is the Prime Minister, who enjoys the title of Maharaja. Nepal has an area of 56,000 square miles with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. *Capital* Khatmandu.

Bhutan lies in the snow clad Himalayas, adjacent to the northern borders of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 sq miles and population is 3000,000. At the head of the Bhutan Government there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Doba Raja the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as the very high incarnation of Buddha far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet or

which there are several hundreds. On the death of Dharina Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place always in the Choje or royal family of Bhutan.

Foreign Possessions in India

Portugal and France have possessions within the borders of India. The Portugese possessions in India consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. All these are situated within the Bombay Presidency. The administrations conducted by Governor-General who resides in the capital of the State at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa.

The French Possessions in India comprise five settlements of Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahi and Yanaon. The total area is 203 square miles; with a population of 286,410. The administration is vested in Governor who resides at Pondicherry. The settlements are represented in the French Parliament at Paris by one Senator and one Deputy.

ADEN

Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia, has an area of 80 square miles. The population is 51,478. Aden is a hot and almost waterless place, important only on account of its geographical position. It exports coffee, gum and dates. Aden was formerly under the government of Bombay, but new arrangements came into operation in 1928. The Imperial Government is now responsible for the military and political situation in Aden, though the settlement itself continues under the Government of India.

PRESS IN INDIA

Hindu and Muslim Kings from the most ancient times maintained news writers at places of importance, and their news-letters were regularly read out in open assemblies. But the newspaper in the modern sense of the term is entirely a new institution. There was nothing like it in ancient times.

The first newspaper of India was published on Saturday, January 29, 1780. It was started by an Englishman named Hicky. It was called the "Bengal Gazette" but it was better known after the name of its founder as "Hicky's Journal". It called itself "a weekly, political and commercial paper open to all parties but influenced by none". It had an interesting variety column under the heading 'Bon Ton Intelligence' in which ladies of society were spoken of, "their graces and attractions and, in some instances, even their matrimonial successes or prospects were dealt with freely. Sometimes criticism was savage, and the objective, though dealt with anonymously or under pseudonym, could easily be discovered. Thus, to quote one of the many "Trun" versified 'on the present mode of dress—humbly inscribed to a certain fair damsel

"If Eve in her innocence could not be blamed,
'Because going naked she was not ashamed,
'Whoe'er views the ladies, as ladies now dress,
'That again they grow innocent sure will confess—
'And that artfully too, they retaliate the evil—
'By the devil once tempted, *thine* now tempt the devil

The articles on the whole were of a low order; in fact, one of its chief functions seems to have been to publish scandals. But the paper did not live long. It was suppressed by Warren Hastings for publishing libels on his wife and other persons. There is an incomplete copy of India's first paper in the Imperial Library.

Calcutta. Another copy, in a much better condition, is in the British Museum, London.

Several papers followed Hicky's. In 1780 appeared Bombay's first newspaper, the "Bombay Herald". The "Indian Gazette" appeared in November, 1780, the "Calcutta Gazette" and the "Bengal Journal" in 1785, the "Oriental Magazine" or "Calcutta Amusements" in 1785, and the "Calcutta Chronicle" in 1786. The "Indian Gazette" lived for over 50 years and then joined its fates with "Bengal Harkaru" in 1883 and three years later with "The Indian Daily News", which was bought by the late Deshbandhu Das and incorporated in "Forward". "John Bull in the East" made its appearance to air Tory opinions in this country, and its name was changed into "English man" which ceased publication in 1934.

The year 1818 saw the birth of vernacular journalism. Vernacular Press when a Bengalee paper, called "Samachar Darpan", was started by the missionaries at Serampore who had already established a printing press and cast Bengali type with the help of two Bengali type foundry. The paper appeared under the editorship of Mr J C Marshman.

The first paper entirely conducted by Indians appeared on the 4th December 1821. It was "First Indian Paper" a Bengali weekly, called "Sambad Kaumudi" or the "Moon of Intelligence". Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the promoters of the journal. Next appeared "Mirat ul Akhbar" or "Mirror of Intelligence," a weekly in Persian, under the editorship of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. About the same time appeared the "Bombay Samachar" in Bombay. This paper still exists.

It was Lord Wellesley who first fettered the freedom of the Indian Press by introducing certain regulations and creating a censorship (13th May, 1788). Under these regulations, no newspaper was allowed to be published in the Presidency until after inspection by the Secretary to Government—the penalty for a breach of the law being "immediate embarkation to Europe". Lord Minto was no less vigilant over the press, and still more stringent rules were framed for the editors (October 1813). J C Marshman in a letter to Dr. Geo Smith remarks—"Many newspaper

columns appeared resplendent with the stars which were substituted at the last moment for the editorial remarks through which the censor had drawn his fatal pen.

The Marquis of Hastings who followed, abolished censorship and substituted milder regulations in its place. Hastings believed in criticism as a healthy antidote to "dogmatic intellectuality." The effect of these milder measures was at once seen in the raising of the tone of the whole Press. Better and more educated men now took to journalism as a profession and as a labour of love. People, who formerly did not like to undergo the humiliation of submitting their "copy" to the censor who had his vagaries, now willingly came forward and took to journalism. Journalism thus became more independent, and also more honourable and journalists created a place for themselves, however humble it might be in the beginning. But this freedom did not last long. Adam, who followed Hastings, undid what the latter had done. Fresh fetters were forged and Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest of Anglo-Indian journalists, was deported.

But Lord Amherst and Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free. There existed certain regulations but these were not enforced, though Lord Clare who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the Governor-General to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded Bentinck for a brief period, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835.

Having shaken off its shackles, the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the Mutiny its freedom was controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857. Canning's gagging Act was an emergency measure and remained in force only for one year. The Press once again became free, and papers began to multiply. By 1870 there were 644 newspapers of which more than 400 were in vernacular. But in 1878 again the policy towards the press underwent a change. Lord Lytton's

Administration passed the Vernacular Press Act under which the Magistrates were empowered to demand security from vernacular papers. The Government was given power to confiscate security, even plant, in the event of the publication of undesirable articles. The printer was offered the alternative to submit proofs to the official censor and thus escape the operations of the Act. The obnoxious Act was, however, repealed four years later in the more liberal regime of Lord Ripon. The press again became free and more newspapers began to appear. By 1908 the number of newspapers went up to 708. In 1908 was passed the Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Act. The Act empowered a magistrate to confiscate a printing press when a newspaper, in his opinion, contained incitement to acts of violence.

Two years later appeared the notorious Press Act which revived some of the worst features of the Vernacular Press Act.

The Act remained on the statute for 13 years and did a lot of mischief to the cause of journalism in this country. "The Act since its enactment penalized over 300 newspapers and 350 presses, demanded securities amounting to over £ 40,000 and proscribed over 500 publications. Owing to the demand of security over 200 presses and 130 newspapers could not be started."

During the Home Rule agitation of 1918 and the stormy days of 1919 repression was seen at its worst. Most of the Indian papers in the country suffered from its on-

slaught, and even English journalists who had espoused India's cause suffered at the hands of the bureaucracy. Mr B G Horniman, one of the most intrepid and, perhaps, the ablest journalist in India, was dragged away from his sick bed and deported in 1919. Mr B G Horniman was not allowed to return to this country for about seven years and when he returned it was not with the permission of the Government, but in spite of it. Mrs Annie Besant was interned two or three years before that, and the security deposited by her paper "New India" was forfeited. Even moderate men did not escape and Mr Kalmath Roy, editor of the Tribune, was sent to jail.

The "Bombay Chronicle" was put under censorship and the Board of Directors, rather than allow its 'leaders' to be censored by Government official, elected to stop the publication of editorials for a month or so, after which the censorship was gradually removed

The Assembly forced the Government to appoint a committee in 1921 and that Committee, after going into the whole matter and taking evidence, recommended the repeal of the obnoxious Press Act. The Government accordingly brought an amending Bill and repealed the objectionable law

In 1927 owing to communal tension between Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab, and also in other parts of the country to a lesser degree, the Government passed a special law to restrict criticism against any religion or its prophets

The era of freedom lasted for only five years. In 1930 the Congress launched the civil disobedience movement. The Viceroy promulgated several Ordinances to fight it. One of the Ordinances resurrected the old draconian provisions of the Press Act of 1910 and many a journal was punished. Then came the Gandhi-Irwin settlement in March, 1931, and the Ordinances were repealed

In October 1931, the Government passed an emergency Press Bill to suppress the publication of matter inciting to murder or violence. However, next year under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the scope of the Act was widened and its life prolonged. The Act of 1931 clearly laid down that the Act provided against "the publication of matter inciting to or encouraging murder or violence". But the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1932 omitted these words and substituted in their place the words "for the better control of Press", thereby widening the scope of the Act

In April 1932 the Government passed an Act, replacing the Ordinance issued in the previous year, penalising publications calculated to interfere with the maintenance of good relations between His Majesty's Government and friendly foreign Powers

In 1934 the Government passed the Indian States Protection Act, penalising attacks on the Indian States

Thus it will be seen that during the last two or three years more restrictions have been imposed on the Press than at any time in its long chequered career

Today about 4,000 newspapers and periodicals are published in India. This is a small number considering her vast population. Whereas in America, Britain and Japan, etc., many newspapers have each sales exceeding a million, no journal in India has a circulation of even 50,000, most papers having a circulation of only a few thousands.

Indians are, however, an extraordinarily large and keen reading public, and for everyone who reads a newspaper about a dozen others hear its contents. The average Indian studies his newspaper very deeply and does not miss even advertisements.

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published in 1930-31

Provinces	Print- ing Presses	News- papers	Periodi- cals	Books	
				In English or other European Langua- ges	In Indian Langu- ages
Madras	1,763	828	1,018	723	2,847
Bombay	1,181	415	523	204	2,234
Bengal	1,248	208	311	811	3,092
United Provinces	785	202	248	387	3,025
Punjab	500	288	280	122	1,488
Barma	343	50	165	8	144
Bihar and Orissa	237	51	58	97	785
Central Provinces and Berar	192	74	13	10	182
Assam	64	24	25	1	63
North-West Fron- tier Province	28	8	3	4	4
Ajmer-Merwara	32	18	9	19	83
Coorg	5	2	2		
Delhi	187	80	72	17	127
Total	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,853	14,074

Story of an Editor's Deportation

The history of the "Indian World," a newspaper started in Calcutta in 1794, by an Irish-American named William Duane, shows the contempt with which newspaper editors were treated in those days. Mr. William Digby writes in the "Calcutta Review"—

Mr Duane (editor of the "Indian World") had made all arrangements to sell his paper on January 1, 1795, and though he was not assailing the Government at that period, opportunity was taken to show him how heavily the hand of the ruler could smite. On the 27th December 1794, he was requested by the Private Secretary of Sir John Shore, Captain Collins, to call at Government House. Duane, conscious of no particular offence, thought this was an invitation to breakfast at the Governor-General's table, given because he was about to leave the country, and was prompt in answering the summons. The following discussion ensued at Captain Collins' meeting with Mr Duane in the room—

Captain Collins—I am glad you are so punctual, Mr Duane

Mr Duane—I generally am, Sir, I hope the Governor-General is well

Captain Collins.—He is not to be seen and—

Mr Duane—I understood I was invited by him

Captain Collins —Yes, Sir, but I am directed by the Governor General to inform you that you are to consider yourself a State prisoner

A number of soldiers, at a given signal, burst upon the scene and with drawn bayonets surrounded Mr Duane who saw through an open door the Governor-General and two members of the Supreme Council sitting on a sofa

Mr Duane —I did not think, Sir John Shore, (Lord Teignmouth) or you, Sir (turning to Captain Collins), could be so base and treacherous as to proceed, or even to think, as you do

Captain Collins—Silence, Sir (To the soldiers) Drag him along

Mr Duane (to the soldiers) —Softly my friends, I shall go along with you (To Collins) —What is to follow next, Collins, the bowstring or the scimitar?

Captain Collins —You are insolent, Sir (To the soldiers) Drag him along

Mr Duane —You are performing the part of Grand Vazier now, my little gentleman, and those are your mules (Calcutta is become Constantinople, and the Governor General the Grand Turk)

Under strict guard, strongly armed, Duane was kept in Fort William for three days, and then taken on board an armed Indiaman to England, where he was set free without a single word of information and explanation. His property in India, of which he never received a pie, was worth about fifty thousand dollars. He afterwards went to Philadelphia, became editor of *American*, and made that paper intensely anti British

What a Printer Ought to Know,

You cannot start a paper or a press without first filing a declaration before a Magistrate. The Magistrate has got the power to call upon you to deposit with him within 10 days from the day on which a declaration is made a security, not exceeding Rs 1,000.

The security may be deposited in cash or the equivalent thereof in Government securities.

The Government can forfeit your security or confiscate the press in case of the publication of undesirable matter.

The undesirable matter under the Press Act includes any words, signs or visible matter which

(1) Incite to or encourage any offence of violence or directly or indirectly admire any act of violence

(2) Which tend, directly or indirectly

(a) to seduce any officer from his allegiance or duty

(b) to bring into contempt His Majesty, or the Government or law courts or any class of His Majesty's subjects

(c) to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government

(d) to put any person in fear or cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do

- (c) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of law or with the maintenance of law and order
- (f) to encourage or incite a person to refuse payment of land revenue, taxes or other dues
- (g) to induce a public servant to resign
- (h) to induce a public servant not to do his duty
- (i) to prejudice recruitment
- (j) to promote feelings of hatred between different classes of people

Every book shall have printed on it the name of the publisher and the place of publication and the name of the printer and the place of printing. A newspaper should show not only the names of the printer and publisher but also that of the editor.

A minor is precluded from editing a newspaper or making a declaration as the printer or publisher of a newspaper.

The Government can forfeit any book, but you can appeal to High Court.

A Select List of English Newspapers

Dailies

"Advance", Calcutta

"Amrita Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, founded in 1868,
Editor, P. K. Ghosh

"Bangalore Daily Post," Bangalore

"Bombay Chronicle," Bombay, founded in 1913 by the
late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Editor, S. A. Brelvi

"Bombay Sentinel", Bombay, Editor, B. G. Horniman

"Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, founded by Col
Corey in 1872, Editor, Hardy

"Daily Gazette," Karachi, oldest newspaper in Sind

"Daily Express," Madras, owned by Free Press Journals,
Ltd

"Daily News," Nagpur

"Eastern Times", Lahore

"Evening News," of India, Bombay.

"Free Press Journal" Bombay, Managing Editor, S.
Sadanand

- "Forward", Calcutta, founded by the late Mr C R Das
 in 1923
 "Hindu, Madras," founded by the late Mr G Subramania
 Iyer in 1876 Editor, K Sreenivasan
 "Daily Herald", Lahore, Editor K R Khosla
 "Hindustan Times," Delhi, founded in 1924, Editor
 Pothan Joseph
 "Indian Nation", Patna Editor C R Simoyojulu
 "Justice, Madras," Editor T A V Nathan
 "Leader," Allahabad, Chief Editor C Y Chintamani
 "National Call", Delhi, Editor, J N Sahu
 "Pioneer," Lucknow, Editor, Desmond Young
 "Rangoon Times," Rangoon
 "Rangoon Gazette", Rangoon
 "Sind Observer," Karachi, Editor, K M Punniyah
 "Star of India," Calcutta
 "Statesman," Calcutta, founded in 1876 For Northern
 India a separate edition is published daily from the
 Statesman House, New Delhi
 "Sun," Bombay, Editor, K Srinivasan
 "Swarajya," Madras, Editor, T Prakasam
 "Times of India," Bombay, founded in 1861, Editor,
 H. J. Fells
 "Tribune," Lahore, founded by Sardar Dayal Singh
 Majithia in 1881, Editor Kalmath Ray
 "Trivandrum Daily News," Trivandrum
Weeklies, etc
 "Baluchistan Gazette," Quetta
 "Bihar Herald," Patna
 "Burma Observer, Rangoon
 "Burma Sunday Times" Rangoon
 "Calcutta Municipal Gazette," Calcutta
 "Capital", Calcutta
 "Commerce", Calcutta
 "Dacca Gazette," Dacca
 "Everybody's Weekly," Lahore, Editor, P R. Khosla
 "Examiner," Bombay
 "Federated India," Madras
 "Guardian," Calcutta
 "Haryan", Madras
 "Himalayan Times", Dehra Dun

- "Indian Engineering," Calcutta
 "Indian Observer," Calcutta
 "Indian Social Reformer," Bombay, Editor, K. Nataryan.
 "Illustrated Weekly of India" Bombay, Editor, Stanley
 Jepson
 "Jain Gazette," Calcutta
 "Kathiawar Times", Rajkot, (By weekly)
 "Maharatti", Poona, founded by the late Mr. Vishnu,
 Shastri Chiplunkar in 1881, Editor, Mr. D. V. Gokhale.
 "Malabar Herald", Cochin
 "Mussoorie Times", Mussoorie
 "Mysore Chronicle", Mysore
 "Herald of Health", Calcutta
 "My Magazine", Madras (Fortnightly)
 "Merry Magazine", Madras
 "New Burma," Rangoon, (Fri Weekly)
 "Nilgiri Times," Ootacamund
 "People," Lahore, founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai
 Editor, Lala Feroz Chand
 "Princely India," Delhi
 "Radio Times", Bombay
 "Rajasthan," Delhi
 "Rangoon Mail," Rangoon, (Tri-Weekly).
 "Roy's Weekly," Delhi
 "Searchlight," Patna (Fri Weekly)
 "Servant of India," Poona
 "Sunday Times," Lahore
 "Sylhet Chronicle," Sylhet
 "Times of Assam," Dibrugarh.
 "United India and Indian States," Delhi.
 "Wednesday Review," Fimvecilly
 "West Coast Reformer," Calcut
 "Witness," Bombay

Monthlies

- "Athletic East", Calcutta
 "Aryan Path," Bombay
 "Advertiser," Baroda
 "Bengal Railway Magazine," Calcutta
 "Bombay Law Journal," Bombay
 "Bombay Scout Gazette," Bombay.
 "Bombay Textile Journal," Bombay.

- "Buddhist India," Calcutta
"Calcutta Review," Senate House, Calcutta
"Cavalcade," Bombay
"Children's Magazine," Delhi, Editor, Mrs Uma Nehru
"Collegian," Calcutta, (Fortnightly)
"Commercial and Industrial India," Calcutta
"Current Thoughts," Madras
"Calcutta Review," Calcutta
"Cosmopolitan," Calcutta
"Century Review," Calcutta
"Cinema," Lahore
"New Call," Lahore, Editor, Sadhu Vaswani
"East and West Trade Developer," Rajkot
"Educational Review," Madras, Editor, S Kannan
"Everyman's Review," Madras
"Feudatory and Zemindari India," Madras
"Filmiland Weekly," Calcutta
"Health," Madras
"Hindustan Review," Patna, Editor, S Sinha
"Indian Dental Review," Calcutta
"Indian and Eastern Motors," Calcutta
"Indian Education," Madras
"Indian Insurance Review, Lahore
"Indian Monthly Magazine," L C P Lyons, Calcutta
"Indian Literary Review," Bombay
"Indian States Railway Magazine," Delhi
"Indian Review," Madras, Editor, G A Natesan
"Journal of Indian Medical Association," Calcutta,
Editor Sir N Sircar
"Kalpaka," Tinnevely
"Labour Gazette," Bombay
"Lady's Magazine," Madras
"Light of the East," Madras
"Local Self Government Gazette," Madras.
"Mahabodhi," Calcutta
"Modern Review," Calcutta, Editor, Ramanand Chatterjee
"Modern Life," Lahore
"Mysore Economic Journal," Bangalore, Editor, C
Hayavadana Rao

- Prabodha Bharat, Almora
 "Progress of Civilization," Bombay
 "Stenographer, Calcutta
 "Science-Grounded Religion," Lahore
 "Stree Dharma," Madras Editor, (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddi
 "Tatler of India", Madras
 "Tennis and Sport, Calcutta
 "Vedanta Kesari," Madras
 "Welfare," Calcutta, Editor Ramanand Chatterjee
 "Young Men of India," Bombay
 "Young Theosophist," Bombay
 "Bread and Freedom," Calcutta
 "Health and Power," Dacca
Quarterlies and other Periodicals
 "Agricultural Journal of India," Pussa
 "All India Saraswat," Bombay, Editor, R K Prabhu
 "Annals of Bhandarkar Research Institute," Poona
 "Bombay Co operative Quarterly," Bombay
 "Indian Historical Quarterly", Calcutta
 "Journal of Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society," Bombay
 "Usha," (Punjab Literary League), Lahore, Editor, Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz and Mr. Parasher
 "Quarterly Journal of Mythic Society," Bangalore
 "Triveni," Madras.
 "Vishrabharati," Bolepur, Editor Rabindranath Tagore
 "Yoga-Mimansa," Lonavala
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DICTIONARY

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

Aboriginal Tribes There are numerous aboriginal tribes within the borders of India. Their total strength is estimated at 25 millions. Of this number, 20 millions are in British India, of whom again 2,500,000 are found in Burma. They live mainly in certain hill tracts and jungle regions which for administrative purposes are known as "backward tracts". Some of the tribes have been converted to Christianity, others have been absorbed into the ranks of Harijans, some follow Buddhism, while a few, like the Tadvis of Khandesh, are Muslims. But quite a large number still retain their archaic speech, customs and manners. They worship spirits, mountains, trees, etc. Some years ago a widespread campaign was started amongst the Orans of Assam for the expulsion of certain spirits from their villages, whom they considered they had been wrongly worshipping. Later this movement, known as Tana Bhagat Movement, developed a tendency towards purity and simplicity of life. Abstinence from drink formed the principal plank in its programme.

Age The people in India have very short lives. The average longevity of men in India is 23.2 as compared with about 45 in other civilized countries. Only about 10 per cent of the population survive beyond the age of 50. And the number of those who go beyond 70 is 12 in a thousand. There are few octogenarians and centenarians in India. In point of longevity there is little difference between Hindu and Muslim males, but the Hindu women appear to live longer than their Muslim sisters. The Parsis have comparatively a high survival.

Age of Consent Both under Hindu Shastras and Muslim texts the consummation of marriage before a girl attains puberty is forbidden. When the Indian Penal Code was enacted in 1862, intercourse between husband and wife

below 10 years of age, was declared an offence. In 1891 the age of consent was raised to 12, where it stood till 1925. The amendment of the law in 1925 for the first time introduced a distinction between marital and extra-marital cases and fixed the age of consent in the former at 13 and in the latter at 14 years. In 1928 a committee was appointed to examine the law relating to age of consent and suggest amendments, if any considered necessary. The committee recommended that the age of consent within the marital relation be raised to 15 years, that sexual intercourse by a husband with his wife below 15 years of age be made an offence, that the age of consent for the protection of a girl against rape by a person, who is not her husband, be raised to 18 years and that a law be enacted fixing the minimum age for marriage of girls at 14 years. In 1929 Sarda's Child Marriage Bill was passed forbidding marriages under 14 years.

Ages of the World The orthodox Hindus give four Ages of the world, corresponding roughly to the Gold, Silver, Bronze and Iron ages of the classics. These are called *Kṛta*, *Treta*, *Dwaparā*, and *Kali*. Their duration is given as follows: *Kṛta Yuga*, 4,800, *Treta Yuga*, 3,600, *Dwaparā Yuga* 2,400 and *Kali Yuga* 12,000. The years are divine years consisting each of 360 years of men, giving thus a total of 4,320,000 years, forming a period called *Maha Yuga*. Two thousand *Maha Yugas* or 8,630,000,000 years make a *Kalpa* or night and day of Brahma. This elaborate system of chronology seems to have been discovered between the ages of R̥g-Veda and that of the Mahabharata. In *Kṛta*, the state is represented as happy, when life lasted 4,000 years, when there were no wars, when virtue reigned supreme. In *Treta*, one fourth of virtue was lost and the duration of life was reduced to 3,000. In *Dwaparā*, virtue was reduced by a half. "When men had fallen away from goodness, many diseases and calamities assailed them. In *Kali Yuga* only one-fourth part of good remained. "People of the world engage in bloody wars, desires afflict humanity and the term of life grows shorter." We are at present supposed to be in *Kali Yuga*.

The notions of Buddhists about the ages of the world are similar to those of the Hindus. Jains liken time to

a wheel with twelve spokes, the descending half of the wheel is called Avasarpine, the ascending half Utsarpine. Each half is divided into six ages ("ura"—spoke). In the first age men were born in pairs and gave birth to a pair of twins. There were ten kinds of miraculous trees which furnished men with all they wanted. "The earth was sweet as sugar, and the water as delicious as wine." This continued through the first of the three ages, but gradually age after age the length of life declined, and powers of trees deteriorated, and they were claimed as personal property. Vimalavahana was appointed to maintain order and he became the first patriarch. The men deteriorated with lapse of time. The life of man lasted a crore of years at the beginning and has gradually diminished to 100 years. Similarly height of men has decreased from 2,000 cubits. In the fifth and sixth ages, the length of life will diminish to 16 years and the height of men to one cubit according to the theory."

Agriculture is the largest industry in India. Nearly $23\frac{1}{2}$ crores of people depend on it for their daily bread. About $67\frac{1}{2}$ percent of workers are occupied in agricultural and allied pursuits. The cash value of Indian crops is estimated at 1,300 crores of rupees. India supplies the whole world with jute. The jute is grown in the very wet Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and no other country in the world produces more than an insignificant amount of this fibre, which is stripped from a kind of tall grass. The finished jute is used for making gunny bags or "wholesaler's brown paper" as it is popularly termed in England. India ranks second in the production of cotton in the world. She is the largest producer of oil seeds. She produces more than half the world's total output of groundnuts, and nearly five times as much as its nearest rival—French East Africa. India produces the best rice in the world of high dietetic value, and large quantities of wheat. She provides about 40 percent of the tea supplied to the markets of the world, coffee and rubber are also produced in India.

But still the brain and capital of the country have not in the most parts of India turned their attention to it. There are very few modern farms, cultivation being mostly left to the old thumb method as practised by the farmers who have

neither the money nor modern training to improve their industry. The result is that barring a few districts such as the Canal Colony in the Punjab the return is precarious owing to varying monsoon conditions. Even in normal years the yield is poor compared with the standards of foreign countries. The average yield of rice, one of the principle staple foods of India, is only 700 to 1,000 lbs per acre. In Japan the yield is twice and in Spain four times as much. The yield of wheat is as low as 575 to 760 lbs per acre, that is about one third of the average yield in the United Kingdom. India obtains about one ton of sugar per acre, as against four tons in Java. The cotton fields yield only 80 to 100 lbs of ginned cotton per acre, the average outturn in the United States being 200 lbs.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The size of average holding in India is about five acres. There are innumerable cultivators whose total holdings amount to one acre or less, and even these tiny areas are often split up into a number of disconnected fragments, and not infrequently some of the component parts are so small that the owner cannot cultivate them without trespassing on his neighbour's land. The average holding in other countries is Denmark, 40, Holland, 26, Germany, 21.5, France, 20.5, Belgium, 14.5.

In India 75 percent of holdings are less than 10 acres while in England and Germany more than fifty percent holdings consist of 50 acres and over. The percentage of holdings above 50 acres in India is hardly one per cent.

According to Mr L. Darling the area of average holding in different places is as follows —

Bombay, 12.15, N W F P 11.22, Punjab, 9.2, Central Provinces and Berar, 8.18, Burma, 5.65, Bengal, 3.12, Behar and Orisa, 3.09, Madras, 4.91, Assam, 2.96, U P 2.51.

The general result of the smallness of the holdings, is the ever increasing poverty of the masses. A larger and larger number of these small tenants is being divorced from the soil, only to swell the ranks of the wage-earning proletariat.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The agriculturist's financial condition is the most deplorable. It has been said that he is born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt. In their Report the Central Banking Enquiry Committee (1930) estimated the total rural indebtedness of British India at about Rs 900 crores.

Rural indebtedness

Provinces	Total rural indebtedness Rs	Province	Total rural indebtedness Rs
Assam	22 Crores	Burma	50.60 Crores
Bengal	100 "	Coorg	35-55 "
Bihar & Orissa	155 "	Madrass	150 "
Bombay	81 "	Punjab	185 "
C. P.	86 "	United Provinces	121 "
Central Areas	18 "		

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

A Royal Commission was appointed in 1927 under Lord Lamington to enquire into the condition of Indian agriculture. The Commission's report surveyed the entire problem of Indian agriculture, yet the subject of land tenures was excluded from the terms of its reference. The report recommended a comprehensive programme of agricultural and rural development. The Provincial Governments accepted most of the Commission's proposals, but had to defer action, in most cases, owing to financial stringency. The Government of India in 1929 established the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research to foster agricultural and veterinary research on an all India basis.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

"The expenditure of the Government on agricultural research and education is on a much lower scale than in even some of non agricultural countries. The United Kingdom spends 1s 11d per 1,000 acres under crop and grass as against half a penny by the Government of India."

Prof. N. Gangulee

There are only six agricultural colleges in the whole of India, with an enrolment of about 1,000 students. These colleges are located at Poona, Coimbatore, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Lyallpur and Mandalay. All except the one at the last-mentioned place are associated with the Universities. There are also a few institutions under private management which train students for degree in agriculture. Prominent amongst these is Allahabad Agricultural Institute. The Khalsa College at Amritsar also trains students for B Sc degree in agriculture. The Imperial Institute of Agriculture Research, Pusa, and the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, provide facilities for post-graduate study in various branches of agricultural science.

Agricultural Statistics

(1932-33)

Classification of area

	Acres (1 000)
Area by professional survey	657,339
Area according to village papers	667 026
Area under forest	83,445
Area not available for cultivation	145,614
Culturable waste other than fallow	154 437
Fallow land	50 451
Net area sown	222,076
Irrigated area	49 832

Area under food crops

Rice	79,063
Wheat	25 014
Barley	6,405
Jowar	21 462
Bajra	14,007
Ragi	3,826
Maize	6,267
Gram	13 926
Other food grains and pulses	30,583

<i>Total food grains</i>	201,463
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Sugar	3,367
Other food crops	8,301

<i>Total food crops</i>	213,151
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Area under non-food crops

	Acres (1,000)
Linseed	2,161
Sesamum (oil or popill)	4,247
Rape and Mustard	8,524
Groundnut	5,468
Cocoanut	635
Castor	546
Other Oil-seeds	1,111
<i>Total oilseeds</i>	<hr/> 17,692 <hr/>
Cotton	13,122
Jute	1,877
Other fibres	668
Indigo	61
Opium	81
Coffee	93
Tea	775
Tobacco	1,117
Odder crops	9,989
Other non-food crops	1,835
<i>Total non-food crops</i>	<hr/> 47,260 <hr/>
<i>Total food and non food crops</i>	<hr/> 260,891 <hr/>

Ahimsa Hindu civilization is of much longer standing than the European. There have been many more generations of civilized Hindus than of civilized Europeans. So humane feeling has grown to a greater extent in India than in Europe. The killing of animals for food came to be condemned, and the doctrine of *Ahimsa paramo dharma* (non killing is the supreme virtue) came to be proclaimed in India long antecedent to the age of Buddha to whom the doctrine is usually ascribed. But the Indian *Ahimsa* doctrine has failed, after all, to drive out killing from the land of its birth. Fighting amongst men, with its slaughter of thousands, has continued in it, and killing of animals for food is avoided only by Jains everywhere and by Brahmims in most parts of India. *Ahimsa* has been pushed so far by Jains, that they would not kill even hurtful creatures. In Europe and America the *Ahimsa* spirit is also growing and there are now in those continents, large numbers of people who are

vegetarians using only milk and milk-products and eggs as adjuncts to purely vegetable substances. These adjuncts involve no killing of any animal. Hindus who abstain from the use of flesh and fish abstain also from eating eggs, obviously because eggs ultimately produce living things. Mahatma Gandhi has carried the doctrine further in the fields of politics. He believes in winning over the opponent by soul force, by inviting suffering on himself. He has been able to gather large numbers of people under his banner of non-violence.

Akalis, or the "Soldiers of God," were organized by



Guru Govind Singh, the tenth Sikh Guru. They wore blue dresses and bracelets of steel. Every adult Akali was enjoined to wear the five sacred symbols whose names begin with the letter "K". The symbols are "Kirpan," or the Sword, the "Kesh" or the beard, and "Kanga" or the comb, the "Kara" or the iron bracelet and the "Kacha" or the drawers. Their daily life was a mixture of war-like activity, and rigid asceticism. The meek among them took a

Akali of Olden Days

special pride in the performance of menial offices in temples, the more war-like acted

as the armed guardians of Sikh religion. They inspired awe as well as respect among the Sikhs, and acted, not unoften, as moral censors of the Khalsa community. About the year 1920, the Akalis launched a movement for reforming the Sikh religion and freeing it from the numerous abuses that had crept into it. The Akalis met with great difficulty but ultimately triumphed by the use of soul force. Hitherto the Akalis were not unwilling to use force. But Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent sermons brought about a remarkable transformation in these martial people. They took up the vow of non-violence with all the zeal and sincerity of religious fervour and it was their steadfastness in carrying it out under the most trying circumstances that gave them victory. Mr Andrews, who witnessed Sikh Satyagraha at Guruka Bagh, says "I saw them with my own eyes and they were thrust aside time after time with heavy blows,

they stood up again and again and prayed and were again thrust aside. There was not a single act of violence, they simply endured and suffered. And through that passive suffering they have won far more than they ever did by violence" (*Also see Gurdwara Reform Movement*)

Anglo Indian is the modern term for Eurasian. In the early days of the East India Company marriages between its servants and Indians were encouraged. It was hoped that business might thus be stimulated. The children of those mixed marriages were usually brought up in European style and ultimately received the name of the Eurasian. The name was changed into Anglo Indian after the War at the request of the community. The Anglo Indians, to day, number 138,395 (71,247 males and 67,148 females) as against 113,000 in 1921. Of this number 96,607 are in British India and 16,433 in the Indian States. Amongst the provinces Madras has the largest number of the Anglo Indians (28,694) and amongst the States Mysore has the largest (8,309). Amongst the cities Calcutta has the largest number of Anglo Indians, (16,000).

Animals India teems with animals both wild and useful. The animal life is not only abundant, but it is remarkably varied. Formerly lion was found at several places but today it is confined to the jungles of Gu in Kathiawar. Tigers, though their number has greatly diminished, are still found in all the wild parts of India. "Tigers ascend the Himalayas occasionally, to a height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet, though generally they keep to the base of the range. Male tigers in Northern India weigh about 450 to 500 pounds, but in Southern India their weights appear to be rather less. Leopards and panthers are more widely distributed. Leopards live upon animals they kill, and they have a particular liking for dogs. The hunting of leopard or *chitela* is not very common today, but from time immemorial it has been tamed and used for hunting antelopes." Jackals, hyena, foxes and wolves are common throughout the country. Wolves are known to have carried away children and reared them. Three kinds of otter are found in India. They are tamed by fishermen and used to drive fish into net. A variety of bear is found in the

Himalayas Though the number of elephants has diminished, they are still found at several places They are tamed and trained to carry logs Wild horses or asses are found in Western India and Baluchistan There are three kinds of rhinoceros, of these the largest is the Great India rhinoceros inhabiting Assam Wild yak is found in Kashmir, and wild buffalo in Assam, Bengal and Orissa The *Gnu* or bison, as it is known, is, almost the finest of the living bovinæ. Several kinds of whales inhabit the seas around India Tortoises and dolphins abound The Gangetic dolphin or *susu* is provided with a long compressed beak like rostrum, and is blind, having only minute rudimentary eyes without crystalline lens. Crocodiles are found in almost every river and marsh and often in ponds Lizards and snakes are remarkably numerous India is the only country in the world inhabited by all the known families of living snakes. (*Imperial Gazetteer*) Every year about 26,000 people and 100,000 cattle are slain by wild animals (Also see Cattle)

Archæology Relics of the past are strewn every where in India They eloquently tell the story of the rise and fall of numerous races, clans and dynasties, of many religions and of several civilizations. They are in various stages of preservation Many are crumbling to dust Others stand almost perfect, challenging time to do its worst to destroy them There is a special department of the Government to look after these relics. Its work is primarily two fold conservation, research and exploration Recently the Department has made wonderful discoveries of an ancient civilization, going back to thousands of years before Christian era in Sind and Baluchistan

The archæological treasures of India fall under two periods—Pre-Muhammadian and Muhammadian Those of the pre-Muslim period may be divided into (a) Monumental pillars, (b) Topes (c) Caves, (d) Structural Temples and (e) Inscriptions

The oldest of the pillars are the monolithic columns of Pillars Asoka, nearly thirty in number, of which ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Muniv Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically unimpaired Of the post-Asokan period

one pillar (B. C. 150) stands to the north east of Besnagar in the Gujion State, another in front of the cave of Karli (A. D. 70) and a third at Eran in the Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A. D. All these are of stone but there is one of iron also. It is near Qutub Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been erected by a Raja named Chandra, identified with Chandragupta. This shows that "Indians at that age forged bars of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date."

Stupas, commonly called Topes, were constructed



Sanchi Tope

either for the safe custody of relics or to mark the scene of notable events in Buddhist or Jain legends. The Stupas vary from miniature models to the largest at Anuradhapura, exceeding in size all but the two greatest of Egyptian

pyramids. Of those belonging to the Buddhists, the great

Topes

Topi of Sanchi in Bhopal, (2nd century B. C.) is the most intact and entire of its class. The most ardent archæologist will amply be repaid by a visit to the tope. The country for miles around is studded with Buddhist remains. Other famous Buddhist Stupas are those of Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The Amravati stupa no longer exists and portions of its rails, which are unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in British and Madras Museums.

Nine tenths of caves in India belong to Western India

Caves

They exceed a thousand. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaya Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in the Nizam's

Dominions, Barabar 16 miles north of Gaya, and Orissa. The caves belong to the Buddhists, Hindus and Jains. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar which were excavated by Asoka. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhoia and Cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess. The Buddhist caves are of two types—the *chaitayas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small stupa at the inner circular end. The second class consists of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. Of the Hindu cave temples that at Elephanta near Bombay is, perhaps, the most frequented. It is 133 feet long and about 130 feet broad and is dedicated to Siva. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta King, Krishna I, (A.D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jain caves the earliest are at Khandgiri and Udayagiri, those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora, and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350 and 650 A.D.

Of the structural temples we have one of the earliest examples at Sanchi, and another at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples, *vis.*, Lad Khan and Durga temples at Aihole in Bijapur. All these belong to the early Gupta period and cannot be later than 500 A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects, they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the styles, Indo-Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. The most notable examples of the first kind are

to be found among the temples of Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilawara on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mamallapuram Raths, of "Seven Pagodas" on the seashore to the south of Madras.

We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on a variety of material, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi, 40 miles north east of Peshawar, to Nalanda in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhoul in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, showing, by the way, the vast extent of territory held by him.

The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under different

Muslim Buildings

dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamash and Ala ud din Kilji are typical examples. The Bihmani dynasty were also great builders. The most striking of their buildings is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over, so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixty three small domes. The Moghuls were a great building people. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad ud dula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time. The ruins at Seringapatam, Mysore,

recall to memory the fall of a short-lived but powerful Muslim dynasty

Architecture The art of architecture was greatly developed by the ancient Hindus. They attained a high degree of excellence, and built structures "which display an exuberance of fancy, a lavishness of colour and an elaboration of detail to be found nowhere else." Indian craftsmen went to China and built fine buildings there. The early Hindu architecture were temples which were built in master pieces of beauty spots, hilly retreats and exhibited lavish display of artistic creation. Many of these temples are lost owing to the frailty of the brick and timber in which they were built, but some still exist reminding one of the ancient glories of India.

The examples of Buddhist architecture of great interest are to be found in the Chaitya Halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. Of the rich and beautiful Jain architecture, the most noted examples are the Dilwara Temples near Mount Abu, and unique "Tower Victory" at Chittore. The Dravidian style which predominates in the Madras Presidency and South India, is best seen in the Pagoda of Tanjore and the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, etc. Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study: Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Brindaban, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, etc. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is one of the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are palaces of Amber, Datia, Uricha, Dig and Udaipur.

Of the Muslim architecture, we need only mention the Dream in Marble, the wonderful Taj Mahal at Agra, to point out the architectural beauties bequeathed to the future generations by the Great Moghuls of Delhi. The Pearl Mosqu at Delhi, the Shalimar Gardens of Kashmir, the Gol Gumbaz at Bijapur which contains the most wonderful whispering gallery in the world—these are but a few of the many things that one can mention in this connection. With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, there set in a decline which has not

been completely checked yet. There is practically no national architecture worth the name at present. Most of modern buildings are merely bad imitations of the Western designs. However attempts are being made to revive and reform national architecture.

Area and Population India covers an area of 1,808,679 square miles, i.e., $1/35$ of the whole world's area. In extent India is 15 times the British Isles or 11 times the Japanese Empire. It is half of Australia, $1/5$ of South America and $1/3$ of all Europe. Of the total area, 1,006,171 square miles or 61 per cent lie in British territory and the Indian States cover an area of 712,508 square miles 39 per cent. Of the Provinces Burma (235,492 sq miles) is the largest in extent and of the States Kashmir State (84,516 sq miles) is the largest in area.

The area of the main Provinces and States is as follows—

Provinces 10,96,171 square miles—Ajmer Merwar, 2,711, Andamans and Nicobar, 3,143. Assam, 55,014, Baluchistan, 54,228, Bengal 77,521, Bihar and Orissa, 83,054, Bombay, 123,679, Burma 233,402, C P and Berar, 60,020, Coorg, 1,503, Madras, 142,277, N W Frontier Province, 13,518, Punjab 99,200, Delhi 573, United Provinces 106,248,

States and Agencies 712,508—Assam States 12,320, Baluchistan States 80,410, Baroda 8,164, Bengal States, 5434, Behar and Orissa States, 28,648, Bombay States, 27,004, Central India Agency, 51,597, Gwalior State, 26,367, C P States 31,175, Hyderabad State, 82,608, Kashmir State, 84,516, Madras States 10,698, Mysore State, 29,326, North West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas) 22,838, Punjab States, 37,061, Ryputania (Agency) 129,059, Sikkim State 2,818, U P States 5043, Western India States, 35,442, India (Total) 18,08,679.

Population India ranks first amongst the countries of the world in the number of her inhabitants. The population at the 1931 census was estimated at 352,837,778 nearly one-fifth of the population of the whole world. There has been an increase of 10.6 per cent in population since 1921. This figure may be compared with an increase of 16 per

cent in the United States, 18 per cent in Ceylon and 20 per cent in Japan

The increase in population has been greater in the Indian States (12.8 per cent) than in British India (10.6 per cent). Amongst the States Bikaner shows the greatest increase, nearly 40 per cent. In the British Provinces variations range from an increase of 30.3 per cent in Delhi to a decrease of 0.3 per cent in Coorg.

DENSITY

The average population per square mile is 195 as compared with 702 in Belgium, 627 in Netherlands, 468 in Great Britain, 348 in Germany, 321 in Japan, 61 in USSR, 108 in China, 41 in USA. The density in India ranges from a maximum of 935 in Dacca division to a minimum of 6.5 in Baluchistan, Chagri District of which has only one person to the square mile. The average density of the Cochin State is 814.2, but in one of its villages the density rises to the amazing figure of 4,000.

A FEW FACTS

Burma is the biggest province as regards area—233,429 square miles.

Bengal is the biggest province as regards population—50,114,002.

Madras has the largest number of females per 1,000 males—1,025.

The Punjab has the smallest number of females per 1,000 males—831.

Burma leads as regards the number of old men. The percentage of population aged 50 years and over is 11.3—the highest in India.

The Jews have the largest number of children. The average number of children per family is 5.9.

Hinduism is the predominant religion in India,—6,824 persons per 10,000 population follow this religion.

Christians have the biggest families in India, the number of persons per family being 5.

Bengal has the largest number of widows—226 per 1,000 women.

Burma has the largest number of insane—88 per 1,00,000 population.

Province State or Agency	Population 1931	Population 1921	Increase since 1921	Density 1931
INDIA	352,837,778	318,942,480	106	193
Province	271,536,933	246,874,191	10	232
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	495,271	13.1	207
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,463	27,033	8.8	9
Assam	8,622,251	7,459,128	15.6	157
Baluchistan	463,508	420,648	10.2	9
Bengal	59,114,092	46,702,807	7.3	646
Bihar and Orissa	37,677,576	33,946,418	10.8	454
Bombay Presidency including Aden	21,930,601	19,348,219	13.3	177
Burma	14,667,146	13,212,192	11.0	63
C P and Berar	15,707,723	13,912,760	11.5	175
Coorg	163,327	163,838	0.3	103
Delhi	639,246	488,452	30.3	1110
Madras	46,740,107	42,318,985	10.4	323
N W F P	2,425,076	2,271,340	7.7	179
Punjab	21,580,832	20,683,478	14.0	238
United Provinces	48,403,765	43,975,069	6.7	431
States and Agencies	81,310,845	72,086,289	12.8	114
Assam State	625,666	531,118	17.8	51
Baluchistan States	405,109	378,977	6.9	5
Baroda States	2,443,017	2,126,122	14.9	290
Bengal States	973,836	896,926	8.5	171
Bihar and Orissa States	4,652,037	3,939,649	17.5	162
Bombay States	4,468,536	3,867,819	15.5	160
Central India Agency	6,632,740	6,002,551	10.5	124
C P States	2,483,214	2,066,900	20.1	80
Gwalior	3,523,070	3,193,176	10.3	134
Hyderabad	14,433,148	12,471,770	15.8	175
Jammu and Kashmir	3,646,243	3,820,518	9.8	43
Madras States Agency	6,754,434	5,460,812	23.7	631
Cochin State	1,05,016	97,038	23.1	814
Travancore State	5,695,975	4,006,062	27.2	698
Mysore State	6,357,802	5,978,892	9.7	224
N W F Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	2,259,288	2,825,196	20.0	99
Punjab States	437,787	408,019	7.3	75
Punjab States Agency	4,472,216	4,008,017	11.6	143
Rajputana Agency	11,225,712	9,811,735	14.2	87
Sikkim States	109,808	81,721	34.4	39
U P States	1,205,070	1,134,821	6.3	203
Western India States	3,999,230	3,541,610	12.9	113

Area and Population

	India	Provinces	States
Area in Square miles	1,808,679	1,096,171	712,508
Number of Towns	2,575	1,698	877
Number of Villages	696,831	499,959	197,472
Occupied Houses	71,062,228	54,593,192	16,529,036
(a) In Towns	7,995,989	5,908,418	2,027,571
(b) In Villages	63,126,239	48,624,774	14,501,465
Total Population	352,897,778	271,526,933	81,310,845
(a) In Towns	88,985,427	29,658,469	9,926,958
(b) In Villages	313,852,351	241,868,464	71,383,887
Males	181,828,923	139,931,556	41,897,967
(a) In Towns	21,485,055	16,603,709	4,881,846
(b) In Villages	160,343,868	123,327,847	37,016,021
Females	171,008,855	131,595,377	39,413,478
(a) In Towns	17,500,372	13,054,760	4,445,612
(b) In Villages	153,508,483	118,540,617	34,967,866

Army The Army in India consists of British and Indian troops. The British troops number 60,000 and the Indian troops 160,000. It costs India Rs 45 crores annually to maintain this army. The Punjab supplies about 45 per cent of the total combatant troops in the Army. Each British soldier costs India Rs 1,237 per year, while the annual cost of an Indian soldier is about Rs 433.

Britain's Indian army originated in 1748, when in imitation of the French, the East India Company raised a small body of sepoys. About the same time a small European force was raised being composed of sailors off duty and smuggled on the English coast by crimps and forcibly brought to India. Troops were soon after raised in different Colonies, and by 1773, when the first Governor-General was appointed the Company's Army consisted of 6,000 Europeans and 45,000 Indians. The Marquis of Wellesley's regime of conquests led to further augmentation, and in 1857 the army consisted of 45,000 Europeans and 2,45,000 Indians. With the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858, the number of European troops was raised to 62,000 and that of the Indian troops decreased to 1,35,000.

A few years later, a scheme, which is known as the Amalgamation Scheme, was carried out "in direct opposition to the advice of the most experienced Indian statesmen" According to the Amalgamation Scheme, the Company's European Army was transferred to the Crown and was amalgamated with the British Imperial Army Under this scheme, India was to bear the charge of every increase in the pay, &c, of British troops, which is effected in the United Kingdom All changes in the organisation and equipment of the British Army, such as the Short Service System introduced by Lord Cardwell, were also made applicable to India, independently of the consideration as to whether it suited India or not For instance, this 'Cardwell System' provided that for each infantry battalion and each cavalry regiment abroad there should be a similar unit at Home This linked unit at Home provided drafts for the foreign service unit and eventually relieved it when the foreign service unit returned Home Behind these linked units again, there are depots which recruit and give preliminary training to them" The peculiar merit of the system is that it gives a large reserve Our English reserve is in England and is not always available to us" In 1923, Sir Dinshaw Wacha moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the necessity of repealing or substantially modifying the Army Amalgamation scheme, but the resolution was lost

In 1919 the Secretary of State for India appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Esher to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India The report was submitted to the authorities in May 1920 and published some months later The publication of the report evoked a storm of criticism in India, which protested *in toto* against the main principle underlying it, namely, that the Army in India was not merely for the defence of India but must be considered in relation to the general defence of the Empire Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, after the publication of the report, asked the Government of India not to take any action on the recommendations contained in that report,

but to declare the basic principle that they (the Government in India) would be masters, real as well as nominal, of their own military policy and military expenditure rather than be dictated to by the War Office in London to suit Imperial interests

Although the Indian army has always been more than double the size of the British forces in India, it was not until the last year of the Great War that an Indian could receive the King's commission in the regular army "What is called the Viceroy's Commission is given to Indian soldiers who are for the most part promoted from the ranks of the Indian army. But the holder of the Viceroy's Commission, whatever his experience and length in service, is lower in rank and command than the most newly joined of British subalterns" In 1918 a change was made, and ten vacancies at Sandhurst were annually reserved for Indian candidates to qualify for the King's Commission. But the Indian officers, holding the King's commission, were eligible for employment only in the cavalry and infantry army, and were not to be employed as commissioned officers of the King in the Artillery, Engineer, Signal, Tank, and Air arms of the Army in India. This caused little satisfaction and in 1921 the Assembly resolved that not less than 25 percent of the King's commissions granted every year should be given to Indians to start with, and that, as soon as funds permitted, steps should be taken to establish in India a military college on the lines of Sandhurst. In 1929 the Dehra Dun College was opened by the Prince of Wales, for the preparatory training of Indian aspirants to a King's commission.

In 1923 Lord Rawlinson announced his eight-unit scheme. Under this scheme five infantry battalions, 2 cavalry regiments and a pioneer unit were selected for being placed in charge of Indian officers in due course. It was explained that it would take 23 years before the eight-unit could be Indianised. The scheme was regarded inadequate by Indians and was criticised as implying racial segregation.

In 1925 a committee was appointed to report by what means the present supply of Indian candidates for the

King's commissions could be improved. The Committee was presided over by General Sir Andrew Skeen, then Chief of Staff of the Army in India, and included 10 Indians, including Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr M A Jinnah, (Pandit Motilal Nehru resigned before the Committee had reported owing to Congress policy of non co operation). The Committee is generally known as Indian Sandhurst committee. The Committee unanimously recommended the doubling of the vacancies allotted to Indians at Sandhurst, the abandonment of the eight unit scheme and the establishment of a Military College on the lines of Sandhurst in India. Fifteen months after the publication of the report the Government announced their decision on the Report. The eight unit scheme was to continue, the proposal for an Indian Sandhurst was rejected but the recommendation regarding vacancies at the Sandhurst was accepted.

In 1931 the Defence Committee of the Round Table Conference laid down that the defence of India must, to an increasing extent, be the concern of the Indian people, and not of the British Government alone. When Gandhiji attended the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931 he appealed to the Government to give an opportunity to Indians to do defence of their own country. "It should be the proud privilege and proud duty of Great Britain now to initiate us into the mysteries of conducting our own defence."

In 1932 it was announced that it was intended to Indianise a Division of all Arms including a Cavalry Brigade. In 1932 the Indian Military Academy was opened at Dehra Dun. It will provide officers for all arms, cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals.

In November 1933 the Government announced their decision to form an Indian regiment of artillery. The first Indian Field Brigade of the Indian Regiment of Artillery will be formed at Bangalore about January 1935 in replacement of the 14th Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, which will proceed to the United Kingdom without relief during the trooping season of 1934-35.

Art India has made a great contribution to the art of the world. Her paintings and sculpture have won the admiration of mankind. At present scarcely anything survives of early pictorial art except the great series in the Ajanta caves and at a few other sites recently discovered. It is in the Ajanta frescoes that Indian painting makes its highest claim. These rank among the great pictorial monuments of the world. "The ease and realism of the figure painting, the tender humanity, the frequent grace of the grouping, the insight and power with which animals and birds are drawn, especially the noble elephant, combine to give these wonderful works a place apart." And there were many more of this kind but which unfortunately have been destroyed by the ravages of time. All communities have contributed to this art, but Muhammadans and Rajputs stand in the forefront. The reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development.



After the death of Aurangzeb art greatly declined. The close of the 19th century witnessed, however, the beginning of the Indian renaissance and the claims of Western superiority, which had been tacitly and generally accepted by the mid-Victorian products of English education in India, began to be disputed. The partition of Bengal focussed the growing consciousness on a definite issue and crystallised a movement, which was till then simmering into organised shape. It was but fitting that the re-action should have been the strongest in Bengal for she had been longest under Western influences. The sources of inspiration in this revival were not altogether Indian. Europeans like Havel and Nivedita played an important role by their sympathetic studies of the art and institutions of this country. It was fortunate that the renaissance was headed by a man

Ajanta Art: Maid in Waiting

of genius like Abanindra Nath Tagore who was able to organize a band of disciples under his guidance and impart to his school definite characteristics. The Calcutta School of Painting has done a good deal to revive the lost Indian art. The name of Dr Anand K Coomaraswamy may also be recalled among those who worked for its revival. Among the leading Indian painters, in addition to S J Tagore, are Ganguli brothers, Gaganendra Nath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Asit Kumar Haldar, Surendra Nath Gupta, Abdur Rahman Chughtai, M D Natesan, M V Dhurandar and F Timidde. In the world of sculpture, G K Mhatre, V V Wagh and R K Phadke, amongst others, have distinguished themselves.

Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 in Bombay and two years later at Lahore by Swami Dayanand Saraswati who felt that Hinduism had deflected itself from its old moorings of the Vedic period. Dayananda was born in Kathiawar. At the age of 14 he felt his home and wandered all over India in search of truth. In 1863 he became a Sanjasi. He found his Guru at Muttra who sent him out to restore faith in Vedas. Belief in one God and the infallibility of the Vedas are the main tenets of the Samaj. It appealed mainly to the educated Hindus because it eschewed caste narrowness, championed the cause of the depressed classes and embarked on a campaign of social service. Its insistence on the idea that everyone can rise to Godhood by his own powers kindled a new light in the Punjab. As Mrs Annie Besant pointed out, "it was Swami Dayanand who first proclaimed "India for the Indians". Colonel Olcott described him at his death in 1883 "as the noblest of patriots in whom there was a total absence of any degrading sycophancy and toadyism towards foreigners". The Samaj has rendered yeoman service in the cause of education of women and depressed classes. In the reclamation of criminal tribes and famine relief it has earned a name for itself.



Astronomy Indians had made a great advance in astronomy, centuries before the birth of Christ. More than 3,000 years ago the Vedic poets had worked out a fairly correct calculation of the solar year, which they divided into 360 days, adding a month every five years to make up for the odd $5\frac{1}{4}$ days per annum. The fame of the Indian astrologers travelled westward, and their works were translated by the Arabs about 800 A. D., and through them reached Europe. In Muslim times too, the science continued to be cultivated. Astronomers arose from time to time, and their observatories may still be seen at Benares, Jaipur and elsewhere. An Indian astronomer, Raja Jai Singh, was able to correct the list of stars published by the celebrated French astronomer De La Hire in 1702.

Aviation has made amazing progress throughout the world, but in India, as usual, we are going slow. India is admittedly an ideal country for aviation, but we have made little headway in the matter. The first aeroplane to arrive in India was a huge Handly Page machine which landed at Karachi in December 1918. For years nothing happened. In the year 1927 was formed the Aero Club of India followed later on by Flying Clubs at different places. At present there are about a dozen air clubs in India which instruct the people in aviation.

The air mail service between England and India was inaugurated in 1930, bringing India within seven days' reach of England. The Airways Airliner "City of Glasgow" left Croydon on the first stage of its 5,000—miles flight to Karachi on March 30, 1929, and arrived at Karachi on April 6. The first airmail for England departed a day later. At the outset only mails were conveyed but after a few months the service was thrown open to regular passenger traffic. At present the airmail takes 6 days instead of seven, and it has been linked up with the service to Singapore.

Many Indians, men and women, are taking to flying. Miss Sylla Petit is the first Indian lady to obtain a pilot's licence in India. She was followed by two other ladies, namely, Miss Rodabeh Tata and Mrs. Urmilla K. Parekh, both of whom were trained by the Bombay Flying Club. Amongst the men aviators may be mentioned Mr. Chawla, Sardar Man Mohan Singh, Mr. Apsy Engineer,

Mr Kribh, Mr Fata, Mr Murad and others Mr Chawla, accompanied by E A M Engineer, in 1930 flew to England and accomplished the flight in 17 days He was the first Indian to accomplish the flight and the Government of India gave him a cheque for Rs 7,500 in recognition of his achievement Mr Square is the first Goanest to take to aviation, having successfully flown from Karachi to Goa

Bandematram or "Hail Mother" is the national anthem of political India It was composed by the famous Bengalee novelist, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, and it first appeared in his novel *Ananda Math*

Banking The number of banks in India is small For one million of people there are only two banking offices in India as against 285 in the United Kingdom, 256 in the U S A, 448 in Canada, and 92 in Japan The deposits per head of population in India amount to 6 s 75 against £ 60 in England, £ 87 in U S A, £ 50 in Canada and £ 14 in Japan

There are 18 Exchange banks, all of them non-Indian with head offices outside India Their total deposits amount to Rs 68,11 lakhs Joint Stock Banks number 84, with over 500 branches scattered all over the country There are 196 co operative banks and 68 Land Mortgage Banks The deposits in all banks total Rs 220 lakhs, the Imperial Bank having 38 per cent of the deposits, exchange banks 31 per cent and Indian joint stock banks 31 per cent

There are no industrial banks in India The industries of the country do not get the financial support which is necessary for their development The Imperial Bank is precluded from advancing money to industrial concerns under the existing Act The exchange banks cannot be tempted to extend their operations to this branch of banking as it is not sufficiently profitable Indian joint stock banks have not sufficient strength and money to invest in this line We must have special banks to foster and build up our industries

Banking flourished in India long before the advent of the British There were many private bankers, and there are still many, who carried on extensive business in banking However, the first joint stock bank in India was established

in 1770 by Messrs Alexander & Co, at Madras. It was called the Hindustan Bank. It issued notes. These notes, though not recognised by the Government, obtained a large circulation which occasionally reached 40 to 50 lakhs. This bank failed in 1832. Meanwhile in 1806 the Bank of Bengal was established. The East India Company contributed one fifth of the capital and appointed three of the directors. In 1813 with the passing of the Act removing certain restrictions on Europeans settling in India, several banks appeared but most of them were short-lived. The failures were brought about in some cases not only by mismanagement but also by speculative dealings and frauds. The Banks of Bombay and Madras were constituted by special Acts of 1840 and 1843. The Bank of Bombay failed in 1868 with the result that the shareholders lost the whole of the capital. However within a year a new Bank of Bombay was formed.

The three Presidency Banks played a leading part in banking in this country till 1920 when they were all amalgamated into one Imperial Bank of India under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act. The Presidency Banks were never popular with the Indian public as they favoured foreign firms. Even in the matter of loans, these Banks would not easily accommodate the Indians. During the crisis of 1913, even the Punjab National Bank was refused a loan though it was prepared to deposit Government Paper as security.

The history of Indian Banks, for which Indians were responsible, dates from 1881, when the Oudh Commercial Bank was founded. The Punjab National Bank was established in 1894. Both these banks have carried on their business without interruption. The People's Bank of India was founded in 1901. When it closed its doors in 1913, it had nearly a hundred branches at various places. With the year 1905—the year of the partition of Bengal—began an era of Swadeshi industries and from 1906 there began to be established banks, large and small, all over the country, these totalled 476 in 1910. The most important of these were the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank (1906), the

Bengal National Bank and the Indian Bank of Madras (1307), the Bombay Merchants' Bank and the Credit Bank of India (1909), the Kathiawar and Ahmedabad Banking Corporation (1910) and the Central Bank of India (1911). Of the eleven important banks started since 1901, six collapsed during 1913-14. But taking large and small banks together, 63 Indian banks failed. Of course, there was fraudulent manipulation of accounts in some cases but the chief causes were the inexperience, and the defects of machinery, inevitable to the starting of every new venture, and the lack of palliative or remedial action such as Government itself, or quasi-Government agencies might supply. However the failure of these banks greatly retarded the progress of national banking.

The Currency Commission of 1925-26 recommended the establishment of a Central or Reserve Bank, for the better control of currency and credit in this country. The Commission was of opinion that it should be a share holders' bank. Under the scheme it was proposed to give one third of the capital to the Imperial Bank, thus linking these two institutions in a dominant position in the money market. The people resented this and insisted on a State Bank. This scheme was later changed into a stockholder's plan by the Finance Member. But while the Bill was still on the anvil, the Government took the unprecedented step in January 1928 of bringing in another Reserve Bank Bill reverting to the original plan of share holders' scheme though with important changes in it. However, the Bill failed to secure the support of the legislature and was withdrawn.

During 1929-31 the whole field of Indian banking was surveyed by a number of provincial Banking committees and the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the proposal for the Reserve Bank was taken up afresh in 1930. The Reserve Bank Bill has, at last, been put on the Statute Book and, according to the Act of 1934, the Reserve Bank will be a shareholders' institution with a capital of Rs. 5 crores divided into shares of Rs. 100 each. No shareholder will have a voting right unless he possesses at least five shares but a shareholder can have more than one vote up

to a maximum of ten votes-every five shares entitling their holder to one vote

The management of the Bank will be entrusted to a Central Board consisting of a Governor and two Deputy Governors, eight directors elected by the shareholders and four directors, and one Government official nominated by the Governor General-in Council. Besides, there will be five local or regional Boards for the five areas viz, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, where the Bank will have branches in addition to a branch in London. A special feature of the Reserve Bank will be its Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and advise Government and the various banking organisations and to co-ordinate all agricultural credit operations in the country.

Bardoli Struggle Bardoli Satyagraha was launched in 1928, not from political motives but as a protest against an excessive assessment. In all districts of British India the assessment of land revenue is revised periodically. The Bardoli Taluqa was "re-settled" in 1926 and the officer, who conducted the settlement, recommended an increase in assessment by 30 percent. His recommendation was rejected by the Settlement Commissioner who proposed an increase of 29 percent, which the Government fixed at 20 percent. Their decision was challenged by the peasants whose case was that their taluka had been assessed to the full limit and that there was absolutely no case for enhancement. They asked the Government to suspend the revision of settlement pending a fresh enquiry, but their representations had no effect. The levy of new assessment were ordered to be proceeded with and the revenue payers were warned that their property would be attached in case of their failure to pay dues before a fixed date. The peasants of Bardoli held a conference and decided to pay no dues untill the enhanced assessment was cancelled or an independent impartial tribunal was appointed to examine the whole case. Coercion was used to force the 'rebellious' peasantry into payment of their dues. The moveable and immoveable property of several peasants was attached and sold

Many were cast into prison. But the peasants stood their ground. They endured all their sufferings patiently and did not permit anger or violence to stilly their movement. Their sufferings evoked the sympathy of all India and offers of help came pouring in from all sides. Sixty three Patels and eleven Taluqs resigned their posts as a protest against the campaign of repression. The late Mr V. J. Patel, President of the Assembly, expressed his sympathy with the peasants and offered to contribute Rs. 1,000 a month to the fund which Mahatma Gandhi raised for the relief of the peasants. Messrs F. K. Natunian, Balubhai Desai, Naraindass Bhehar, Munshi, Gmwalli, Jiramdas Daulatram and some other members of the Bombay Legislative Council resigned their seats in the Council and sought reelection on the Bardoli issue. All the M. L. C's were returned unopposed to the Council. Ultimately settlement was reached. The Government released those who had been arrested during the struggle and restored the confiscated lands and ordered a fresh enquiry. The report of the officers appointed to enquire into the settlement was favourable to the peasants and recommended a substantial reduction in the assessment. The Government accepted the recommendation.

Bhakti Marga or the cult of devotion, is followed by a large number of Hindus. They believe in achieving salvation through devotion to God. Jaydev, a Bengali from Birbhum district, preached this doctrine of *Bhakti* which had first been taught by Krishna to Arjun. Ramanand sang his songs of devotion round about Agra, where his followers are still found in a goodly number. But a greater push was given to this cult by his disciple Kabir, (1380-1420) a simple weaver of Benares. He taught the spiritual equality of men. Alha and Rama, said he, are only different names for the same God. "So we are told that on his death both Hindus and Muslims claimed his dead body. But when they raised the shroud they found nothing but a heap of flowers. The Hindus took half and cremated them at Benares. The Muslims buried the other half near Gorakhpur." The new creed was preached by Chaitanya (1485-1527) and Chandidas in Bengal, Thakar in Northern Bihar and by Mira, the Queen of

Mewar, in Rajputana Narsimha Mehta preached the same cult in Gujarat and in Maharashtra Tukaram, a Shudra poet, sang his 5,000 hymns on the same theme Tamil Iruvalluvar preached the same message in the South

Birds—India has a large variety of birds, some of them exceedingly beautiful Peacocks, eagles, falcons, geese, snipes, bustard, parrots, tailor birds and weaver birds, abound everywhere The male of the birds is more highly coloured A few of the birds are polygamous The migratory birds of India are mostly residents of colder northern countries, they come to India about October and leave in March Himalayan pheasants are perhaps the choicest of the birds

Birth Control Indians practise birth control mostly by abstention or self-control But, of late, amongst the educated classes the use of mechanical or chemical contraceptus is getting popular and the demand for scientific knowledge on the subject is growing "The movement in India" says the Census Officer, "is perhaps less hampered by misplaced prudery than in some countries which claim to be more civilized' Thus not only is artificial control publicly advocated by a number of medical writers but Madras can boast of a Neo Malthusian League with two Maharajas, three High Court Judges and four or five men, very prominent in public life, as its sponsors The Madras Legislative Council recently called upon the Government to open birth control clinics The women have been advocating birth-control, and the All-India Women's Conference recently passed the following resolution "This Conference feels that on account of the low physique of women, high infant mortality and increasing poverty of the country, men and women should be instructed in methods of birth-control in recognised clinics. It calls upon all municipalities and local bodies to open such centres and invites the special help of the medical authorities towards the solution of this important problem" The Senate of the Madras University in 1932 decided to give a course of instruction in birth control to all final year students in both B A Pass and Honours Classes in every college within the jurisdiction of the University The honour of being the first in the

field goes to the State of Mysore where birth control clinics were opened in 1930

Blindness Seventeen persons in every 10,000 are blind in India Ajmer-Merwara has the largest number of blind, (33 per 10,000 people) and Bengal the smallest (7 per 10,000 population) "The chief tragedy of blindness in India", says the Census Superintendent of Madras, "is that so much (probably more than half) is preventable. Some of the preventable causes of blindness are bad housing, ventilation and malnutrition. The glaring sunshine and dust laden winds also cause inflammation of the eyes which frequently result in ulceration and permanent injury. The All-India Blind Relief Association was formed in Bombay in 1919 and is now affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness. It aims in particular at conveying relief into rural areas in different parts of India where relief is generally inaccessible. There are only 16 schools in the whole of British India for the education of the blind

Number of blind per 100,000 of population

India	172	Punjab	245
Ajmer-Merwara	386	U P	291
Baluchistan	195	Baroda	329
Bengal	73	Central India	206
Bihar and Orissa	126	Cochin	182
Bombay	189	Gwalior	182
Burma	189	Hyderabad Deccan	87
Central Provinces and Berar	262	Jammu and Kashmir	156
Coorg	61	Mysore	100
Delhi	103	Rajputana	282
Madras	111	Sikkim	24
N W F, P	102		

Boy Scouts There are 5,589 Boy Scout Associations in India with 189,751 members. The Government subsidise these Associations. The Punjab has got the largest number of the boy scouts, 37,462. Next comes Bombay with 36,642. The figures for other provinces are C P, 36,167, Madras, 11,282, Bengal, 8,526, United Provinces, 6,291, Burma, 5,904, Bihar and Orissa, 8,241, Assam, 2,425, N W F P, 4,110, Delhi, 791. There are

27,994 scouts in the Indian States In the United Provinces there are Seva Samiti Boy Scouts who are not recognised by the parent body but have done useful work specially in the field of social service The U P Seva Samiti Scout Association receives a grant of Rs 1,200 from the Local Government

Brahmo Samaj Raja Rammohun Roy, who first raised the standard of revolt against idol worship, the power of the priests as the interpreters of the Divine word, the conduct of the meaningless ceremonies, the seclusion of women from public life and the burning of widows under the false name of religion, in 1828 formed a Theists' Union to recite the Vedic texts and to arrange for sermons on morals and religion In 1830 he founded the Brahmo Samaj, "where the Creator is to be worshipped without any idols and for the promotion of charity, morality, piety, benevolence and virtue and the strengthening of the bonds of union between men of all religious persuasions and creeds" The movement started by Rammohun Roy was given a new turn by Maharshi Devendranath Tagore His sermons and songs on God's bounty and Nature's glories appealed to the simple and emotional mind of the people He laid down that it was wrong to hold any book as written by God and as infallible, though he recognised the greatness of the sacred books as man's productions He did not consider it necessary to exclude all the Hindus who were unable to free themselves from the tangle of rites and ceremonies from the Samaj So the party of social reform under Kesheb Chandra Sen's leadership seceded from the Adi Brahmo Samaj owing to its conservative character and on 11th November 1866 founded another Brahmo Samaj It was Keshab Chandra Sen who carried the mission of Brahmo Samaj through the length and breadth of India It was under his guidance that a text-book of devotional hymns from the scriptures of all religions was prepared From Keshab's leadership some Samajists seceded owing to the marriage of his daughter according to Hindu ceremonies and founded the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj in 1878

Broadcasting has made marvellous progress in other countries but in India we are extremely backward Mr

F E Rosher was the first man to obtain a transmitting licence in India. Through his efforts Radio Clubs were founded at Bombay, Calcutta and other places. Broadcasting on a small scale was carried on by these clubs till 1927 when the Indian Broadcasting Company was formed. The Company did not do well and was wound up in 1930 and since then its operations are conducted by the Government of India. The Government has formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service for this purpose. Broadcasting licences are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India, excepting British Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province. Bombay broadcasts normally on a wave length of 357 metres and Calcutta on 370 metres.

Buddhism is the dominant religion of the people of Burma and some of the tribes of the Eastern Himalayas. It is the official religion of the State of Sikkim. 11,571,000 persons profess this faith in this country. It was founded about 522 B C by Gautama, afterwards named Buddha, "the Enlightened". Buddha was born in a palace and spent his youth as any prince of his day would have done. An excursion into the world outside the palace precincts revealed to the prince the miseries that existed everywhere of which until then he had never even dreamt. He left the palace one night, and travelled a great deal, observing life as he went along. He held discourses with learned men whom he met, questioned them, and entered into discussions with them. But the philosophers failed to satisfy the cravings of his heart. He retired to a quiet place and meditated on the problems of life. He came to the conclusion that desire was the cause of misery and tribulations could be ended only by extinguishing it. *Nirvana*, non existence of desire, he described as salvation. Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon about 250 B C. Later, the daughter of King Asoka left her father's court to found a nunnery in Ceylon, taking with her a sprout of the sacred Bodhi tree, which was planted and still blooms among the ruins of Anuradhapura. There is a Chinese record which tells of the entrance of Buddhism into that country as early as 217 B C. The Maha Bodhi Society of Calcutta is an international organisation, having members in almost every

country in the world. Some very learned men are connected with this Society.

Burma Rebellion A rebellion broke out in certain districts of Burma in December 1930. It was led by one Saya Sen who, according to official version, had been in town Phongyi, quack doctor and fortune-teller. The rebels were tattooed and provided with an insignia supposed to make them immune from the ordinary perils of war. The tattooing usually took the form of *galon*, a fabulous bird said to have destroyed the *naga* or snake, emblematical of the foreigner. On account of these marks the insurgents were frequently described as the "Galon Army." The first rising occurred on the night of December 22, 1930, when disturbances suddenly broke out in several villages near Tharawaddy, which is about 75 miles north of Rangoon. The rebellion spread to several districts and reached its height in May and June, 1931, when trouble spread to the Shan States. It was, however, quickly suppressed and the rebel leader Saya Sen was captured on August 2. He was tried and executed in November. The rebels' activities consisted mostly in raiding villages. About three dozen village headmen were murdered and a Shin village was burnt down and every inhabitant massacred—man, woman and child—because the Chins had been actively loyal to the Government. The total casualties during the rebellion were on the Government side, including military and police forces and other Government servants, 102 killed and 114 wounded. In addition 256 villagers and irregulars were killed. The casualties amongst the rebels are computed at more than 2,000.

"Buy India" League The first "Buy India League" was formed in Madras in April 1932. It was sponsored by men like Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. The League had nothing to do with the politics of the country. Its aim was to encourage the development of Swadeshi industries, irrespective of political situation in the country, by holding exhibitions and opening museums. Branches of the League sprang up in every district of the Madras Presidency and organizations with the same name and same objects, were started in Sind and other places.

Capes There are five capes, Monze, the most westerly point of India, Comorin, the most southerly point, Calimere, north of Palk Strait and Palmyras at the mouth of Mahannaddy.

Capitation Charges Since the Mutiny, India has been paying the British War Office a regular annual contribution for raising and training in England the British soldiers and officers required in India. The argument is that since India is incapable of defending herself and since Great Britain has to supply her with a contingent of British troops for that purpose, India should not only pay for the British troops while they are stationed in India, but also contribute towards the expense of recruiting and training these soldiers in England. Before the War and for some years after it this contribution was paid at an annual *per capita* rate. The rate originally fixed was £ 10 per soldier sent to India, in 1920 the rate stood at £ 28.5. In 1926 a provisional settlement was arrived at by which the contribution was fixed at a lump sum of £1,400,000 for the army alone. The fairness of the amount was, however, contested by the Government of India and as a result a Tribunal was appointed in 1932. The Tribunal was an advisory one. It was composed of Sir Robert Garran, lately Solicitor General of Australia as chairman and Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Mahomed Sulaiman (nominees of the Government of India) and Lord Dunedin and Lord Tomlin (nominees of the British Government) as members. The Committee reported in January 1934 and the Government made the following announcement —

(a) The capitation charges in respect of the Army is reduced by £200,000 and the same charges are increased by £93,000 in respect of the Air forces, the net reduction in favour of India being thus £107,000 per annum.

(b) The Imperial contribution to Indian defence expenditure is fixed at £1,500,000. This sum would, however, include £130,000 representing the sea transport costs. The net gain in favour of India in respect of defence expenditure will thus be £1,370,000 a year.

(c) India will not have to pay any contribution towards the maintenance of Imperial reserves

(d) The War Office will have to pay the sea transport cost, but the contribution will be included in the general contribution of the British Government towards Indian defence expenditure

The total gain in India's favour was calculated to be £1,417,000 per annum, the Imperial contribution to Indian defence alone relieving the Indian tax-payer of the cost of about ten British battalions

The Prime Minister in announcing the Government's decision in the House of Commons said "This involves the acceptance by the Government of India of capitation charges calculated in accordance with the Tribunal's suggestion as legitimate charges on Indian revenues "

But Indian opinion has always objected to this contribution as unfair and burdensome. In contradistinction to the Government of India, it has opposed not only the rate of the charge but the charge itself. It has taken up the stand that since the British army is for the protection of Imperial interests, the talk of any service being rendered to India is more or less disingenuous.

Caste The conception of caste found expression in the following ideal scheme, Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas (Rulers and fighters), Vaisyas (farmers and traders) and Sudras (servants). The classification was based on individual qualities, actions and temperaments, and these classes were not rigidly exclusive. In the same family one was a Brahmin, the other a Kshatriya and the third a Vaisya. The scheme worked well for a while, but soon abuses set in and the ideal scheme broke down and in its place we got the imitation one which has brought about the ruin of the people. To-day there are castes within castes. There are nearly 200 castes of the Brahmins alone and the Kshatriyas are split up into 950 castes. The educated classes realize the absurdity of the arrangement and are making every effort to rid the country of the curse of caste.

Cattle are exceedingly numerous but of inferior quality. They are under-sized and ill fed. Indian cow yields only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ of the milk given by the European cow. Indian cattle weighs much less than the European cattle. In Europe live stock breeding has been perfected into a fine art and is carried on sound business lines but in India very little has been done in this direction. The Government has, of course, set up a number of cattle farms but these are just a drop in the ocean considering the vast area involved.

Christianity It is believed Christianity was introduced into India by St Thomas, the Apostle. A community of Christians is known to have existed in Malabar about the 6th century. At present the community consists of 6,296,783 persons or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population. Divided racially, Europeans number 168,134, Anglo Indians 165,009 and Indian Christians nearly 4 millions. The Government maintains an Ecclesiastical Department for providing religious ministrations to British troops and European civil officials and their families. The policy underlying this has been criticised from various points of view, such as disparity of treatment, giving the lion's share of State assistance to one church or the iniquity of taxing the Muslim and Hindu communities to support the Christian religion. In hardly any Dominion or Crown Colony a system such as the Indian system is in force.

Charkha or the spinning wheel has been once again revived. It is an old familiar thing at which women of India, irrespective of their high social position, used to work during idle moments. Even so late as 1807 in Shahabad alone 159,500 women were employed in spinning and produced thread to the value of Rs 12,50,000 a year. In Dinajpur, Dr Buchanan has put it on record, that "the preparation of cotton thread is a principal manufacture and occupies the leisure hours of all the women of higher rank and of the greater part of farmers' wives." Thanks to Mahatma Gandhi's endeavours the Charkha has been revived in Indian homes. The number of charkhas at work is estimated at 5 lakhs. In several of the

schools the boys and girls are to day taught to work the spinning wheel

Cinema The first silent picture was produced in India in 1913 by Mr Phalke. The first talkie was produced in 1931 by the Imperial Film Company of Bombay. There are to day, 775 cinema houses in India, of which only 87 are wired for talkie. There are nearly 47 studios in India distributed as follows—Bombay, 11, Calcutta, 9, Lahore, 7, Kolhapur, 4, Rangoon 3, Madras 2; other places, 11. Well over 100 pictures are produced annually. Nearly eight periodicals, exclusively devoted to matters pertaining to cinema, are published in India. Many educated people have adopted cinema as a career and a few educated girls, belonging to respectable families, have come forward to join the industry. Amongst them may be mentioned Devki Rani, Mrs Bhavani, Mrs Durga Bai Kothe and Miss Shama Zutshi. Two years ago the Motion Picture Society of India was formed in Bombay to safeguard the industry's interests. There is a Film Group in the Central Legislature to protect its interests. In 1927 the Government appointed a Cinematograph Committee to enquire into the condition of the industry. The Committee published its report in 1928 and their main proposal was the creation of a Cinema Department with a Bureau to give expert advice and assistance to the producers. The majority wanted to grant loans to producers and compel the exhibitors to show at least 50 per cent Indian films.

Cities There are only 39 cities in India with a population of a lakh or over and of these only seven have more than 4 lakhs of inhabitants. Calcutta is the biggest city with a population of 14,485,582. Next comes Bombay with 11,161,383. The average density of Calcutta is 24,354 as against 48,000 in Bombay. The number of females per thousand males in Calcutta is 489. In every thousand of each sex 430 males and 269 females are literate and the corresponding figures for literacy in English are 219 and 83. While Calcutta's population has gone up, the population of Bombay has gone down by 12 percent since 1921.

Facts about cities

City	Total Population	Density	Females per 1000 males	Literates per 1,000		Numbers foreign born per 1000
				Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Calcutta with Howrah	1,485,542	24,351	489	130	269	328
2 Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	151	291	153	751
3 Madras	647,230	22,219	897	433	170	348
4 Hyderabad	166,891	8,899	880	149	118	321
5 Delhi	117,112	6,835	670	246	89	183
6 Lahore	129,717	10,911	565	297	124	517
7 Rangoon	103,115	16,116	477	512	379	351
8 Ahmedabad	113,789		853			
9 Bangalore	306,170	11,799	902	105	163	313
10 Lucknow	271,559	13,272	745	253	43	320
11 Amritsar	201,810	21,811	666	205	69	203
12 Karachi	263,565	6,720	668	286	114	520
13 Poona	250,187	6,400	811	403	149	363
14 Cawnpore	213,755	21,756	636	213	62	173
15 Agra	229,764	12,449	813	211	52	306
16 Nagpur	215,165	10,578	848	308	95	302
17 Benares	205,315	25,915	802	300	83	171
18 Allahabad	183,911	12,118	776	347	133	217
19 Madras	182,018	22,655	983	111	94	185
20 Srinagar	173,573	15,779	831	171	11	24
21 Patna	169,690	10,646	731	305	89	193
22 Mandalay	117,912	5,917	905	701	390	100
23 Sholapur	111,651		885	254	18	313
24 Jaipur	111,179	18,060	850	218	32	45
25 Bareilly	111,031	17,652	812	227	62	178
26 Trichinopoly	112,843	17,657	957	485	152	217
27 Dacca	138,518	23,036	745	444	261	75
28 Meerut	136,409	18,719	750	266	108	267
29 Indore	127,927	14,147	734	348	98	957
30 Jabbalpore	121,382	7,897	706	357	109	399
31 Peshawar	121,866	18,801	607	295	67	154
32 Ajmer	119,521	7,031	811	322	95	445
33 Multan	119,457	9,034	754	200	38	363
34 Rawalpindi	119,284	9,527	570	326	64	617
35 Baroda	112,860	10,964	799	196	184	383
36 Moradabad	110,562	20,020	802	205	76	137
37 Tinnevely	109,068	11,314	1,098	458	103	80
38 Mysore	107,142	10,714	837	120	173	169
39 Salem	102,179	26,065	973	339	72	67

Climate About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in N W In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains The S W monsoon brings moisture from the ocean, south of the equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall which averages 60 inches in the Sub Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana Madras benefits by N E monsoon in the autumn Cheerapunjee gets the highest rainfall in the world

Coins In the earliest periods, coinage consisted of metal pieces without any official stamps Next, rectangular pieces of gold, silver and copper, of particular weight, were punch marked with tokens and letters indicating their value and the office of issue After Alexander, coinage became more regular and artistic Laxmi, Goddess of Wealth, appears on the Saka coins, and on those of Pallavas Shiva figures On the coins of Kanishka, figure quite a galaxy of divinities—Greek gods, Iranian deities, Hindu God Siva, and Buddha The early Muslim rulers adopted Hindu designs, but these designs were soon abandoned in favour of texts of Islam The Mughals maintained a wonderful consistency of weight and purity to the end of their great Empire Silver rupee was coined by Altamash of Delhi in 1233 A D and gradually it became the standard coin of North India In the reign of Sher Shah (1542) the coin acquired its present weight (180 grains) Duck figured on the coins of Akbar, and elephants on those of Tippu To-day, coins include silver rupees, half rupees, quarter rupees, one-eighth rupees, nickel quarter rupees, one-eighth rupees, one anna and bronze pice and pies India has a paper currency also The 5, 10, 50 and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only

within their circle of issue The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

	Fine Silver grains	Alloy grains	Total grains
Rupee	165	15	180
Half-rupee	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
Quarter rupee or 4 anna piece	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2 anna piece	20 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Also See Currency)

Communism The Indian Communist Party was formed at Cawnpore in 1924. The goal of the Party was that all sources of production and distribution should come under the possession of the general public. An All India Communist Conference was held at Cawnpore in 1925. The movement gained some strength, and in 1928 the Government introduced a Bill in the Assembly for the expulsion of Communist propagandists from foreign countries. The Bill was strongly denounced by Congress and Independent Parties in the Assembly and when it was put to vote there was a tie. The President (late Mr V J Patel) gave his casting vote against the Bill on the ground that it was an extraordinary measure, which should not be allowed to pass unless its promoters obtained a clear majority. But the Government issued an Ordinance in April 1929 incorporating the main provisions of the Bill. In the same year 32 persons were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to deprive His Majesty the King Emperor of his sovereignty in India, and to replace his rule by Moscow system. The trial of these men, which is known as the Meerut Conspiracy Case, is considered to be the longest trial on record in this country. Amongst the arrested, who numbered 32, three were Englishmen, Bradley, Spratt and Hutchinson. The magisterial inquiry commenced on June 28, 1929, and concluded on January 12, 1930, when Dharam Singh was set free and 31 were committed to the sessions. The Sessions Judge delivered judgment on January 18, 1932. The judgment covered 676 pages and it took the Judge five months to write it. Twenty seven were sentenced and

three were acquitted. One of the accused Thengdi died in the course of the trial. Muzaffar Ahmad was transported for life. Dange, Ghate, Spratt, Joglekar and Nimbkar were sentenced to transportation for 12 years, Bradley, Mirajkar and Usmani to transportation for ten years, Sohan Singh Josh, Abdul Majid and Goswami to transportation for seven years and Ayodhya Prasad, Adhikari, P. C. Joshi and Desai to transportation for five years, Chakravarti, Basak, Hutchinson, Mitra, Jhabwalla and Kedarnath Saigal were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and Shamusul Huda, Alve, Kasle, Gourishankar and Kadam to rigorous imprisonment for three years. Ghose, Mukerjee and Banerjee were acquitted. The High Court, on appeal, acquitted Hutchinson, Mitra, -Gaurishanker, Kadam, Desai, Jhabwalla, Saigal, Alve and Kasle. As regards the following persons the detention already undergone, during the trial, was considered sufficient and they were released. Messrs. Ayadha Prasad, Shamsulhuda, Adikari, P. C. Joshi and Basak. The sentences passed on the following persons were reduced to one year only—Messrs. Bradley, Ghate, Joglekar, Nimbkar, Mirajkar, Sohan Singh Josh, Majid and Goswami. Mr. Spratt's sentence of twelve years was reduced to two years and Muzaffar Ahmad's life transportation was reduced to three years. Messrs. Dange and Usmani also got three years and Mr. Chakravarti seven months. The Judges observed, "in a case of political offences arising out of the beliefs of the accused, severe sentences confirm the offenders in their beliefs, and would create other offenders, thus increasing the evil and danger to the public.

Co operative Movement. The co-operative movement dates from 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act was passed. This Act restricted co-operative activities to credit organizations. The defect was remedied by the Act of 1912, when the provisions of the law were extended to the formation of other kinds of co-operative societies. The co-operative movement was renewed by the MacLagan Committee in 1915. The Committee made important recommendations for the better organization of co-operative societies. Indian 'ryot' being perpetually in debt, it was to relieve him from such a

condition that the first co operative societies were started. At present there are also other co operative societies, such as those for purchasing, selling and insuring. There are also a few consumers' co operative societies. An interesting development during recent years is the provision of housing through co operative societies. Cattle insurance societies have been formed in Madras, Bombay and Burma. Co operative educational societies have been established in certain provinces. Some of them run schools for compulsory education of little children. Today there are 1,06,166 co operative societies in India with a working capital of about Rs 91,91,22,000. The number of members of these societies exceeds 43 lakhs. The co operative movement is under the patronage of the Government and has received little support from the educated classes. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee, therefore, recommended that the official control over these societies should be reduced.

Cotton India is the second largest producer of cotton in the world with an annual crop of over 6 million bales (one bale weighing 400 lbs) over an acreage of 27 millions. However, the quality and yield are poor, a very small proportion, one fifth or less, having a staple of not even one inch, and yield, on an average only half of the produce elsewhere. In 1923 the Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted to concert measures for the improvement of the industry. Of the cotton produced in the country about one third is exported raw, the balance being manufactured into yarn and cloth in Indian mills. In Bombay, a fine Cotton Exchange has been constructed at a cost of over Rs 18,00,000. Rooms for 120 buyers and 80 sellers have been provided with an arbitration room capable of handling 30 to 35 cases per hour. The Trading Hall, which is the first of its kind in the East, combines the features of both the New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges. Bombay has also a fine Clearing House for the cash payments on a fixed date, twice a month, of differences outstanding on forward contracts. The Cotton Market in Bombay is the largest in Asia.

Crime More than 18 lakh offences occurred in 1930. There were 116,856 cases of thefts, nearly 10,000 cases of dacoities, 5,000 cases of criminal misappropriation, 2,000 cases of cheating, 9,335 cases of kidnapping, more than 2,000 cases of rape and nearly 2 lakh cases of hurt. 783 persons were executed, 1702 were transported, 240,120 persons were jailed, 7,648 were given whipping and 62,367 were fined.

Currency From time immemorial until the supremacy of the British, India possessed an extensive gold currency. It is a matter of history that Indian trade with the countries beyond its north-western frontier was carried on by means of gold coins of various kinds. Copper too was used, but for small exchange.

In 1835, rupee (180 grs silver $11\frac{1}{12}$ lbs fine) was established as the standard coin of British India and gold coins ceased to be legal tender in the East India Company's dominions, but the Law allowed the coinage of 5, 10, 15, and 30 rupee gold pieces in the mints. These coins were received by public treasuries at their denominated value, but soon after the discovery of gold in Australia and California, which lowered the value of gold, gold coins began to accumulate in Government treasuries. This alarmed Lord Dalhousie, who suddenly closed the treasuries to the acceptance of gold coins. The increase in the supply of gold led to a demand for the issue of gold currency in India, but the proposal did not materialise. The opening of silver mines in America brought about a new situation. The value of the rupee fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. The bureaucracy took alarm and decided to raise the value of the rupee artificially. It was pointed out to the Government that this would be harmful to the millions of India's producers. "There would be a sweeping transfer of property from the producing working millions who create the wealth and make the prosperity of the Empire, to the servants of those millions and to the parasites who prey upon them," warned the "Statist". But the Government remained adamant. The value of the rupee was boosted and the mints closed to the free coinage of silver—"an illegal,

dishonest and despotic act," as the late Mr Dadabhai Naoroji pointed out

Five years later, the Government appointed a committee to consider what further steps should be adopted
 Fowler Committee The report of the Fowler Committee, as it was called after the name of its Chairman, Sir Henry Fowler, recommended, among other things, that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and four pence that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India, that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold, so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India, that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was at that time approximately eleven pence and half penny, and they were sold to the public at one shilling and four pence, the profits were considerable, they were to be kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee, actually only a few of them were put in practice The 16*d* ratio was forced upon the people, but the gold mint was not set up The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities

In 1914 came the Chamberlain Commission The
 Chamberlain Commission conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency, that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold currency, that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling, that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one half of which should be held in gold, that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished, that Reserve Councils should be sold on demand, that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic, and that there

should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The report was hardly considered when the Great War broke out. This was followed by a weakening of exchange. The Government determined to support exchange by all the means in their power. Between 6th August, 1914, and 28th January, 1915, Reserve Councils were sold to the extent of £ 8,707,000. Reserve Councils were again sold in 1915-19 (£ 4,893,000) and between November 1918 and April 1919 (£ 5,465,000). Indian currency difficulties during the War were, however, chiefly caused, not by a falling exchange, but by exchange which rose to entirely unexpected heights. The average balance of trade in India's favour in the years 1916-17 to 1918-19 was £ 59,601,000 as compared with £ 53,439,200, the average for the last three years of the pre War period. The exceptionally favourable balance of trade was due to the reduction of imports, on the one hand, and increase in the exports of foodstuffs and raw materials, on the other. There was thus a strong and rising demand for rupees in London which tended to raise the rupee exchange. At this time imports of gold and silver into India on private account declined heavily. The chief cause of the decline in the imports of gold was the restriction on the export of gold imposed by the belligerent countries. The private imports of silver continued unrestricted until September 1917, when the imports of this metal declined owing to a very serious shortage in production which accompanied a very great increase in the world demand. The rise in the price of silver made it impossible for the Secretary of State to sell Council drafts at pre-War rates, and the rate of exchange was gradually raised from 1s 4d to 2s 4d. The first of these changes which raised the sterling rate of exchange from 1s 4d to 1s 5d took place on the 28th August 1917. On the 12th April 1918 it was raised to 1s 6d. On the 13th May 1919, it was raised to 1s 8d. On the 12th August 1919, it was raised to 1s 10d. On the 15th September 1919, it was raised to 2s. On the 22nd November 1919 it was raised to 2s 2d, and on the 12th December 1919, to 2s 4d. Measures were also taken to prohibit the export and melting of silver as well as

gold coins. From June 29, 1917, the use of silver or gold coins for other than currency purposes was declared illegal, and from 3rd September 1917, the export of silver coin and bullion from India was prohibited except under license. To economise silver, 2½ rupee notes were issued in December 1917 and one rupee notes in January, 1918. Two anna nickel coins were issued at the end of March, 1918, and legislation was passed in September 1919, authorising the issue of four anna nickel coins. Every effort was also made to increase the circulation of currency notes which amounted to Rs 182.91 lakhs on 31st December 1919 as compared with 66.12 lakhs on 31st March, 1914.

Then came the Babington Smith Committee in 1919. This Committee advised the Government to stabilise the rupee at two shillings. In 1920, the Government passed legislation to give effect to this recommendation. Millions were spent to prop this artificial ratio, but at last the Government had to abandon its foolish attempt. The market made its own rate, a more stable rate than the efforts of Government could attain. In 1923 the ratio remained at 1s 4d. In 1924 Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas brought in a bill to stabilise the rupee at 1s 4d but the Government declined to support it. In 1925 the Government appointed a committee under Commander Hilton Young to enquire into the question of currency and exchange. The composition of the Commission evoked strong protests from the people, and the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution hostile to that body.

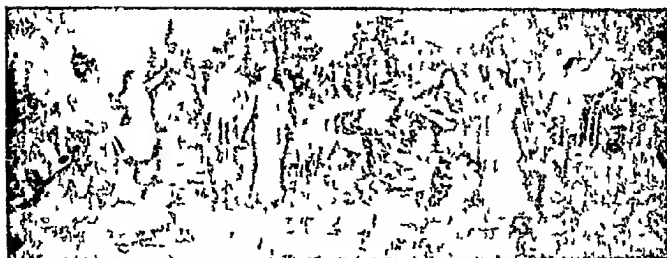
The Commission, however, came, took evidence and issued a lengthy report. It recommended that the rupee be stabilised at 1s 6d. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, a member of the Commission, in a dissenting note, warned "that if this recommendation is acted upon India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequence of which may not only hamper her eco-

conomic development but may even prove disastrous" The warning fell flat and the 18d ratio Bill was passed in 1927. The Commission further recommended a gold bullion standard and the setting up of a Reserve Bank.

The period between 1926 to 1931 witnessed a continued weak exchange which coincided with and was obviously caused, by the large contractions of currency which marked those years. Public agitation against 1s. 6d ratio did not abate, but the Government regarded the rupee question as settled in 1927 when by the Currency Act of that year the rupee was rated at 1s. 6d gold, and they made no secret of using all their power to maintain that rate.

On the 21st. September, 1931 England abandoned the Gold Standard and on the 24th September, 1931 the Indian Government undertook to control the exchange at 1s. 6d *sterling* under the Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance of 1931. This evoked strong public opposition from all sides and, among other things, it was felt that the linking of the rupee to sterling at 1s. 6d—when sterling itself was fluctuating—might deplete India's gold resources, would reduce Indian trade to a "gamble in exchange" and put India's import trade with countries still on the gold base at disadvantage as compared with those off that base.

The actual course of trade during 1931-34 has been marked by two special features—
 Drain of Gold first, increase of England's share in Indian trade and secondly, large gold exports from India which now (September, 1931—May, 1934) exceed Rs 180 crores. The gold exports have, of course, enabled Government to meet their large sterling liabilities in London with perfect ease, but the Indian public regard such gold exports as no more than evidence of India's economic helplessness and distress. All are agreed that the present monetary system of the country is far from satisfactory, but no one can foretell when real currency reforms are to come. Until then the Government policy seems to be one of drift.



Death Dance Shiva engrossed in Tandaw Dance
Round about him are Gods and Ganas

Dancing was considered as a noble art in ancient India, having divine origin, but to day it has fallen on evil days. Very early in the history of their race, Hindus attained a mastery in this art, formulated it into a science and laid down rules for different dances. Dancing was an accomplishment which women were expected to acquire. Many well to do people had dancing halls in their houses, where men and women freely danced together. Dancing competitions were regularly held.

The Bharata Natya Shastra mentions 101 different kinds of dances, and in the Siva Agamas it is stated that Siva danced in 108 modes. We find 108 dances sculptured on either side of the Gopuram in the Nataraja Temple at Chidambaram. The theme of some of the modern dances even to day is the sport and pastime of Krishna, such as Krishna driving cattle, playing on the flute, his dances of triumph following his victory over Kalinga, and dances with the milk maids of Brindavan. The Indian dancer does not twist and turn and kick about as does the Western terpsichorean artiste. She sways her body rhythmically and gesticulates with hands and arms. "Every movement has a special meaning, tells a story, expresses an emotion. It is not the passionate posturing born of a passing mood. Dances are suppressed, subtle and spiritual." With the decline of India's glory dancing also degenerated. However, of late, attempts are being made to revive and restore dancing to its pristine

glory. Mention in this connection may be made of Roshanara, Pavlova, Ruth St. Denis, Menaka, Uddaya Shankar, Ragini Devi and others who have done a good deal for the revival of this great art.

Deaf Mutes. Sixty-six persons per one lakh of population are deaf mutes. The disease appears to be most prevalent in Kashmir and Sikkim. In Kashmir no less than 159 persons per 100,000 of population are deaf mutes. The disease is more prevalent amongst men than amongst women. Though the number of deaf mutes is large, still there are only 16 schools for deaf mutes in the whole of British India. Bengal has six schools, Bombay and Madras four each and the Central Provinces and Burma one each. There is absolutely no provision for the education of deaf mutes in the remaining provinces. The number of deaf mutes in different provinces and states per 100,000 of population is as follows: Kashmir, 159; Sikkim, 149; Burma, 116; Bombay, 78; Central Provinces, 78; Assam, 75; Bengal, 70; Punjab 59; Baluchistan, 67; N. W. F. P. 66; Bihar and Orissa. 63; Coorg, 62; Mysore, 60; Travancore, 57; United Provinces 52; Baroda, 52; Cochin, 40; Gwalior, 37; Hyderabad Deccan 26; Delhi, 53.

Devadasis. Originally there existed in connection with the temples a band of pure maidens, vestal virgins, through whose unsullied lips, from time to time, the God or great Rishi would speak, warning or teaching the worshippers. Only a pure virgin could serve as such a vehicle, for the temporary embodiment of a great one whose physical body was far away. These virgins were guarded with the greatest care, and were looked upon with the greatest reverence. "Theirs it was to serve the priest, minister at the shrine and to weave the mystic dance with sacred garlands, moving with the measure of the music that they chanted amid the fragrant smoke of incense, as the stately procession moved from place to place." As the priests degenerated, they dragged down the temple maidens with them, until now their name carries with it but suggestions of shameful vice. Since 1868 Hindus have been agitating for the suppression of this institution. Resolutions have been moved in the Assembly and different Legislative Councils for its suppression. The

go ahead states of Travancore and Mysore have done away with this corrupt custom -1 ,

Devalaya Association, started in 1873 at Baranagar, is the common meeting ground for "men of all sects and denominations where they may freely mix and exchange their views on terms of love and fellowship " The motto of the Association is "No creed our own God is one, and Humanity is one "

Dev Samaj was founded in 1877 by Siva Naram Agnihotri. It believes in evolutionary principles and considers that man has the greatest potentialities and hidden powers in him to create a better order for the Universe. Members are admitted on their moral qualities, such as absence of immoral vices, drink, meat eating and killing of any being except in self defence. In spite of its high ideals of life and social work for the uplift of the masses, the Samaj has been greatly misunderstood owing to its denial of the existence of God.

Drama claims divine origin. It is said Brahma created drama for entertainment and instruction. From the Rig Veda he drew forth the words, from the Sama Veda the singing, from the Yajur Veda the gesture, and from the Atharva Veda the sentiment, and thus compiled the fifth Veda called 'Natya'. Plays were performed in Heavens, Devas and Apsaras acting. One of the dramas related to the defeat of Devas. Thus enraged them, whereupon Brahma explained to them the ideal of the drama, an ideal true for all times. Brahma said—This play is not merely for your pleasure or the pleasure of the Devas, but exhibits mood (bhava) for all the three Worlds. I made this play as following the movement of the world, whether in work or play, profit, peace, laughter, battle, lust or slaughter, yielding the fruit of righteousness to those who follow the moral law, pleasure to those who follow lust, a restraint for the untruly, a discipline for the followers of a rule, creating vigour in the impotent, zeal in the warriors, wisdom in the ignorant, learning in scholars, affording sport to kings, endurance to the sorrow smitten, profit to those who seek advantage, courage to the broken-willed.

The earliest extant dramatic play is the *Mṛccha Katika* (The little clay cart) which turns upon the love of a poor but virtuous Brahman merchant for a courtesan, with a political revolution as a sub-plot. The plot, the structure and the character-drawing, show what a high development of the drama had been achieved even in those days. The Sanskrit drama reached its high water-mark with Kalidasa, whose *Shakuntala* is the acknowledged masterpiece of Indian literature. The plot seems to be taken from *Mahabharata* "The King, out hunting, falls in love with Shakuntala, the foster-daughter of an ascetic and gives her a ring, but a hermit, irritated by a trivial slight, decrees that he shall forget her unless the ring is produced. The King goes back to the Court and Shakuntala follows him, but the curse works and alas! the ring is lost. It is, however, restored but too late, by a fisherman who finds it in the belly of a fish. Indra's charioteer transports the king to Heaven, where he finds the wronged Shakuntala, a reconciliation follows and all ends happily." Such is the baldest outline of the plot, but Kalidasa does not depend on the plot. In beauty of lyrical language, in the tender drawing of Shakuntala, in the pathos of the King's sorrow, the play would adorn any age and any literature. Kalidasa's plays are famous all over the world. The moment it was published in the West Goethe remarked of *Shakuntala* —

Would thou, the young year's blossoms and fruits
of its decline,

And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured
feasted and fed?

Would thou, the earth and heaven itself, in one sole
name combine

I name thee, O Shakuntala, and all at once is said

It would be tedious to give a list of the great dramatists of ancient days, but we cannot wholly ignore, however short the notice, the second great dramatist, Bhavabhuti, whose *Uttar-Ramacharitra* and *Malati-Madhava* rank second only to *Shakuntala*. The sun of the classical drama set about the 13th century, and it was only in the 20th century that an endeavour was made to revive dramatic art. Today vernaculars are the common mediums of expression, instead of

Sanskrit, and problem play is the most popular type. The *Ail Danjāna*—"Murder of Indigo" which made a sensation at the time of its appearance was a frank indictment of the oppression of the ryots by the indigo planters. Many political plays have, of late, appeared, but some of them have been proscribed. (*Also see Stage*.)

Earthquake A terrible earthquake occurred in Bihar on January 15, 1934, laying desolate a large portion of the fair province of Bihar and Orissa. Several thousands died. Many more suffered injuries. Many fair cities became heaps of ruin. The whole countryside was transformed. Enormous fissures rent the surface for miles and from these vast quantities of sand and water belched up, making the land appear like a desert or a great river bed. Thousands of acres of crops were buried beneath two feet of sand and water. Wells and tanks, which provided essential drinking water for men and cattle, were silted up. The work of centuries was destroyed in the twinkling of eye. The disaster which Bihar met with, is unsurpassed in modern times.

A list of some of the earlier earthquakes is given below —

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1518 | Earthquake in Bombay | 2,000 men died and 60 vessels sunk |
| 1737 | Earthquake in Calcutta | Many houses destroyed |
| 1762 | Earthquake at Chittagong | 60 square miles of Chittagong coast subsided |
| 1652 | Earthquake near Dacca | Shocks continued for 32 days |
| 1662 | Earthquake in the district surrounding the fort of Mamdram, | followed by quake in Kashmir and Attock |
| 1819 | Earthquake in Cutch | Part of Rann submerged |
| 1684 | Earthquake at Surat | |
| 1720 | Earthquake at Delhi | Many lives lost |
| 1857 | Earthquake in Bombay | |
| 1830 | Earthquake in Chittagong | |
| 1897 | Earthquake in Assam | Thousands died. The same area was disturbed by small shocks, more than 5,000 being recorded during the following year |
| 1905 | Kangra earthquake | 20,000 lives lost |

Education To give and receive education is enjoined by the Hindu scriptures To donate for educational institutions is considered to be the highest form of charity The reverence of the people for learning is evinced by their recognising in "Saraswati", the Goddess of Learning, and in Ganesh, the God of Wisdom In ancient times the country was dotted with many schools and colleges, where scholars were lodged and fed by their teachers The students were given instructions in Sanskrit, grammar, logic, science, philosophy and law, the girls were also educated and were given special training in music and dancing

Higher education was greatly developed and there were many Universities in the country The Nalanda University flourished in the sixth century B C Here professors and students not only studied and meditated, they did manual work too The University had a "Farm House" of its own, and helped the development of agriculture and cottage industries It had 100 platforms for teaching Among the subjects taught were science, logic, literature, medicine and philosophy Another celebrated centre of education in those days was the city of Taxila The most remarkable feature of this University was its residential system The students had to live in the University hostels The students were divided into two classes—those who paid fees and devoted themselves exclusively to studies, and those who worked during the day and studied during the night Besides undergoing general course, each student specialised in some one particular art or science e g archery, the science of elephant management and science of medicine The University did not content itself with imparting merely theoretical instructions, each student was taught how to apply his learning in practice The students went on a tour round the country after the completion of their course in order to gain intimate first-hand knowledge of the history and arts of different provinces Vikramsila was another University which flourished about 700 A D in Vidarbha or Modern Bihar Under this University there were six colleges Foreigners also sent their children to these

Universities There were also Universities at Vijayanagar, Benares, Kashmir etc

Great qualifications were required of teachers in those days. The Upanishads say Teachers and Students "A teacher must know the Vedas, must be devoted to religious performances, must be kind, must not be attached to the pleasures of the world, must be pure in mind and must know the Sastras or the Sciences" "The student must be of good character, must have regard for the teacher and must take interest in his studies" No corporal punishment was inflicted upon the pupils "Gouthama's Shikshamurti" or the code of school discipline, did not permit any physical punishment. It even embodied a provision that the teachers resorting to bodily punishments must be fined.

Muslim monarchs made liberal grants for educational purposes. Not only schools were maintained but individual instructors of merit were aided by the State, and landholders and nobles vied with each other in supporting scholars of repute. Delhi rivalled Baghdad and Cordova as a seat of Islamic learning. Agra, Jaunpur, Baduon and Khairabad were great educational centres during Muslim rule. Students flocked to these places from all parts of India, and even from Afghanistan and Bokhara, to attend the lectures of renowned teachers.

The East India Company did not at first care for the education of the people under its control. The first effort in this direction was made in 1782 when the Calcutta Madressa for the Mussalmans was founded. This was followed by the opening of a Sanskrit College at Benares in 1791. The Arabic and Sanskrit educational systems in vogue in India encouraged "national exclusiveness and racial hatred" and began to be looked upon with suspicion. "To revive the systems," wrote Sir C. Trevelyn, "would be perpetually reminding the Mahomedans that we are infidel usurpers of some of the fairest realms of the faithful and the Hindus that we are unclean beasts, with whom it is a sin

and a shame to have any friendly intercourse. Our bitterest enemies could not desire more than that we should propagate systems of learning which excite the strongest feelings of human nature towards ourselves. The spirit of English literature, on the other hand, cannot but be favourable to the English connection. Familiarly acquainted with us by means of English literature, the Indian youth would almost cease to regard us as foreigners." Macaulay in 1835 decided in favour of English education. In a few years' time a change was brought about in the attitude of the Indians. "From violent opponents or sullen conformists they are converted into zealous and intelligent co-operators with us. Instead of regarding us with dislike, they court our society and look upon us as their natural protectors and benefactors. The summit of their ambition is to resemble us," said Sir C. Trevelyan.

Schools and colleges appeared here and there, but the real and the greatest step was taken in 1854 when Sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control, issued his memorable despatch. In pursuance of this Despatch, a University was established at Calcutta, Education Departments were founded in all Provinces, colleges and schools were started at several places, and a system of grants-in-aid to private institutions was introduced. In 1858 two more Universities were established in Bombay and Madras, and in the following year another Despatch was issued under the authority of the Crown, reaffirming the great Despatch of 1854, and laying down in clear and emphatic terms that greater impetus should be given to education in the future than had been done in the past. This policy continued its uninterrupted course till 1882 when an Education Commission was appointed. The main object of this Commission was to investigate the working of the system founded in 1854, and to ascertain the then actual position of education in India. The Commission laid emphasis on mass education and recommended the withdrawal of higher education from government control. Shortly afterwards control of elementary education was handed over to municipalities and local boards, and Lord Ripon, considering the inadequate

number of Universities, conceived the idea of adding two more Universities, one of which he himself established at Lahore in 1882, and the other was established by his successor at Allahabad in 1887.

The growing demand of the people for participation in the administration of the country led the nervous bureaucracy to regard education with suspicion and

with the advent of Lord Curzon, the educational policy of Government underwent a marked transformation. As the result of the Indian Universities Commission's recommendations, the Universities were reduced to mere Government departments, officials exercising rigid control over their proceedings.

In 1917 came the Calcutta University Commission. It made drastic recommendations. As a result of its report, a teaching university was established at Dacca and reforms were introduced in the Calcutta and other universities. To-day there are 18 universities, 16 in British India, two in Indian States.

With the introduction of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the administration of Education was handed over to Indian ministers. Legislation was passed introducing compulsory elementary education in certain areas but these measures are quite incommensurate to the needs of the people. Millions of people reside in villages, and unless and until provision for education is made in these tracts, India's problem of illiteracy will, for ever, remain unsolved.

The educational progress achieved was reviewed by an auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Committee (commonly known as Hartog Committee) in 1928. The Committee appreciated the advance that had been made but opined that throughout the whole educational system there is waste and ineffectiveness. "Almost at every point," the Committee reported, "the organisation needs reconsideration and strengthening. Many of the universities and Colleges show marked improvement in method of teaching and in the amount of original work they have produced. But the theory that a university exists mainly, if not solely, to pass students through examinations still finds too large acceptance in India."

It is felt by several people that on the whole the National Education knowledge imparted at present in Government institutions is of little use to the students. The students are taught in English, their mother tongue being more or less neglected. The present system is absolutely foreign to the life of the nation. The Hindu and Islamic cultures have little meaning for the nation's young graduate, nor is he given opportunities to assimilate the modern culture which the great Universities of Europe and America study and enrich for the betterment and efficiency of the West. Realizing the dangers of this system, many years ago, leaders of the people made an effort to provide schools where education relating to the life of the Nation could be imparted. Some schools were actually started, but the efforts did not much thrive. The idea was again revived in Bengal during anti-partition days. Some national schools and a national college sprang up. Some time later, during the period of Home Rule agitation, Mrs Annie Besant led a movement for national education, a number of national schools and colleges came into existence. Again under the influence of the non-co-operation movement, several national institutions came into being.

Poet Tagore has started an International University at Vishvabharati Bolepur. He calls it Vishvabharati because Bharati, Goddess of higher culture, is to unite there all (Vishva) nations, whole mankind, in one intellectual effort. "I have founded this Vishvabharati," Tagore says "to realize the spiritual and intellectual unity of mankind." It is not a training institution for higher professions, a machinery for the obtaining of degrees by means of examinations and certificates—other universities already answer the purpose—but a living community of teachers and students endowed with unlimited freedom of teaching and learning. The system of examinations has no place whatever in the university, nor is there any conferring of degrees.

Universities in India

University	Type	Date of foundation
1 Calcutta	Affiliating and teaching	1857
2 Bombay	Affiliating and teaching	1857
3 Madras	Affiliating and teaching	1857
4 Punjab	Affiliating and teaching	1882
5 Allahabad	Unitary	1887
6 Benares Hindu	Teaching	1916
7 Mysore	Teaching	1916
8 Patna	Affiliating	1917
9 Osmania	Teaching	1918
10 Aligarh Muslim	Unitary	1920
11 Rangoon	Teaching	1920
12 Lucknow	Unitary	1920
13 Dacca	Unitary	1921
14 Delhi	Teaching	1922
15 Nagpur	Affiliating and teaching	1923
16 Andhra	Affiliating and teaching	1926
17 Agra	Affiliating	1927
18 Annamalai	Unitary	1929

Facts about Education

Number of educational institutions	277,792
Recognised institutions	222,804
Unrecognised institutions	54,988
Number of scholars	12,766,537
Percentage of total population receiving education	4.70
Percentage of males	7.93
Percentage of females	1.89
Expenditure on Education (1931-32)	Rs 27,18 lakh
Number of primary schools	201,470
Number of Universities	18
Enrolment in Universities	105,233
Number of secondary schools	12,570
Percentage of trained teachers in primary schools	50.8
Number of girls receiving education	2,492,619
Number of colleges for girls	20
Number of training schools for women	209
Number of girl graduates	226
Number of Law Colleges	20
Number of students in Law Colleges	7,759
Number of Medical Colleges	12

Number of students in Medical Colleges	4,201
Number of Agricultural Colleges	6
Number of Veterinary Colleges	5
Number of Engineering Colleges	9
Number of students in Engineering Colleges	2,171
Number of Colleges of Commerce	7
Number of students in Commercial Colleges	611
Number of Training Colleges for Men	15
Number of Schools of Arts	16
Number of Technical Institutions	483
Number of Commercial Schools	135
Number of Chiefs Colleges	5
Number of Institutions for Europeans	422
Number of Schools for the blind	16
Number of schools for the deaf-mutes	16

Emigration Ancient Indians used to emigrate to foreign countries for purposes of trade and commerce. They had settlements in Java, Sumatra, Arabia and even on the east coast of Africa. Modern Javanese are the descendants of these ancient Indian immigrants. In North Sumatra Indians seem to have completely assumed the lead in administration and set up a feudal kingdom on Indian lines. To day there are nearly two and a half million Indians in foreign countries. Most of them are labourers. Sindhi merchants are to be found in different ports all over the world, engaged in silk trade. They have a fair-sized colony in Panama. The Sikhs from the Punjab go to British Colonies as policemen and watchmen. The Chettis of Madras are the traders in the South East of Asia. There are also a few Punjabi merchants to be found in Central Asia. Besides, there is a small population of educated Indians in Europe and America. More than four fifths of Indians abroad are Hindus and about half of the remainder are Mussalmans. With the exception of New Zealand and Newfoundland, Indians, resident in other parts of the British Empire, have for long been subject to certain humiliating disabilities. They are denied ordinary rights of citizenship, and are in some cases segregated and treated as "Pariahs".

Emigration for labour purposes began in the last century, directly the slave traffic was abolished. The sugar planters of

Mauritius, deprived of cheap slave labour, turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1887 obtained at least 7,000 recruits. This labour was recruited by a system, which afterwards became known as "cool catching", and was always accompanied by fraud and deceit. The ignorant villagers were enticed to go out by professional recruiters, who were paid so much per head for every villager they brought to the depot. The emigrant ships on which these ignorant villagers were sent abroad under an indenture for five years' compulsory labour, were called "cool ships". The proportion of men to women was 3 to 1 and the immorality which inevitably followed from such a system of labour, produced terrible results. But these results were not taken into account by the capitalists, who got rich out of this Indian labour. The West Indies rapidly followed the example of Mauritius. After that British Guiana sometimes called "Demerara, took Indian indentured labour.

In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited except to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and to Saint Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In 1879 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed and their report led to important legislation in the colony which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. In 1882, several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. This led to further tightening of control. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911. The indentured labour system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs McNeil and Chimanlal and they arrived at the conclusion that the time had come when contract labour should be abolished.

The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916. In 1922 a further step was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration except to countries specially approved by the legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted to depart from India."

South Africa has the largest number of Indian immigrants—150,000. When the South African war broke out, one of the chief causes was stated to be the ill-treatment of Indians, under the regime of President Kruger. Lord Landsdown then expressed the view that the treatment of the Indians was the worst of the crimes of the Transvaal, but when the War came to an end and the Republic became part of the British Empire, the condition of Indians did not improve in the least. In fact the grievances of Indians became more and more acute. Mahatma Gandhi had to start passive resistance to fight South African arrogance. Peace was restored in 1914 by the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement but only for a while. Anti-Asiatic feeling reappeared, only in a more virulent form, and fresh fetters were forged for Indian settlers. The state of affairs improved under the South African Agreement of 1927, but it is still far from satisfactory. The Government of India at present maintains an Agent in South Africa to look after Indian interests.

Kenya owes its all to Indian trader and worker. "It was the Sikh soldier," says Mr Churchill, "who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African countries. It is the Indian trader who, penetrating and maintaining himself in all sorts of places to which no white man could earn a living, has more than any one else developed the early beginnings of trade."

Indians in Uganda have no great disabilities. In British Guiana there are no theoretic disabilities, but in

practice Indians suffer many. The New Zealand Government treats Indians fairly well. They can live there as fellow citizens in honour. In Australia, Indians have not many grievances.

In America, supposed to be the home of freedom, the position of Indians is unsatisfactory. The Indians are not well treated socially, and this is especially the case in the Southern States where the colour prejudice is very strong. Indians are debarred from the rights of citizenship.

They cannot be naturalised. There are about 500,000 Indians in Malaya. Java probably contains about 20,000 Indians. There is also, in the neighbouring island of Bali, a complete population of Hindus, who have kept up their old Hindu civilization.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows—

Name of country	Indian population
<i>British Empire</i>	
1 Ceylon	6,97,000
2 British Malaya	6,24,009
3 Hong Kong	2,555
4 Mauritius	2,79,143
5 Seychelles	332
6 Gibraltar	50
7 Nigeria	100
8 Kenya	39,644
9 Uganda	11,613
10 Nyasaland	805
11 Zanzibar	14,242
12 Tanganyika Territory	23,422
13 Jamaica	17,775
14 Trinidad	1,37,832
15 British Guiana	1,31,919
16 Fiji Islands	76,722
17 Basutoland	172
18 Swaziland	7
19 Northern Rhodesia	56

Name of country.		Indian population.
20	Southern Rhodesia	1,700
21	Canada	1,200
22	Australia	
	Western Australia	300
	Southern Australia	200
	Victoria	400
	New South Wales	700
	Queensland	300
	Tasmania	100
23	New Zealand	1,166
24	Natal	46,683
25	Transvaal	15,747
26	Cape Colony	6,655
27	Orange Free State	127
28	Newfoundland	
<i>Foreign Countries</i>		
29	United States of America	3,175
30	Madagascar	5,272
31	Reunion	2,194
32	Dutch East Indies	8,32,667
33	Surinam	34,957
34	Mozambique	1,100
35	Persia	3,827
Total of Indians in Foreign Countries		100,525
Total of Indians in British Empire		22,32,676
Grand Total of Indians Overseas		23,33,201

Europeans The European population in India numbers 168, 134 of whom 155,555 are British subjects. Of the non-British subjects some 1,500 come from France, 1,000 from Germany, 900 from Italy, 500 from Belgium and 400 from Switzerland, no other Continental nation contributing as many as 300 persons. Of the 155,555 European British subjects 110,137 are males and 45,418 females. The United Provinces have the largest female European population 1,8,271. There are some 60,000 British troops, and about

12,000 Europeans are employed in civil administration. A good number is engaged in missionary work and the rest are mostly engaged in business. The European Association, founded nearly 50 years ago, aims at embodying the general views of Europeans in India. The Association has 31 branches scattered throughout India and a membership of 8,000.

External Capital It is estimated that about 85 percent of the capital of companies operating in India is British. The total amount of the British capital invested in India is about £1,000 million. The tea, coffee and rubber plantations of Assam, the gold mines of Mysore, the coal mines of Bengal, the petroleum mines of Burma, the jute industry, the numerous other trading concerns and the bulk of railway and irrigation and hydro electric works represent the foreign capitalists' joint stock enterprise in this country. In 1924 a committee was appointed to consider the flow of capital into India from external sources. The committee reported that external capital was necessary for the development of Indian industries and that it should not be discriminated against except where some bounty or direct aid is to be given to an undertaking. While the Indian business opinion does not object to the investment of foreign capital, any attempt at its domination of India's economic life will cause great resentment. "Realising as India does the evils of domination of foreign capital, especially as illustrated in the painful economic struggles of some of the backward countries like Mexico and Persia, she must be careful that while she allows foreign capital to come in, it should not be permitted to create problems that might endanger the country's economic peace or, worse still, its economic freedom" says Mr Nalin Rajan Saikar. "The Government and Indian commercial opinion should lay down the exact conditions and terms on which foreign capital may be invested in this country."

Families The average woman in India has four children. Those who marry at the age of 30 get more children than those who marry earlier. The Animists are the most prolific people. The Muslims have relatively

higher fertility than the Hindus. Those who do manual work have more children than those who are employed in intellectual occupations. But the doctors and lawyers have less children than professors. The communities which have a high degree of literacy, have a low degree of fertility. If a son is born first it is likely that male children will predominate in the family. And if a girl is born first there are likely to be more girls. The birth rate in India is 34.3

Famines India has been visited by famines from time to time. We read of famines in Rig and Atharva Vedas. In 650 A. D., a great famine devastated the country. A severe famine occurred in the reign of Muhammad Tughlak. The price of wheat rose to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer per rupee and "things came to such a pass that people ate one another." Three famines occurred in the reign of Akbar. A terrible famine occurred in Bombay, Madras and Mysore in 1876. "I shall never forget my own famine experience," said Mr. W. S. Lilly, "how, as I rode out on horseback, morning after morning, I passed crowds of wandering skeletons and saw human corpses by the road-side unburied, uncared for, half devoured by dogs and vultures, and how—still sadder sight—children, 'the joy of the world' as the old Greeks deemed them, had become its ineffable sorrow there forsaken even by their mothers, their feverish eyes shining from hollow sockets, their flesh utterly wasted away, only gristle, sinewy and cold shivering skin remaining, their heads mere skulls, their puny frames full of loathsome diseases engendered by the starvation in which they had been conceived and born and nurtured—the sight, the thought of them, haunts me still. There were five famines between 1800 to 1825, two between 1825 to 1850, six between 1851 to 1857, eighteen between 1876 to 1900, resulting in 30 million deaths. This is, of course, only the natural result of the decline of Indian industries which has reduced people to extreme poverty. Since 1900, however, these visitations have received the attention of the Government, and an admirable Famine Code has been drawn up." In regard to palliatives much has been done, but in respect of prevention the hand has been slack.

Fascists A Fascist Party was formed at Cawnpore in 1934. It seeks to counteract the influence of the Socialists in the country. This it seeks to do by lectures and propaganda in the press. Mr Narampershad, an ex M. L. A., is the president of the Party.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry This is the foremost organisation of Indian business. At the Commercial Congress held at Delhi in 1926 it was decided to form a Federation of Indian Chambers with a view to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business. Accordingly the next year the Federation was inaugurated. Today 44 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations in the country are the members of the Federation. The Federation holds annual sessions at which the conditions in the country are reviewed.

Females In England, France, Germany, Italy and several other countries women outnumber men but in India the condition is the reverse. We have males far in excess of females. There are only 940 females per 1,000 males. Everywhere there is a shortage of females except in Madras and Bihar and Orissa. This shortage of females is more marked in urban than in rural areas. In Bombay there are only 468 females per 1,000 males and in Calcutta there are 554 females per 1,000 males. As in other countries, more boys than girls are born in India. Organically the woman is the stronger of the sex. The girls enjoy greater longevity up to the age of 10 when mortality among them begins to be greater than among the boys, due to early marriage and child birth. And this goes on right through the reproductive period up to the age of 54. From the age of 55 the mortality among men is again greater than among women.

	Females	per 1 000 males	
Madras	1,025	Rajputana	908
Bihar and Orissa	1,015	U P	902
C P	998	Bombay	901
Hyderabad	959	Assam	900
Burma	958	Ajmer-Merwara	892
Central India	948	N W F P	845
Bengal	924	Punjab	831

Fiscal Convention The Joint Committee, which examined the Montagu Chelmsford scheme of constitutional reforms in 1919, laid down that "whatever be the right fiscal policy for India, for the needs of her consumers as well as her manufacturers, she should have the same liberty to consider her interests as Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. In the opinion of the Committee the Secretary of State should as far as possible, avoid interference on this subject when the Government of India and its Legislature are in agreement and they think that this intervention, when it does take place should be limited to safeguarding the international obligations of the Empire or any fiscal arrangement within the Empire to which His Majesty's Government is a party. The recommendation was accepted by the Government on June 30, 1931 and now governs the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. This is called Fiscal Convention.

Flowers The people of India are flower-loving. The Hindus use flowers in their worship and the Muslims lay them on the tombs of their dead. In Bombay and Madras the women use flowers in their hair. Several flowers are considered sacred. Jasmine pubescens is considered sacred to Vishnu, nerium odoratum to Shiva, lotus to Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva and other gods. The Hindu God of love is known to have decorated his arrows with flowers.

He with flowerrets tips the ruthless darts,
Which through five senses pierce enraptured hearts,
Strong Champa, rich in odorous gold,
Warm amber, nursed in heavenly mould,
Dry Nag Kesar in silver smiling,
Hot kittikam, our sense beguiling
And to last kindle fierce the scorching flame
Love shaft, which bright Vela name

Food India is a very poor country. Many people have to die simply for want of food. It is said that 30 to 40 millions of people probably do not have more than one meal a day and live on the verge of perpetual starvation. Excepting the few fashionable rich, the people generally have two meals a day. The normal diet consists mainly of cereals, such as rice, wheat and millets. The Indian diet is deficient in several respects. It contains too little fat, too much carbohydrate and not enough calories. It is dangerously low in all vitamins and deficient in salts, notably calcium, phosphorus and iron. This leads to stunted growth, lack of stamina, and premature old age. "Normal nutrition and health cannot be maintained on many of the diets now used by millions of Indian people," says Colonel McCarrison. And Sir John Mewgrew has estimated that 41 percent of the people of India are suffering from malnutrition. Dr Bentley, who for years worked amongst the people of Bengal, says "The present peasantry in Bengal are in a very large proportion taking a diet on which even rats could not live for more than five weeks."

Forests India contains every class of forest. There are stretches of alpine pasture where the nomad shepherds summer their flocks of sheep and goat, large areas of open scrub jungle suitable only for grazing and for the supply of fuel and small timber. In the north west Himalayas are splendid forests stocked with deodar, pines, spruce and silver firs and broad leaf trees which give large supplies of railway sleepers and of timber for constructional work in the plains. There are very large areas of deciduous sal bearing forests, the best being in Chota Nagpur, Nepal, and the magnificent belt along the foot of the eastern Himalayas in Bengal and Assam. Deciduous teak bearing forests occupy vast areas, varying from the poorest quality in parts of the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras, through areas of medium to good quality in other parts of the same provinces, to the wonderful forests of Burma. We have in the Andamans 2,000 square miles of magnificent forests. Finally there are very extensive areas clothed with bamboos of many different kinds. Many minor forest products,

such as turpentine, gum, rubber, lack, cardamoms and sabi grass (for paper making) have great commercial value. Forests cover 20·7 per cent. of the area of British India. Fifteen persons per 10,000 of population are supported by Forestry.

Freemasonry was first introduced in Bengal where a lodge was opened in 1730. Madras followed with a lodge in 1752. Two lodges were established in Bombay in 1758 and 1798. Umdat-ul-Unira, the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, was the first Indian to become a Freemason. In 1844 a lodge, called "Rising Star", was established in Bombay for "the admission of Indian gentlemen". Today there are Freemason Lodges all over India and thousands of Indians have been initiated.

Fruits India is prolific in fruits, an infinite variety being grown. Mango, cocoanut, orange, plantain, melon, pine-apple, lichi are amongst the best known of Indian fruits. In the north and hill districts peaches, apricot and grapes are abundant. In south and Central parts melon, gourd, plantain, guava and custard apple are common. In some of the hill districts wild raspberry and gooseberry are found. In Kashmir and Quetta pear, apricot, plum, almond, pomegranate, mulberry, walnut, hazelnut, pistach are found. The vine is extensively cultivated. Kulu is famous for apples, and Nagpur is noted for its oranges. In Kulu also loquat and pomegranates occur. In Burma we get mangosteen and dorian.

Girl Guides There are 29,692 Girl Guides in British India, of which Bombay has 8,346, nearly 30 per cent. Next comes Madras with 6,319 Guides. The figures for the other provinces, are Bengal, 2,503, Punjab, 2,162, United Provinces 2,066, Central Provinces, 1,732, Bihar and Orissa, 1,469, Assam, 427, Delhi, 455.

Gurdwara Reform Movement. After the passing away of Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru, the Sikh Panth (community) was recognised as the corporate representative of the Guru on earth. The control of the Gurdwaras (Temples) passed into the hands of the Panth and was exercised through Granthis who were under the direct supervision of local *sangats* (congregation). Under

Farrukh Siyar and his successors the wholesale prosecution of Sikhs began. Therefore, they took to the jungles, leaving the Gurdwaras into the hands of the Udasis. But the exiled Sikhs did not cease to think of their temples. Whenever they heard of corruption, they came out to reform the Gurdwaras. In 1740 Bhai Mahtab Singh and Bhai Sukha Singh went all the way from Bikaner to Amritsar and removed Massa Ranghar who was holding 'Nautch' parties in Golden Temple. Even in time of the Sikh rule, the Gurdwaras were controlled by the *Panth* through the local *Sangats*. With the advent of the British, the old relations between *Panth* and Gurdwaras, completely changed. The Mahants were considered proprietors of the temples. Being no longer responsible to the community many of them began to apportion public funds. Lust for gold led to many corruptions. The Manager of the Golden Temple, who was the nominee of the Government, gave "Khilalat" to General Dyer, the hero of the Jallianwala massacre. In 1920 the case of "Babe di Ber" brought matters to a crisis. A man who had renounced Sikhism was placed in charge of Guru Nanak's temple. The Sikhs went to courts, but failed to oust him. The Sikhs, therefore, determined to reform their temples by the pressure of public opinion and suffering. A committee of Sikhs, later on called Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, was formed and under its auspices enthusiastic bands of reformers carried on a campaign for the reform of their Gurdwaras. Thousands of Akalis were arrested and thrown in jail but that failed to break the determination of the reformers who finally succeeded in gaining their object in 1925, when legislation was passed to bring all Gurdwaras under the control of the Sikh community itself.

Handlooms The handloom industry provides occupation to over two millions of people and supports about ten millions. The handlooms yield about 33 percent of the total cloth produced in India and about 29 percent of the total annual consumption. It affords a subsidiary occupation to India's peasants. "It alone offers an immediate and practicable and permanent solution", says

Gandhi, "of that problem of problems that confronts India, viz, the enforced idleness, for nearly six months in the year, of an overwhelming majority of India's population, owing to lack of a suitable supplementary occupation to agriculture and chronic starvation of the masses that results therefrom

Harijan. (*By Mrs Biju Lal Nehrū*) "Harijan" is a new designation given by Gandhi to that section of the people who in Census reports are called "depressed classes" and are otherwise popularly known as "untouchables". There yet exists a great deal of looseness in the use of that term. For all practical purposes the scheduled depressed classes are considered as "Harijans". But it does not follow, as is generally supposed, that they are all "untouchables".

It is difficult to give their exact number. By the Southborough Committee in 1919 their number was given as 42 millions. Two years afterwards in the Census Report of 1921 their number was shown as 43.6 millions. In the Government estimates made for the Lothian Committee they were supposed to be 37.45 millions and, according to Census Report of 1931, they are roughly 52 millions.

The Harijans form an integral part of the Hindu fold. How they came to be regarded as untouchables it is difficult to tell. There are different theories, but none of these has universally been accepted as correct. One of the theories is that the untouchables are early Dravidians who were exploited and suppressed by conquering Aryans. Another theory is that untouchability is based on principles of hygiene and only those are considered untouchables who follow dirty occupations. But neither of these theories stands examination. Many of the untouchables are so similar to the rest of the Hindus in their physique, physiognomy, colour and language, that it is difficult to believe that they, as a class, come from a different race. Then the occupations of the Harijans are so varied and many of these so clean and healthy that the latter theory also falls to the ground. There is nothing dirty in agriculture, weaving, mat-making, basket-making, cart-driving, or road or house-building and various

other most innocent and necessary occupations which are so commonly followed by the Harijans

The orthodox Hindus claim that it is based on religious injunctions. They say that although they are Hindus, they are the outcastes, the Antyaja or Panchamas outside the fold of the four Varnas into which Hindu society is divided. They maintain that the untouchables have existed from the early Vedic period and should remain untouchables, if the Hindu religion is to be preserved. But it is inconceivable that the religion of Bhagwat Gita, which proclaims the universality of the soul in all creation, should sanction such distinctions between man and man. Besides, learned Pandits on the other side affirm that Hindu religion gives no sanction for untouchability. Even this theory, therefore, could not explain the origin of untouchability.

Untouchability is really an aberration of the caste system, for the abolition of which, from time to time, efforts have been made. The first organised effort in this behalf was made about forty years ago in the Punjab by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati, the founder of the Arya Samaj. After him Swami Shradhanand, Lala Lajpat Rai and others worked for the same cause in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Some Maharashtra leaders have been doing this work for the last 25 years. But never before was the work undertaken on such a large all India scale as is being done at present.

Mahatma Gandhi had felt the cruelty and injustice of untouchability ever since his childhood. In his own way, he had also worked for its removal. It was solely due to his insistence that the removal of the untouchability formed one of the items of the Congress platform. In 1931 during the session of the second Round Table Conference, proposals were made for having separate electorates for the depressed classes as distinct from the general body of the Hindus. Mahatma Gandhi opposed this proposal and at one of the meetings declared, that he was prepared to oppose such a move with his very life. Consequently when separate electorates were given to the depressed classes by the Premier in his Communal Award, Mahatma Gandhi undertook a fast unto death as a protest.

against that Award. It was during the course of that fast that a pact, replacing separate electorates by joint electorates with reservation of seats, was made between the depressed classes and the caste Hindus. This pact was eventually accepted by the Premier, and the Communal Award was altered. At the end of this fast, a monster meeting of the Hindus, was held at Poona, when the Hindus resolved that "henceforth no Hindu will be regarded as an untouchable and all places of public utility like public schools, wells and other public institutions will be open to every one." It was to implement this resolution that the Harijan Sewak Sangh was started with Mr G D Birla as its President and Mr Thakkar as its Secretary. Under this Central Board 26 Provincial Boards are now working with a large number of District Committees.

The work of the Society is two-fold. Firstly, the society has to bring about such a radical change in the sentiments and opinions of caste-Hindus that they may willingly, as a matter of course, allow the enjoyment of all civic rights to Harijans. Secondly, the Society has to put forth its efforts and devote its funds for the educational, economic and social uplift of Harijans.

The Harijan movement is only a year and a half old. Its greatest achievement so far has been in the educational field. During 1932-33 nearly 500 primary schools were started in India with several thousand students, girls as well as boys. Besides this, a large number of scholarships were given for school as well as for collegiate education. Books were given free to the needy students. Ashrams and hostels were opened for the students in some places and in others vocational schools were started.

It will not be out of place to point out here that in spite of the very strong prejudice that exists against the Harijans, there have been, in history, instances of sages and devotees from amongst this class who, owing to their high attainments, have commanded the universal respect of all castes. Even up to this day the Sadhus and Sanyasis, the religious mendicants, who are supposed to be casteless, are freely recruited from this class. Once they become Sadhus, their untouchability vanishes and they are treated by the caste Hindus with the greatest respect.

Health—Death takes a heavy toll in India. The death rate is 25 per mile, more than double than that of England and Wales. The average longevity of men is 24.8. "If we deduct 14 years of growth, the formative period of an Indian's life, is about 11 years compared with 36 years in most civilized countries," says Professor N Ganguli. "The Indian adult dies just at an age when he may be making a little contribution to the economic life of the country." Epidemic diseases have become so common that the Health Department has divided the year into epidemic and non-epidemic periods. Malaria is almost universally prevalent throughout the greater part of India and it is estimated that one out of every 35 deaths is due to this cause alone. The number of sufferers from malaria is estimated at about 100 millions. Malaria debilitates where it does not kill, and Colonel Chopra has estimated that the annual loss caused to the country by this disease is Rs 33 crores. In Europe the occurrence of plague is now confined to a few sporadic cases in Greece and to the steppes near the Caspian Sea. But in India it continues to play havoc. Since plague first broke out in India about 11 million persons have died. Cholera has been entirely absent from Europe since 1921, but in India lakhs of people succumb to this disease every year. Tuberculosis levies a heavy toll every year. Out of every 1,000 children born, as many as 179 die within the first year of life. Maternal mortality is staggering, 24.05 per 1,000 births. The daily number of sick persons per 1,000 inhabitants in India is 8.4 as against 1.9 in New Zealand and 3.0 in England. The All India Conference of Medical Research Workers has recorded its considered opinion that the average number of deaths from preventible diseases amounts to about 5 to 6 millions, that almost every individual loses two to three weeks every year through illness caused by these diseases, that the loss of efficiency from malnutrition and disease is not less than 20 percent and finally that the percentage of infants born in India who reach a wage earning age is about 50, whereas it is quite possible to raise this percentage to 80 or 90. It is absolutely certain that the wastage of life and efficiency which results from preventible diseases costs in India several

crores of rupees each year. Added to this is the great suffering which affects many millions of people every year. "If the laws of health were regarded in India to the same extent as in England," says Lieutenant Colonel Dum, "and the same proportion of money was spent on public health, the death-rate in India would be no larger than in England."

	Death rate (per 1,000 pop)	Infant Mortality per 1000 births
India	25	167
Australia	86	57
Austria	135	
Belgium	133	115
Canada	107	79
Denmark	108	69
France	156	85
Great Britain	117	66
Italy	140	126
New Zealand	86	39
Norway		56
U S A	113	65

Infant mortality in cities

City	Infant mortality (1931) (per 1000)
Bombay	274
Calcutta	244
Madras	251
Rangoon	278
Lucknow	266
Lahore	187
Nagpur	323
Delhi	202
London	66
Berlin	82
Paris	93
Madrid	102
Budapest	114
Amsterdam	37
Oslo	23

Hiking Indian villagers who constitute majority of the population, are born hikers. But amongst those living in the cities, hiking has made little progress. There is not a single hiking club in India. Mahatma Gandhi, who has introduced so many new things in India, is also a great champion of hiking. When he started his first civil disobedience movement in 1930, he commenced it with a 150 mile hike to Dandee. And recently he hiked through the villages of Orissa to preach the cause of the emancipation of the Harijans. Other leaders have taken up his example and started walking tours.

Hindus Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world, and still commands the largest following in India. Sixty-eight persons of every 100 in India are Hindus. Their total strength is 239,195,140. Hinduism starts from the Vedas and acknowledges their divine authority. It is a progressive religion and boasts of a line of religious founders stretching from the hoary past to the present day. Prof. Heeren calls the Hindus a poetical people, Max Muller styles them 'a nation of philosophers' and Anne C. Wilson describes them as essentially a "musical race". According to another scholar, Brown, "the Hindu is the parent of the literature and theology of the world". The Hindus believe in the doctrines of "Karma" and "Moksha". They believe in one God manifesting Himself in powers of various degrees of influence and goodness. The Hindus may be broadly divided into three sects : *i.e.* Vaishnavas, Saivas and Saktas or the worshippers of Vishnu, Siva or Durga. These main divisions have given birth to a number of sects and sub sects such as Ramanuja, Ramananda, Vallabha, Kabirpanthi, Smarta, Ganpatya, Saura and a host of others.

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 89 per cent. of the population. The Hindus are in majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay, but in the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Kashmir, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Sind their number is comparatively small.

Number of Hindus

Province, or State	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	239,195,140	122,616,800	116,578,840
Provinces	177,727,988	91,111,181	86,616,804
Ajmer-Merwara	434,095	227,808	206,706
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,618	5,455	2,163
Andaman Islands	7,603	5,442	2,161
Nicobar Islands	15	18	2
Assam	4,931,760	2,616,644	2,315,116
Baluchistan	41,432	20,529	11,903
Bengal	21,570,407	11,299,914	10,270,493
Bihar and Orissa	31,011,474	15,493,257	15,518,217
Bihar	21,114,889	10,616,115	10,498,774
Orissa	5,096,431	2,449,295	2,647,136
Chota Nagpur	4,800,154	2,427,847	2,372,307
Bombay	16,621,221	8,609,491	8,011,730
Bombay Presidency	15,602,932	8,041,155	7,561,777
Sind	1,016,704	567,316	449,389
Aden	1,585	1,021	564
Burma	570,953	42,173	142,780
Central Provinces and Berar	18,838,223	6,671,326	6,666,897
Central Provinces	10,271,786	5,107,536	5,164,380
Berar	3,066,487	1,563,970	1,502,517
Coorg	146,007	79,559	66,448
Delhi	399,868	231,459	168,404
Madras	41,277,370	20,380,257	20,897,113
North-West Frontier Province	142,977	84,858	58,619
Panjab	6,828,588	3,465,534	2,863,054
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	40,905,586	21,488,425	19,417,161
Agra	29,994,412	15,822,703	14,171,709
Oudh	10,911,174	5,665,722	5,245,452
States	61,467,152	31,505,116	29,962,036
Gwalior	3,271,576	1,732,247	1,539,329
Hydrabad	12,176,727	6,203,053	5,973,674
Jammu and Kashmir	786,222	393,699	342,523
Cochin	780,484	377,933	402,551
Travancore	8,184,888	1,567,925	1,566,963
Mysore	6,015,880	3,066,832	2,949,548
Sikkim	47,074	24,256	22,818

ii) **Hindu Mahasabha** was founded recently with a view to promoting a greater union and solidarity among all sections of the Hindu community. The Sabha also seeks to promote good feelings between Hindus and other communities in India. Welfare of the so called low castes is one of its objects. The Sabha has more than 1,000 branches all over the country, with headquarters at Delhi. It was originally started under the name of All India Hindu Sabha in April 1915. It assumed its present name in 1923.

Hydro Electric Power in India is at present most developed in the neighbourhood of Bombay. The Western Ghats are well supplied with rain from the south west monsoon, and as the rivers fall from the plateau to the plains on the coast considerable energy runs to waste. This has been utilised for driving turbines to generate electricity in four regions, namely the Mula river, the Andhra Valley, the Lonavalla Valley and the Koyna Valley. In Kashmir, another hydro electric scheme provides power for the services and industries of the State. Near Uhl river near Simla water power is used for making electricity. The great Mandi Hydro electric Scheme, costing crores of rupees, is expected to supply electricity to the whole of the Punjab. In Mysore State the electric power has long been used in gold mine workings.

Imperial Preference Public opinion in India is unfavourable to the doctrine of Imperial preference. Even the Government of India in the beginning was opposed to it. When the question came up before the Government of Lord Curzon in 1905 he opposed the grant of Imperial preference on the ground that it would be injurious to the economic interests of the country. The Indian Fiscal Commission examined the question in detail in 1922 and reported that India had not much to gain by Imperial preference. The first breach in this position was made in 1931 when the Steel Protection Bill was passed and different rates of duties were imposed upon the imports of these commodities of British and non British varieties, the rates on the former being lower. The same policy was continued when the Cotton Textile Industry Bill was passed. Then came the Ottawa Conference of 1932, leading to the Indo British Agreement, which further extended Imperial preference.

Income The average income per head of population in India does not exceed Rs 70. Excluding the wealthy few the average income is Rs 30 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per day, while the cost of food on the basis of jail diet, according to Prof K T Shah, is about Rs 90 per annum. No wonder the people are insufficiently fed.

Indo-Japanese Agreement An agreement was concluded between Japan and India in the beginning of 1934 making mutual trade concessions. In recent years Japan had been sending large quantities of piecegoods to India selling them at very cheap rates. The expansion of Japanese trade had its unfavourable reaction on the Indian cotton industry. The Government came to the rescue of Indian mills and the import duty on the non-British cotton goods was raised to 75 percent *ad valorem* or $6\frac{3}{4}$ annas per lb, whichever was greater. The Japanese Government considered the duties prohibitive. Negotiations were opened by Japan with the Government of India for commercial concession on the basis of most favoured nation treatment, which ruled out a discriminatory tariff on Japanese goods, any tariff concession granted to a foreign country being automatically extended to Japan. The negotiations resulted in the Indo-Japanese Agreement under which most favoured nation treatment was agreed to. Japan was required to buy Indian cotton if she wanted to sell more of her piecegoods to India. The basic quota of Japanese piecegoods to be exported to India was fixed at 33.25 million yards, and it was linked with the export of one million bales of Indian raw cotton to Japan. If the exports of cotton should fall below one million bales, the quota of Japanese cotton goods shall be determined by reducing the above basic quota at the rate of two million yards for every ten thousand bales deficit. The quota of piecegoods was classified into the following percentages—Plain greys 45 percent, Bordered grey, 13 percent; Bleached, 8 percent, coloured and others, 34 per cent. This percentage can be modified. The agreement provides for countervailing duties against exchange dumping.

Industries India was a great manufacturing country, even before the dawn of Christian era. Cotton was known to Britain only in 1298 and, then too, only as an article used for making candles. But it was known in India centuries before Christ and beautiful cloth used to be made out of it and exported in tons to foreign countries. Mummies in Egyptian tombs, dating from 2000 B C, have been found wrapped in Indian muslins. Rome used to import, on an unprecedented scale, Indian luxuries of every kind. Pliny writes that "In no year does India drain our Empire of less than 550 millions of sesterces (about 80 lakhs of rupees) giving back her own wares in exchange which are sold amongst us at fully one hundred times of their cost."

The muslins of Dacca were known to the Greeks under the name of *Gangetika*. The muslins were so fine that the people gave them such poetic names as *ab r-rawan* or running water, *byf hawa*, or woven air, or *shab num* or even dew. Wonderful stories are told about the fineness, transparence and beauty of these muslins. "The Hindu," writes Bolt, "amuses us with two stories as instances of the fineness of this muslin: *i.e.* *ab r-rawan*. One, that one day Emperor Aurangzeb was angry with his daughter for showing her skin through her clothes, whereupon she replied that she had seven *jamahs* or suits on, and another, that in Nawab Alliverdy Khan's time a weaver was chastised and turned out of the city of Dacca for his neglect in not preventing his cow from eating up a piece of *ab r-rawan* which he had spread and carelessly left on the ground."

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Apart from textiles the most important category of manufactures exported from India was metal ware, principally iron and steel goods. Mr Ranade says "The industry not only supplied all local wants, but also enabled India to export its finished products to foreign countries. The quality of the material turned out had also a world-wide fame. The famous iron pillar near Delhi, which is at least 1,500 years old, indicates an amount of skill in the manufacture of wrought iron, which has been the marvel of all who have endeavoured to account for it. Cannons were manufactured in Assam of the largest calibre Indian

Wootz or steel furnished the material out of which Damascus blades with a world-wide reputation were made, and it paid Persian merchants in those olden times to travel all the way to obtain these materials and export them. The manufacture of steel and wrought iron had reached a high perfection, at least 2000 years ago."

SHIP-BUILDING

Another important Indian industry that thrived in former days was ship-building. Both Darius and Alexander had hundreds of vessels constructed in India. Indian river-craft navigated Africa and went as far as Mexico. "A hundred years ago," says Mr Digby, "ship building was in so excellent a condition in India that ships could be and were built which sailed to the Thames in company with British-built ships and under the control of British frigates." "But," says Mr. Taylor, "the arrival in the Port of London of Indian produce in Indian-built ships created a sensation among the monopolists which could not have been exceeded if a hostile fleet had appeared in the Thames. The ship-builders of the Port of London took the lead in raising the cry of alarm, they declared that their business was on the point of ruin, and that the families of all the shipwrights in England were certain to be reduced to starvation." The cry prevailed, and the Court of Directors opposed the employment of Indian ships in the trade between England and India.

Bernier writing in the 17th century says, "This Hindustan is an abyss into which a great part of the gold and silver of the world finds plenty of ways of getting in from all sides and hardly one way out." Tavernier, speaking of the Indian manufactured goods, at a single place, viz Kasumbazar, says, "A village in the Kingdom of Bengal exported 62,000 bales of silk weighing 22,00,000 lb. Carpets of silk and gold, satins with streaks of gold and silver, endless lists of exquisite works of minute carvings and other choice objects of arts were the stock-in-trade of India." In fact it was this trade that lured the traders of Europe to India. As the historian Murray puts it, "Its fabrics, the most beautiful that

human art has anywhere produced, were sought by merchants at the expense of the greatest toils and dangers" In 1817 the historian Dr Robertson wrote "In no part of the earth the natives depend so little upon foreign countries, either for the necessities or luxuries of life The blessings of a favourable climate and a fertile soil, augmented by their ingenuity, afford them whatever they desire In consequence of this, trade with them has always been carried on in one uniform manner, and the precious metals have been exchanged for their peculiar productions, whether of nature or of art."

But the East India Company dealt a great blow to India's industries The first use which the Company made of her political power, was to prohibit the manufacture of silk goods by weavers except those who worked in the Company's own factories The result was that within a certain number of years the manufacture of silk rapidly declined, and the very people who had exported these goods to the markets of Europe in previous centuries began to import them from England

The invention of machinery and the increased competition of the world markets brought about the complete ruin of Indian industries In 1794 the value of cotton goods sent out from England to the East was £156 only In 1813 the figure reached £1,108,824 England imposed prohibitive duties and shut out Indian goods from her shores On calicoes while the revenue duty was £3, the protective duty against home consumption was £68 The figures in the case of muslins were 10 and 27 There was a further duty of 20 per cent on consolidated duties which raised these figures to £78 for calicoes and £31 for muslins With regard to these duties, H H Wilson, the historian of India, has remarked "But for these high protective duties the mills of Paisley and Manchester would have been stopped and could scarcely have been set in motion even by the power of steam They were maintained by the sacrifice of Indian manufactures Had India been independent she would have retaliated, but this act of self defence was not available to her British goods

were forced upon India without paying any duty and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms”

The transfer of the Government from the East India Company to the Crown brought no relief. However for the apathy of the Government the public tried to make up by taking to Swadeshi. The Indian National Congress started holding Industrial Exhibitions. The exhibition organised in Calcutta in 1883 opened the eyes of the people to the vast resources of the country. Exhibitions were held year after year at different important cities and an Industrial Conference was organized at Benares in 1905. The Society for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education was started in Calcutta in 1904 to help young students to go abroad to receive technical and industrial education. Then came the political agitation in the wake of the partition of Bengal. A vigorous movement was set on foot to boycott foreign goods and to encourage Swadeshi. New industries were started and old industries which were in a moribund condition received a great impetus.

It was only during the War that the Government realized the importance of industrial development. In 1915 Lord Hardinge's Government sent a despatch to the Secretary of State for India pointing out the need for a policy of industrialisation. "It is becoming increasingly clear," said the despatch, "that a definite and self-conscious policy of improving the industrial capabilities of India will have to be pursued after the war unless she is to become more and more a dumping ground for the manufactures of foreign nations. Politicians and the literate public have for long been pressing their demands for a definite and accepted policy of State aid to Indian industries, and the demand is one which evokes the sympathy of all classes of India whose position or intelligence leads them to take any degree of interest in such matters." The despatch emphasised the need of technical education. The Government of India appointed a commission to examine the resources of India

for developing industries. The Industrial Commission reported in 1918. Then followed the Fiscal Commission. The Commission pointed out that India stands "in a favourable position as regards raw material as is shown by the fact that she habitually exports large quantities." The Commission had no hesitation in holding that a considerable development of Indian industries would be very much to the advantage of the country as a whole creating new sources of wealth, encouraging the accumulation of capital, enlarging the public revenue, providing more profitable employment for labour, reducing the excessive dependence of the country on the unsuitable profits of agriculture and, finally developing national character. The Commission recommended a policy of discriminate protection which was accepted by the Government. A Tariff Board was set up to examine the cases of industries seeking protection.

During the past 10 years the claims of more than dozen industries for protection have been examined by the Tariff Board. The claims of some have been rejected, while those of others have been admitted. The steel industry was the first to receive protection. The protection granted to sugar raised a large crop of factories, but the recent imposition of excise duty on indigenous sugar is likely to nullify the effects of the protection offered. The State aid to Industries Bills have been passed in several provinces, but the necessary funds for the functioning of the Acts have been lacking.

A brief account of some of the biggest manufacturing industries is given here.

The cotton industry is the biggest manufacturing industry in India. The first cotton mill was opened in 1856 in Calcutta. At present there are 339 mills working over 9.25 million spindles and 182,000 looms. The capital invested in the industry exceeds £35 millions. The industry at present enjoys the advantage of protective import duties.

The first jute mill was started near Barrackpore on the Hooghly, in 1855, by George Auckland, ex naval officer, and Babu Bishembhara Sen. To day there are 89 mills with well

over 52,000 looms and a million spindles. The total investment in jute companies is estimated at 18 crores of rupees. The industry is chiefly in the hands of British commercial enterprise.

The first iron works were established by the Bengal Iron Industry Iron Work in 1875 near Raniganj coalfields. The company was recognised with enlarged capital as Bengal Iron Company. Subsequently the Company was amalgamated with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, founded in 1907, with the authorised capital of over Rs 2,31,00,000. In 1922 the Company was accorded protection by the imposition of duties on imported iron and steel goods. In 1934 the Company was granted a bounty.

The sugar industry was started only recently. It has grown wonderfully. But the Government in 1934 imposed an excise duty on the industry. This is bound to check its progress. In 1930 India produced 3,253,250,000 tons of sugar.

Number of Industrial Establishments

<i>I --Textiles--</i>		transforming stations	41
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories	201	General engineering	210
Hosiery	88	Kerosene tinning and packing	26
Lute mills	95	Metal stamping	28
Silk mills	7	Railway workshops	73
Woollen mills	9	Shipbuilding and engineering	19
Miscellaneous	11	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery	4
		Tramway works	9
TOTAL	451	Miscellaneous	29
		TOTAL	576

II.—Engineering—		III.—Minerals and Metals—	
Coach-building and motor car repairing	91	Foundries	66
Electrical engineering	18	Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills	5
Electrical generating and			

Lead smelting and lead rolling mills	6	<i>V — Chemicals, dyes, etc —</i>	
Petroleum refineries	12	Bone and manures	21
Miscellaneous	82	Chemicals	12
TOTAL	121	Dyeing and bleaching	34
<i>IV — Food, Drink and Tobacco —</i>		Gas works	14
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery	22	Indigo	16
Breweries and distilleries	28	Lae	18
Coffee	15	Matches	4
Dairy produce	3	Oil mills	249
Flour mills	73	Paints	8
Food canning and bottling	2	Soaps	9
Ice, and aerated waters	80	Turpentine and rosin	2
Rice mills	1615	Miscellaneous	23
Sugar	48	TOTAL	445
Tea	939	<i>VI — Govt & Local Fund —</i>	
Tobacco	18	Factories	351
Water pumping stations	2		
Miscellaneous	247		
TOTAL	8,112		

Insane Thirty four persons per 100,000 of population are recorded as insane in India. The principal causes of insanity are mental strain, privation and diseases consequent on malnutrition. Though the number of the insane is large, yet there are only 18 mental hospitals in India, providing accommodation for some 6,750 patients. Hence hardly one person in ten out of total insane population can obtain treatment. And most of these hospitals are over crowded and run on old antiquated lines. The only mental hospital in the whole of India that can claim to being up to date is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi.

Insurance (*By N N Vatal, Manager, Hindustan Cooperative Insurance Society, Limited*) The idea of Insurance in its crudest and limited form dawned on human mind in the early stages of development of human Society. We can trace its origin to religious superstitions. India can claim the distinction of being a pioneer in the field of creating the sense for realising the advantage which co-operative help can render to the Society. The following quotation taken from an English author will speak

for itself : "If we want a remote example nearer akin to our modern conception of the meaning of the word Insurance we can turn to India, where it is recorded in the Institutes of Manu", which were compiled some time before the Christian Era, that in estimating the tax to be levied on the trader some consideration should be given to a well known charge in the transit of goods for securing the goods carried. The earliest form of Insurance in Europe is traceable to the Roman Collegia, established sometime in the 2nd century A D, where people insured decent burial for themselves by payment of monthly fees. The next step was the institution of Guilds for providing insurance benefits. It took centuries for this system to get out of its crude form and develop into a science. Actually speaking, the business of Life Insurance in its highly developed form was begun over 300 years ago in Europe. It is at best a little over a century old in India. As European Companies first came in the field, the total insurance business in India was monopolised by them. In the early eighties of the 19th Century the first Indian Company came into being, and during the two decades following some more Indian Insurance Companies were established. A wave of nationalism swept over the length and breadth of India by the agitation started against the partition of Bengal in 1906 and a crop of Indian Insurance companies sprang up soon after. They had for pretty long time in the beginning to carry on their weary existence in the face of well organised competition from powerful foreign companies. The angle of vision of our countrymen changed gradually and they began to patronise, to certain extent, their indigenous institutions, with the result that, according to the latest reliable data available, 282 Insurance Companies are now working in India of which 136 are constituted in India. Most of the Indian Companies carry on life insurance business only. They are 103 in number, and of the remaining 33 Indian Companies, 20 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 13 carry on insurance business, other than life.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1931 amounted to 714

ditions and policies assuring a total sum of 168 crores and having a premium income of $8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Of this the share of Indian Companies was represented by 502 thousand policies assuring a sum of 94 crores and having a premium income of $4\frac{1}{2}$ Crores. Some of the Indian Life offices have extended their operations outside India—mostly in British Africa and in the Near East. The total sums assured by these offices outside India remaining in force in 1931 amounted to Rs 4 crores, yielding a premium income of Rs 21 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

At the end of the year 1931, 74 crore worth of policies in India were on the books of non Indian companies bringing to them an annual income of 4 crores. In addition to that, non Indian companies take away a big slice of new annual business. In 1931 alone they issued covers for life policies amounting to $9\frac{2}{3}$ crores, bringing in a premium income of Rs 50 lakhs, while the Indian companies secured a business of 17 crores with a premium income of Rs 90 lakhs.

No mention has been made of fire, accident and other classes of Insurance as they are chiefly monopolized by non Indian companies which do not furnish statistics of their business done exclusively in India.

In addition to non Indian companies trying to check the growth of indigenous enterprise one has to count the Post Office Insurance Fund as a great competitor. Here is an example of the State appropriating the function and legitimate sphere of private enterprise. Nowhere except in India such a fund exists.

The Government of India has been following a policy of free trade in the matter of Insurance. No restriction is put on non Indian companies establishing themselves in India.

There are 71 British, 31 Colonial, 18 Continental, 9 Japanese, 13 American and 5 Javanese Companies operating in India. While there are severe restrictions and stringent legislation in Western Countries against foreign companies competing with indigenous concerns, any Insurance Company from any part of the globe can come and open an office in India without let or hindrance. Japan, Canada, Australia, Hong Kong, Straits settlement, South Africa, United States of America, Switzerland, Germany,

Holland, France, Italy, Australasia and Java have all established quite a number of Insurance Companies in India. It is no easy task for Indian Companies to compete with such formidable rivals in their present stage of development without any protection being granted. In addition to this competition we have to take into account the general apathy of the Indian people towards life and other classes of Insurance. As far as the life Insurance is concerned the average sum assured per head in India has been roughly stated as Rs 5. In the United States of America it is Rs 2173, Canada Rs 1815, United Kingdom Rs 702 and about Rs 500 in Japan. Indian people fail to realize that Life Insurance is the greatest social movement of the time doing greatest good for the greatest number. "It increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone and puts a premium on those habits of thrift and saving which are so essential to the welfare of the people as a body. India should get more and more insurance conscious and should understand that Insurance fund is the national reserve of the country. In the words of K S Ram Chandra Rao "Every country should do its own insuring, insurance being one of those commodities, if the phrase may be used, that do not bear either exportation or importation."

Total assets of Indian companies till the end of 1931 have been shown at 29 crores. More than 2/3rd of this is invested in Government securities and the balance in mortgages, loans on policies, in stocks and shares, and land and house property. The funds are bound to grow as years roll on and will assume huge proportions. Instead of each company investing its funds in the manner which appears best to it the question of investing them through a powerful and sound Investment Trust will be well worth consideration. Individual investor cannot be expected to anticipate the changing conditions in industry, to be well versed in the intricacies of the Stock Exchange, and exchange muddle, to understand gold movement, or Government budget or any other influences which affect the value of investment.

Assessment of Income Tax.

Indian Life Insurance Companies at present labour under a great disadvantage so far as the assessment of Income Tax is concerned. They are assessed on the annual average of the Actuarial surplus. Which in other words means that the amount which is distributed among the policy holders as bonus is also subjected to the Income Tax. The bonus distributed among the participating policy holders represent the return of the excess amount collected in advance from the policy holders. Only the amount distributed as dividend among the share holders should constitute the Income, Profits, and Gain of a proprietary Insurance Co.

Insurance Law

The law as it stands requires modification. It does not help the policy holders in having full control of their policy money, and at the same time making it immune from their creditors. They can achieve only one object at a time. The Hindu and Mohammadan Law—both personal and customary—cause intricacies and difficulties in the way of early settlement of claims.

Barring Life Insurance no attention worth mentioning is yet paid to other classes of Insurance by Indian companies. Fire and accident insurance is yet in its infancy, cattle and crop insurance is little known, unemployment and social insurance is a thing unheard of. Genuine efforts are being made in Western countries to bring to perfection the various forms of relief for the unemployed. The 18th session of the International Labour Conference now meeting in Geneva will consider this topic in order to come to an international agreement. Social Insurance is considered as the most effective method of raising the general

standard of health and civilization in a community, and no pains are spared in making this class of insurance thrive Indian companies, if they put their heads together and pool their resources, can also be expected to enter profitably into some of the new fields of insurance

Irrigation was paid special attention to in ancient India Mahabharata regards it as a King's duty to maintain reservoirs Chandra Gupta had a special department to look after irrigation His great dam at Grinar survived till A D 150, when it was repaired and rebuilt The Cauvery Ancut, which was in operation even so late as 1130, was constructed about the second century It consisted of a solid mass of rough stones, over 1,000 feet in length, 40 to 60 feet in breadth and 15 to 18 feet in depth, stretching across the whole width of the Cauvery River

The East India Company did not at first care for canals and other irrigation works When the people saw Government would not do anything they themselves offered to execute such works But the Company would not allow this The result of this dog-in-the-manger policy was, to quote Sir Edward Sullivan, "that under the vaunted rule of England the natives of India have altogether lost one-fifth of the magnificent works of irrigation left them by their ancestors and only derive one-half the former advantage of those that remain" This policy was changed in 1840 and an era of canal construction began During the last few years major works of great importance have been undertaken namely the Sukkur Barrage in Sind, and Sutlej Valley, canals in the Punjab The Sukkur Barrage, is the greatest work of its kind in the world At present 49,091,000 acres are irrigated Of this area, 22,160,000 acres are irrigated from Government canals, 3,716,000 acres from private canals, 11,745,000 acres from wells,

6,765,000 acres from tanks, and 5,311,000 acres from other sources of irrigation. Of the total area irrigated in 1930-31 the Punjab accounted for 30 per cent, the United Provinces 21 per cent, the Madras Presidency 18 per cent, Bihar and Orissa 11 per cent, Bombay 8 per cent, and the remaining provinces, 12 per cent. The average yield of a crop with irrigation facilities is generally 50 per cent higher than that of dry areas.

Islam, as its very name indicates, means resignation to the will of God. Its five cardinal principles are—

(1) Kalma or the belief in one God as alone worthy of worship and Muhammad as His Prophet,

(2) Salat (Namaz), or the daily five times prayers,

(3) Soum (Rozā) or the fast of the month of Ramzan

(4) Zakat, or the legal alms, and

(5) Haj or the pilgrimage to the Holy Mecca

Islam is based on most democratic principles and forbids usury. It recognises the rights of women and enjoins toleration of other creeds. There are two main doctrinal divisions of the Muhammadans—the Sunnies and the Shialis, who differ from one another mainly on the question of apostolic succession. The Sunnies form in all provinces the vast majority. The Shialis are a dwindling community, their chief adherents being the Khojas and Bohras. Other important sects of Mohammadans are the Ahmadis and Wahabis. Nearly 69 millions or about one fifth of the population of India profess this faith. In Bengal and the Punjab they constitute a majority, in Kashmir over three fourths and in Assam between one fourth and one third. Elsewhere the Muslims form only a minority.

Number of Muslims

Province, or State.	Persons	Males.	Females
INDIA	77,677,545	40,867,320	36,810,225
Provinces	67,020,443	35,224,943	31,795,500
Ajmer-Merwara	97,133	52,065	44,468
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	6,719	4,966	1,753
Assam	2,755,914	1,449,073	1,306,841
Baluchistan	405,309	223,389	176,920
Bengal	27,487,624	14,200,142	13,287,482
Bihar and Orissa	4,264,790	2,112,814	2,151,976
Bihar	3,689,954	1,819,928	1,870,026
Orissa	124,463	58,685	65,678
Coota Nagpur	450,373	234,201	216,172
Bombay	4,456,837	2,474,400	1,982,437
Bombay Presidency	1,583,259	857,712	725,547
Sind	2,830,800	1,589,735	1,241,065
Aden	42,838	26,953	15,885
Burma	594,839	333,824	221,015
Central Provinces and Berar	682,554	358,900	323,654
Central Provinces	383,174	201,352	181,822
Berar	299,630	157,548	142,122
Coorg	18,771	8,943	4,834
Delhi	205,960	120,926	86,034
Madras	3,305,937	1,631,716	1,674,221
North-West Frontier Province	2,227,303	1,196,120	1,031,183
Punjab	13,332,460	7,241,612	6,090,848
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	7,181,927	3,780,453	3,401,474
States	10,657,102	5,642,377	5,014,725
Baroda	182,630	93,759	88,871
Gwalior	204,297	103,412	94,885
Hyderabad	1,534,666	791,485	743,231
Jammu and Kashmir	2,817,636	1,497,252	1,320,384
Cochin	87,902	44,794	43,108
Travancore	353,274	180,555	172,719
Mysore	338,628	213,381	185,247
Sikkim	104	98	6

Jails There are about 770 jails in India. About 6½ lakhs prisoners are admitted annually into these prisons. The bulk of the prisoners come from the agriculturist classes, and their number is specially high in times of scarcity. About 83 per cent of the prisoners are illiterate. It costs Government Rs 85 to maintain a prisoner for a year. The prisoners also turn out a lot of useful work, bringing to the State over 20 lakhs annually. There had been enquiries into the jail administration in 1836, 1874, 1877, 1888 and 1920. The Committee of 1920 laid special emphasis on the need of reform of prisoners. The Committee found that in the last thirty or forty years very great improvement had been effected in all that concerned the material and physical welfare of the prisoners. This was especially evidenced by striking improvement in health and reduction in mortality—the death rate averaging 18.5 per thousand against 78.5 per thousand fifty years ago. But the Committee found that the improvement of the moral and reformatory side of prison life had not kept pace with that of the material side. Except for the introduction of the remission system little has been done towards making the prisons a means of reformation. The Committee, in general, laid stress on the necessity of improving and increasing the accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders, of providing education to prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming departments of Government. It also recommended the creation of children's courts, the adoption of the English system of release on license, and the separation of civil from criminal offenders, and the abandonment of Port Blair in the Andamans as a penal settlement.

Jainism is a religion of high antiquity and commands 11,78,596 followers in India. In the 'Jain Gazette,' a Jain is defined as a man who believes "that the soul of man or any living being can by proper training become omniscient like the soul of Jina, conquerer of all passions, that the world consists of six external, uncreated, and indestructible substances, and that the path to eternal freedom lies along the triple road of right belief, right knowledge and right

action as disclosed to the Jains in their sacred books". The Jains practise strict morality, and refuse to kill either man or beast. The Jains being mostly merchants are scattered over the whole of India, but about 70 per cent belong to Rajputana, the Bombay Presidency and the Bombay States, including Baroda

Justice The present judiciary system dates from 1861 when the High Courts Act was passed. The High Court is the highest tribunal in India. In every Governor's Province excepting N W F P, there is a High Court, to which all other courts are subordinate. In other provinces Judicial Commissioners have been appointed with about the same powers. There are besides, several lower courts, in every town of India. People in India can, of course, petition against the decision of the High Court, but they can do so only before the Privy Council which is located far away in England. The cost of appeals to the Privy Council is prohibitive. India sorely needs a Supreme Court of her own.

Khaddar The cloth produced by hand from hand-spun yarn is called Khaddar. It keeps the body warm in winter and cool in summer. According to Dr. J. C. Bose, it has the additional power of mummifying sound. Thousands of people, belonging to rich families, have taken to the use of Khaddar. Khaddar forms one of the planks in the Congress programme and no one can become a member of that great institution unless he puts on khaddar clothes. Gandhi insists on Khaddar, because it affords occupation to thousands of villagers. The sales of Khaddar in 1932 amounted to about 91 lakhs of rupees. Over 7,000 villages participated in the production of cloth.

Khudai Khidmatgars or the "Servants of God" is an order of volunteers founded in the N W F P. by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in 1930. The Khudai Khidmatgars are also known as Red Shirts, though they have nothing to do with communism. "I want the Pathan," said the leader of the volunteers, "to learn to do unto others as he would like to be done by." Every "Khudai Khidmatgar," therefore, was required to take an oath to stick to non-violence. A large number of "Khudai Khidmatgar" participated in the Civil Disobedience

Movement and in August 1931 the organization was affiliated to the Indian National Congress, and functioned as the Provincial Congress Committee. Along with other Congress Committees the Khudai Khudmatgars were declared an unlawful organisation during the struggle. In June, 1934, the ban was lifted from the Congress, but it was retained on the Red Shirt organization.

Kings "Brahma created the king to be the servant of his subjects," says Sukra Niti. "He assumes the character of King only for protecting his subjects." The King's duties, as enumerated in the Mahabharata, are, among others, to please the people, to protect them and always to seek their welfare. It was bluntly declared that wicked kings go to hell. In ancient days the people used to choose their own Kings and depose them when they misbehaved. The King's daily duties were clearly defined. Every 24 hours were to be divided into 16 *nalikas* or period of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The first *nalika* of the day was to be given to the finances of the State and consideration of national defence. In the second the King was to attend to petitions and suits of his people. The third was the time for bathing, dining and religious study. In the fourth he received payments for treasury. The fifth period was devoted to council business, the sixth to receiving reports of spies and the seventh and eighth to military matters. In the first *nalika* of the night he received reports from officers of the secret service. The second was given to repast and study, the third, fourth and fifth were hours of sleep. In the 6th he rose, prepared himself for the coming day by meditation and was received by his bodyguard of female archers. The seventh was devoted to the study of public affairs. In the eighth *nalika* he went into private audience hall and received the blessings of his guru and met his councillors and friends.

Kohi Noor is one of the famous diamonds of the world. It weighed nearly 900 carats uncut, but by bad cutting was brought down in weight to 103 carats. Queen Victoria bequeathed the Kohi Noor, not to her son, King Edward, but to his wife, Queen Alexandra, and gradually the legend grew up that if a King Emperor wore the jewel, India would be lost to the British Empire.

for ever (Miss Mary Abbot *Jewels of Romance and Renown*) An amusing story is told of the Viceregal Council held in Government House to determine the safest way to send the Koh-i-Noor to England After some debate someone asked the Viceroy, Sir John Lawrence, where it was at the time "He himself records that the question made his blood run cold," writes Miss Abbot. "He remembered that for several nights the jewel had reposed in a piece of tissue paper in the pocket of his pyjama suit, which at that time was hanging in the bath-room Excusing himself, he rushed to the bath-room and to his great relief found it in his pocket"

Labour India's labour force totals about 46 millions Of these over 25 millions are agricultural labourers Twenty millions are employed in industries including mines, plantations, transport and cottage industries and there are 1,40,000 marine workers The tea industry employs more than 9 lakhs

The first factory legislation in India dates only from 1880, it excluded children under seven years of age The present Act (1922) prescribes a maximum day of 11 hours, and a week of 60 hours for adults and children under twelve years of age, and restricts the half-timers (aged 12 to 15) to a six-hour day There is much evasion of the restrictions applicable to children Conditions as to health, comfort, ventilation and safety vary greatly, from the model to the scandalous In some factories one finds well-run *cicchies* for the children of the women workers, in others mothers may be seen working at a machine with one arm, while they hold a baby in the other, or the infants may be tossed on a heap of sacks in the corner On the other hand, some mill-owners, in Bombay and Ahmedabad have inaugurated welfare schemes, some mills have started *cicchies*, hospitals, dispensaries, gymnasia, reading-rooms, restaurants, and co-operative shops The great majority, however, of the workshops in India escape control entirely either because they are too small to come under the Factory Acts, or because they use no mechanical power

The housing conditions at several places are the most scandalous. Bombay accommodates her working

classes in one room tenements with 6 to 9 persons in a room. The infantile death rate in the slums of Bombay is as high as 660 per thousand. The area occupied by the working classes in Ahmedabad present a picture of terrible squalor. Nearly 92 percent of the houses are one roomed. They are badly built, insanitary, ill ventilated and over crowded, while water supplies are inadequate and latrine accommodation is almost entirely wanting. Resulting evils are physical deterioration, high infant mortality and a high general death rate. The overcrowding of the jute mill areas near Calcutta is probably unequalled in any other industrial area of India.

The Trade Union is of recent growth. The first labour union was founded in Bombay in 1890 by Mr Narayan Meghajee Lokhanday, who started life as a factory labourer and worked for the cause of workers until the end of his life. Mr Lokhanday also started a labour journal called the "Dinabandhu", or the friend of the poor. Many labourers came to the headquarters of the Association for advice and the organ became the clearing house of the grievances of the workers in the city of Bombay. The second labour union was founded in 1910. The movement received definite impetus only in 1918 when Mr B P Wadia organized the mill workers of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. By 1919 there were 4 unions in the Presidency of Madras with a membership of 20,000 persons. From Madras the movement spread to the other parts of the country, and similar unions were founded in Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and other industrial centres. In December 1919, a conference of Bombay factory workers was held. About 72 factories were represented. They drew up a memorandum demanding reduction of hours and increase of wages. The employers failing to meet these demands, the workers organised strike after strike until the industrial organisation of the whole country was completely paralysed. Meanwhile the movement went on its course with a more constructive policy. It assumed its national importance in 1920, when the first All India Trade Union Congress was held at Bombay from October 31 to Nov 2, with late Lala Lajpat Rai as President and late Mr

Joseph Baptista as Vice-President. In 1926 the Trade Union Act was passed for the registration of Trade Unions. The Trade Union Congress went on working smoothly till 1929 when a serious split occurred between the right and left wings over the attitude to be adopted towards the Royal Commission on Labour, the Round Table Conference and other questions. A new organization was formed, the Indian Trades Union Federation. The Railwaymen's Federation kept aloof from both the Congress and the new organization. But later the Railwaymen's Union and the new organization joined forces under the name of National Trades Union Federation. According to Mr Shiva Rao not more than 5 percent of the industrial factory workers are organized. "The movement has not touched the agricultural workers, except in the United Provinces under the leadership of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru."

Recently a Royal Commission under the presidency of Mr Whitely, enquired into the condition of Indian labour and made many important recommendations. But some of the most important recommendations have been held up for want of funds.

Lakes There are very few natural inland lakes in India, none which can be used for commerce. However there are many artificial lakes and tanks in several parts of the country. The following are the more important lakes in India—Chilka (Madras), Sambhar (Rajputana), Wular (Kashmir), Kolair (Madras), Cebur (Udaipur), Munchar (Sind), Pulicat (Madras), Oeri Sagar Lake (Rajputana), Loonar (Berar).

Languages Of the 220 languages that have been recorded, many are mere dialects of not practical value whatever. The most important languages are Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabee, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, etc. and a knowledge of these would carry a traveller into every part of India, and make accessible to him all the leading vernacular newspapers.

Language	Number of speakers per 10,000 of popu- lation	Language	Number of speakers per 10,000 of popu- lation
Western Hindi	2,041	Lahnda or Western	
Bengali	1,525	Panjabi	244
Bihari	797	Kherwari	115
Telugu	752	Sindhi	114
Marathi	596	Bhili	63
Tamil	582	Assamese	57
Panjabi	452	Western Pahari	66
Rajasthani	397	Gondi	53
Kanarese	320	Pashto	47
Gujarati	310	Eastern Hindi	224
Oriya	319	Kashmiri	41
Burmese	253	Other Languages	371
Malayalam	261		

League of Nations India is an original member of the League of Nations. Her financial contribution is the sixth largest. Though India pays 56 units, she has only two posts in the League Secretariat, while Belgium, which pays only 18 units, has 18 posts reserved for her nationals. In the beginning the Secretary of State was one of the members of the Indian delegation and also its leader. But in 1931 Sir Mahomed Habibullah was appointed to lead the delegation, and since then Indians have been leading the Indian delegation.

Leprosy From a half to million people suffer from leprosy in India. The Census Superintendent of Madras remarks that leprosy like tuberculosis is a disease of semi-civilization. "Where a primitive mode of life is in contact with a more advanced one, where simple habits have been modified but adaptation is not complete, leprosy finds a wide field. Coolies and factory workers provide the bulk of specimens." There are very few institutions for the treatment of lepers. The School of Tropical Medicine, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the Mission to Lepers are the only important institutions engaged in anti leprosy campaign.

Liberal Federation. The National Liberal Federation, the central organization of Indian Liberals, was formed in 1918. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, the late Sri Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula set aside by the Nagpur Congress of 1920.

Libraries. In ancient India libraries were generally attached to temples and monasteries. Jains also had libraries in their Upasrayas. Kings and nobles had their own private libraries in their palaces. King Bhoja of Dhara owned a library in his royal palace in the 11th century. This is the earliest royal library mentioned in literature. Siddhārtha after the conquest of Malava had this library removed to Anilwadha and amalgamated it with the Chalukyan court library. This library (1242-1262) enjoyed world-wide reputation. In 15th century Mahomed Gavan, Minister of Bhamani Kingdom, built a library at Bidar. This library had 3,000 manuscripts. The Adil Shahi Kings also owned libraries at Bijapur. During the reign of Babar there was a library belonging to the Afghan Ghazikhan. Humayun and Kamran during their imprisonment were sent books from this library. Humayun, after he ascended the throne the second time, converted "Shermenda", his pleasure house, into a library. Akbar was a great lover of learning and made a large collection of books. In his royal library books were arranged according to subjects. The library of Tipu consisted of 2,000 MSS., besides several books. After his heroic death the library fell into British hands who transmitted some volumes to British libraries. The King of Oudh had a fine library. During the siege of 1854 many books were used to block up windows etc. and what remained were abandoned and plundered by soldiers. Many books were burnt, but some volumes were rescued and are at present kept in the Library of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. The most extensive collection is, perhaps, the Saraswati Bhandaram of His Highness the Maharaja of Tanjore. It is said to comprise upwards of fourteen thousand manuscripts. The Durbar Library of Nepal, however, yields to none in the antiquity of its contents, —some of its palm-leaf manuscripts being written in later Gupta characters. It houses about 5,000 manuscripts.

which, says Dr Cecil Bendall, "contain the Royal collection of Nepal from the remotest antiquity, every successive king trying to add to the number" Of the other royal libraries sheltering ancient lore, the State libraries of Kashmir and Mysore and those of several Rajput Princes deserve special notice From the treasures they have revealed it would not be far wrong to assume that their nuclei must have been formed in very early days "Of the State collections of manuscripts to be found in Jaipur, the rarest books were liberally collected by the owners of the *gadî* from the time of Raja Man Singh" In the course of a search for manuscripts in Rajputana and Central India, Prof R. Bhandarkar came upon sixteen private collections at Bikaner, besides the fine State library of Sanskrit and Persian books maintained in the fort At Udaipur eleven collections were discovered including the State,—the last-named being by far the biggest library, "well preserved and in good order"

At present there are only a few first class public libraries Amongst the most important public libraries may be mentioned—The Imperial Library, Calcutta, which is maintained by Government and owes its foundation to Lord Curzon It was instituted in 1902 as a result of amalgamating the Calcutta Public Library with a number of departmental libraries of the Government of India There are approximately 300,000 volumes in the Library The Imperial Secretariat Library is maintained for the use of officials of the Government of India and of members of the Indian Legislature The number of volumes approximates 200,000 A special feature of the library is its rich collection of official publications and blue books relating to India and other oriental countries, which are of great value to commissions and committees In the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, there are many valuable manuscripts In Poona the Manuscripts Department of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, comprises a rare collection of about 20,000 Sanskrit manuscripts collected by eminent scholars such as Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar and others The Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society maintains an excellent library, consisting of about 67,000 printed books, manuscripts, etc The Oriental Public Library, Patna, possesses a fine collection of books and manuscripts in oriental languages

Besides, there are university libraries which possess quite decent collections. Mention must be made of the Gaekwar of Baroda who has established a system of free and state-aided libraries throughout his dominions. There is a special department of the Government to look after the library movement. A feature of the Baroda Library movement is its Travelling Library. A Travelling Library is a box of 15 to 20 books and is specially constructed to withstand rough handling and hard wear. Such boxes are lent out for period of two or three months to any trustworthy person who undertakes to circulate the books in his locality. In each box are enclosed clear instructions and printed forms to guide the honorary librarian in his work. No charge is made and railway freight is paid both ways by the Department. The efficacy of this means of affording enlightenment and entertainment and of spreading popular education in country, has been recognised in America, Britain and other European countries. The travelling library was first introduced in India by Baroda State in May, 1912. The results so far achieved have been encouraging.

University libraries

University	Number of volumes.	
	1927.	1932.
Calcutta	Over 100 000	102,096
Bombay	25,160	41,172
Madras	44,460	74,892
Punjab	53,644	75,434
Allahabad	62,268	80,998
Benares Hindu	50,000	64,635
Mysore	14,540	20,663
Patna	6 886	12 627
Osmania	19,807	28,725
Aligarh Muslim	25,000	25,190
Rangoon	25,500	14,142
Lucknow	31,925	48,572
Dacca	54 000	78,917
Delhi	8,350	12,005
Nagpur		18,807
Andhra		18,000
Annamalai	6,000	31,032

Literacy India is very backward in the matter of literacy. Only about 95 persons in 100 can read and write, while in several other countries more than 90 per cent of people are literate. The position of women in this respect is the worst. Only 29 women amongst 100 can read and write. We are going very slow and, at the present rate, it will take us centuries to reach the standard of other countries. Amongst the provinces Burma has the highest percentage of literates (36.8), while Delhi has the highest percentage of English literates, 5.25. Amongst the States, Cochin has the highest literacy, 33.7 per cent.

Literacy by locality

Provinces,	Literates per mille			Literates in English, per 10,000	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
INDIA	95	156	29	212	28
Provinces	99	163	29	224	29
Ajmer-Merwara	125	203	35	447	71
Assam	93	156	22	220	15
Bengal	111	182	33	427	48
Bihar and Orissa	53	98	8	92	7
Bombay	108	176	31	286	56
Burma	368	560	165	202	50
Central Provinces and Berar	66	120	12	111	18
Coorg	176	246	87	405	112
Delhi	163	226	72	895	183
Madras	103	188	30	257	35
N W F P	49	80	12	255	20
Panjab	63	100	17	188	19
U P	55	94	11	109	18
States	82	130	23	151	22
Baroda State	209	331	79	281	18
Cochin State	337	460	220	532	163
Gwalior State	47	78	11	79	6
Hyderabad State	50	85	12	105	13
Jammu and Kashmir State	40	70	6	118	6
Mysore State	106	171	33	271	48
Sikkim State	95	66	8	56	8
Travancore State	280	403	168	303	72

Literates per mille in main communities

	Persons	Males	Females
Parsis	791	845	734
Jews	416	488	338
Christians	276	352	203
Sikhs	91	138	29
Buddhists	90	153	23
Hindus	84	144	21
Muslims	64	107	15

Literature India has a stream of literary activity extending over 4,000 years dealing with all matters, even the world beyond Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose, acknowledged all the world over as one of the greatest of living scientists, has repeatedly declared that he obtained his hints for his marvellous researches in the physiology of plants and minerals from the study of ancient Sanskrit literature. Several of the European authors are now known to have borrowed their plots from Indian works. Some of the *Æsop's Fables* are copies of the Indian fables. India has given to the world not only religious and scientific books, but also fiction and light literature. The *Panch Tantra*, a veritable store house of beast and bird fables, is one of the most ancient creations of Indian genius. Imitations of it are found in every language from the Chinese to the French. They are the beloved nursery stories of England and America today. *Mahabharata*, the most famous Indian epic, contains 220,000 lines, while the *Iliad* of Homer does not amount to 16,000 lines and Virgil's *Æneid* contains less than 10,000. "Mahabharata" is an inexhaustible store-house of wisdom, replete with sayings calculated to ensure efficiency in all the multifarious spheres of human activity and in all the grades of life from the monarch to the mendicant. "Ramayana" is said to have been composed by poet Valmiki. The "Ramayana" consists of 48,000 lines. Among the later Sanskrit epics, the

"Raghu-Vansa" and a "Kumara-Sambhava", both assigned to Kalidasa, take the first place. Besides epic chronicles, the Indians composed many religious poems—one of the most beautiful being "Gita Govinda." There is no book like "Bhagvat Gita", its beauty is still the admiration of the world. Vedas, the most ancient books of the world open a new world of thought before humanity. Even in modern times India has produced many writers of note. There is the patriotic bard of Bengal, Rabindra Nath Tagore, who won the much coveted Nobel Prize in 1913 by his work *Gitanjali* which made poet Yeats exclaim he "is a real poet, greater than any of us." Another poet of international fame is Mrs Sarojini Naidu, the "Nightingale of India." Sir Mahomed Iqbal, the poet of the north, has stirred many hearts. Among the most famous Urdu poets of the modern style may be mentioned *Akbar* of Allahabad and Pandit Brij Mohan Dattatraya *Kaifi* of Delhi. Mention must be made also of Taru Dutt, the first poetess of modern times. Says a French writer of her—"This daughter of Bengal, so admirable and so strangely gifted, Hindu by race and traditions, an English woman by education, a French woman at heart, a poet in English, a prose writer in French who at the age of 18 made India acquainted with the poets of France in the rhyme of England, who blended in herself three souls and three traditions, died at the age of 20 in full bloom of her talents and on the eve of the awakening of her genius, presents in the history of literature a phenomenon without a parallel." Mention also must be made of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, the most famous of Bengalee novelists, called "the Scot of Bengal," Dinabandhu Mitra, father of Bengali drama, and Michael Madhusudan Dutt, the "Milton of Bengal." Amongst the Mahrathi writers of immortal fame may be mentioned Narayan Vaman Tilak, Keshavasut, Hari Narayan Apte, N C Kelkar, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak whose *Gitarahasya* has had immense popularity. There have been many Hindi writers of note. Babu Harischandra of Benares, credited with the production of 175 Hindi works, is called "the founder of modern drama in Hindi." What has happened in the case of Bengalee, Mahrathi, Hindi and Urdu

is happening elsewhere also. The novel has made its appearance everywhere. Nationalism has supplied an incentive to research and to the re-writing of Indian history from the Indian point of view. About 10,000 books are produced annually. New words are being daily coined, new phrases fashioned and new styles of expression adopted.

Litigation Litigation prevails widely in India. The total number of civil suits annually instituted is over 2,5000, the value of which is estimated at about 70 crores of rupees. "Bengal lives largely on the revenue from stamps, most of which arises from litigation," observes Sir Walter Lytton. The conditions are no better in the other provinces. There has been phenomenal increase in the legal profession everywhere. For instance, while in the Punjab in 1868 there were only 40 lawyers, to-day their number is 1200.

Local Self-Government There are some 781 municipalities in British India with a population of about 21 million people. The Municipal bodies have the care of roads, water supply, conservancy, drainage, sanitation, medical relief, vaccination and education, particularly primary education. In some municipalities the women have the right to vote, and in some they are eligible for election. For rural tracts there are district and sub-district boards. There are some 207 district boards, and 584 sub-district boards. There are Panchayats in some villages. Municipalities in the Presidency Towns are called Corporations and their presidents Mayors. The Corporation of Bombay consists of 108 members of whom 84 are elected. In Madras the Corporation has 50 councillors. The Calcutta Corporation consists of 91 members. There are besides five aldermen elected by councillors. Of the 91 councillors 81 are elected and ten nominated. The elections are held in joint electorates with seats earmarked for Muslims.

Medical Council was constituted in 1933 to look after the medical education in India. Formerly this function was performed by the General Medical Council of Britain. But in 1930 the Medical Council decided to withdraw the recognition of medical degrees of Indian

universities. This raised a storm of protest throughout the country and the Government called a conference to consider the question of setting up a Medical Council in India. An Act was passed in 1933, establishing a Medical Council with a view to secure a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for all provinces and to arrange schemes of reciprocity with medical authorities of other countries. The Council consists of one member from each Governor's province, to be nominated by the Local Government, one representative from each university, one member from each province where medical register is kept, and three members to be nominated by the Governor General in Council. For the first four years the President of the Council will be a nominee of the Government but, after that period, the President will be elected by the Council.

Medicine Medical science was well advanced in ancient India. Hospitals for men as well as for horses and elephants existed even in the third century. Medicine was administered internally as well as externally. In the seventh or eighth century Indians practised in the Arabian hospitals of Bagdad. The Greeks seem to have derived their system of medicine from India, for, the views which Pythagoras and Plato entertained of health and disease precisely accord with those of Hindu Susruta. Arab medicine was founded on translations from Sanskrit works. European medicine down to the 17th century was based upon the Arabic. The Indian physician Charaka, who is supposed to have lived before Christ, was often quoted in European books of medicine written in the middle ages. Ayur Veda, the oldest treatise on medicine, is said to have consisted originally of 100 sections, each containing 1600 stanzas but only fragments are now available. Dr William Harvey is credited with the discovery of the circulation of blood in the body, but the credit must go to the old Hindu doctors who knew the subject long before Harvey was born. According to the Surgeon-General Edward Balfour, "Europeans by teaching Western Science of Medicine to Indians are literally merely repaying what, for at least 17 centuries, they owed to India." Today, owing to European

system of medicine, the Indian system has fallen behind. Attempts are, however, being made to revive it.

Minerals. India is quite rich in minerals. She has large deposits of coal, mica, iron ore, manganese ore, etc. In the production of iron ore she occupies a second place in the British Empire. She stands seventh among the gold-producing countries of the world, and thirteenth as regards the production of petroleum. Mica is found in large quantity, and manganese ore is produced in abundance. Coal is mostly found in Raniganj in Bengal and Jharia in Bihar. Chromite is mined in Zhol, (Baluchistan) and in Mysore. Copper mines mainly occur in Shan States, Nellore (Madras Presidency) and Mysore. The bulk of gold is obtained from the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore. Iron ore occurs in many parts of India. The production of lead is confined to Burma. Manganese ore is found in the Central Provinces and also at other places. Till a few years ago, India practically enjoyed the monopoly of trade in manganese ore. To day, Russia is our chief competitor, but Indian manganese ore is superior to Russian ore. Petroleum is found in Burma, Assam and the Punjab. India possesses several mountains of rock salt. Salt mining is done in the Salt Range of the Punjab, the hills of Kohat and the Mandi State. Saltpetre occurs in Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab, while diamonds are found in the mines of Vindhyan belt. There is a Mining and Geological Institute in Calcutta. It was founded in 1906 to promote the study of all branches of mining, geology, metallurgy and engineering. There is also a school of mining. It is located at Dhanbad in Bihar and Orissa. The total value of minerals produced in India during 1931 amounted to £17,739,994.

Motoring The first motor car arrived in India in 1906. Today there are about 194,021 motor vehicles in British India. Out of these 133,216 are motor cars, 21,033 motor cycles and 39,772 lorries and buses. Bengal has the largest number of motor vehicles, 46,753. The following table shows the number of motor vehicles registered in British India :—

PROVINCES	Motor cars, including taxi cabs.	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (trucks, buses etc.)	TOTAL.
Bengal including Calcutta	86,861	5,168	4,724	46,753
Bombay City	8,559	406	932	9,937
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	10,208	775	46	11,029
Madras City	18,606	3,168	2,094	18,808
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	7,251	1,493	5,691	14,435
United provinces	12,117	2,241	4,831	18,989
Punjab	5,416	1,058	4,741	11,214
Burma	9,842	1,165	5,738	16,745
Bihar and Orissa	11,085	1,495	2,680	15,260
Central Provinces	3,077	623	1,658	5,358
Sind	2,046	408	463	2,917
Delhi	6,811	1,241	1,657	9,709
North-West Frontier Province	3,649	1,509	2,709	7,867
Ajmer-Merwara	742	195	202	1,139
Assam	1,917	198	1,600	3,751
Total	183,216	21,033	89,772	194,021

Mountains Of India's mountains the most famous are the giant Himalayas, the highest mountains in the world, which guard the country from the north. They are 1500 miles long and 200 miles broad. There are over 50 summits of 25,000 feet and of these only one Kamet (25,477 feet) has been scaled. The highest peak is Mount Everest (29,141 ft). Next comes Kanchenjunga and K 2, both about 28,151 feet high. Five attempts have been made to reach Kanchenjunga, but so far none has succeeded. Three attempts have been made to reach Everest, but to no purpose. In 1933 an aerial expedition was undertaken to Everest to photograph the virgin mountain. The machines succeeded in flying over the peak and several photographs were taken. There is the Himalayan Club

at Delhi which encourages and assists Himalayan travel and seeks to encourage the knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. Amongst other mountains of India may be mentioned the famous Eastern and Western ghats, the Aravalli mountains of Rajputana, the Vindhya and Kaimoor lying in the north of the Deccan and the Sulaiman and Halla ranges. The Sulaiman ranges part India from Afghanistan and the Halla range parts it from Baluchistan.

Museums The following are some of the famous Museums in India

Indian Museum, Calcutta. It has two sections, Archaeological and Indian Art Gallery, Madras Museum, Madras, Lahore Museum, Lahore, Bombay Museum, Bombay, Jaipur Museum, Jaipur, Sarnath Archaeological Museum, Sarnath, Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda Museum, Baroda, Mathura Archaeological Museum, Mathura, Kashmiri State Museum, Srinagar, Delhi Museum, Delhi, Patna Archaeological Museum, Patna, Barendra Research Society's Museum, Rajshahi, Bengal Lucknow Provincial Museum, Lucknow, Arts and Crafts Museum, Lucknow.

Music One tradition is that music was brought into the world by Brahma, another is that in the Caucasian mountains there lived a bird called Musikar or Dipak-Lata, whose beak had seven holes, through each of which Dipak-Lata could blow a different note producing harmonies suitable to the different seasons of the year. When he grew old he made a bonfire and danced around it, with different musical notes until he touched the notes of the Rag Dipak, when the pile caught fire and Dipak-Lata was burnt to ashes. The story goes that from his warm ashes an egg was created, which, by and by, hatched into another singing bird, and thus music was maintained.

Ancient Aryans were very fond of music. Narada the Vedic Rishi, was a musician of great skill. The Indian science of notation is very ancient and, as a writer in the Encyclopædia Britannica observes, the earliest attempts at notation were made by Hindus and Chinese, from whom the legacy was transferred to Greece. In determining the number of notes, the ancient Indians

seem to have been influenced by the mystic number seven, and the pitch of these seven notes was originally fixed by the saints who lived in forests, by careful observation of the sounds uttered during the respective seasons by the various birds and animals by which they were surrounded. "Sa" is the sound of joy and happiness produced by the peacock in moments of rapture. "Re" is the troubled low of the cow in calling her calf dragged away from her. "Ga" is the puzzled bleat of the goat, in the midst of its flock, calling for the aid of its fellows. "Ma" is the unhappy cry of the heron on the banks of a pool, uttered on seeing the gathering of the clouds. "Pa" is the note of joy sounded by the nightingale at springtide. "Dha" is the neigh of readiness of the horse when the rider approaches it. "Nee" is the sorrowful yell of the elephant, when the *mahout* strikes it.

Raga is the basis of melody in Indian music. *Ragas* are different series of notes within the octave, which form the basis of all melodies and are differentiated from each other by the prominence of certain fixed notes and by the sequence of particular notes. A *raga* has three important notes. *Graha*, *Amsa* and *Nyasa*. The *Graha* is the starting note, the *Amsa*, the predominant and the *Nyasa* the ending note.

There was a whole host of rules, don'ts and do's, which the singer had to follow, he had to have thirteen qualities in his voice, so that he could move his audience to tears or laughter as he wished, so that his voice should be soft and stirring or big and heard far off, and so on. "Nor must he sing with closed teeth or his mouth wide open or with his neck craning like a camel and his eyes closed tight while his hands made frantic gestures round about. And it was as well for him to take care lest his voice should resemble the cawing of a crow or the braying of a donkey."

There are at present two schools of music in the country, Hindustani and Karnataki. The chief difference lies in their too perfectly independent "Shuddha" or Primary Scales. The "Hindustani" is based on the "Bilawal" scale and the "Karnataki" on the "Kannagangi" scale.

There are many beautiful and artistic musical instruments in India. The *Vina*, the Queen of Musical Instruments was invented by Mahadeva. Once Mahadeva saw Parvati reposing gracefully as a goddess should, and the exquisite vision so disturbed him that he had no rest until he materialised the vision in the design of the *Vina*, so the long neck represents her graceful figure, the two gourds her well-shaped breasts, and the sound her rhythmic breathing. The *Taus* is so called because of its beautiful colouring and its shape which is like that of a peacock.

Muslim Conference, All-Parties, was convened in 1928 by those who were opposed to the Nehru Report. Nationalists like Mr. Jinnah refused to participate in it. Maulana Mahomed Ali attended the Conference but demanded complete independence and the boycott of the Simon Commission. Split was averted only by the Agha Khan, who presided, suggesting a compromise between the two sides by omitting all reference to "Independence" and "Dominion Status". The Conference has been functioning since that day, but its claim to represent Muslim opinion has been challenged by several Muslims.

Muslim League The All-India Muslim League was founded in 1906. Its original objects were to protect "political and other rights of the Muslims, to place their needs and aspirations before the Government in temperate language and to promote inter communal unity". In 1913 the securing of Self-Government was included in its objects. In 1916 the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League worked together and prepared a joint scheme of political reforms and submitted it to the Government. The communal settlement, arrived at between the two institutions, now famous as "Lucknow Pact," was bodily incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1919. The League continued to work smoothly till 1929, when schism took place over the issue of the Statutory Commission. The All-India Muslim League held at Calcutta in December 1929, presided over by Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, then Deputy President of the Assembly, passed a resolution in favour of the boycott of the Commission with only two dissentient votes. A rival meeting was however, held at Lahore.

on the same dates, professing to be annual session of the All-India Muslim League, presided over by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi. In this meeting a resolution, disapproving of the boycott of the Simon Commission was passed by a narrow majority. The minority demanded counting of votes which was disallowed. The League's domestic quarrels were settled only in 1934 when Mr Jinnah was elected president.

Nationalist Muslim Party was formed in 1931 through the efforts of such staunch patriots as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr Ansari. The Party stands for Swaraj and joint electorates. The late Sir Ali Imam presided over the first Nationalist Muslim Conference held at Lucknow in 1931. The separate electorates," said the President "connote negation of nationalism." He therefore, warned that "day to day life will become unsupportable if you insist on building barriers. Nationalism can never evolve from division and dissension."

Navy The East India Company maintained armed vessels to protect their commerce from the Dutch or Portuguese. The Service was known as Hon E I Co's Marine. This dwindled in scope and was called the Bombay Marine in 1686. The Bombay Marine was promoted to the title of Indian Navy in 1830. After 33 years it was again dubbed Bombay Marine, with the difference that European seamen were replaced by Indians recruited mostly from Ratnagiri District, which has a long sea faring tradition. In 1892 it was named Royal Indian Marine. It was re-christened "Navy" in 1934.

Nudism There are no nudist colonies in India. But what the West is today adopting in the interest of health and hygiene was practised in India in the interest of spiritual salvation. The cult of nudism has been followed in India by small sections of people since time immemorial. The ascetics known as *Nagas* even in these days go about without clothes. Last year the Gosavis of Nil Pravat marched in nude processions to the sacred pool at Kushavarta. Recently a club was formed at Sialkot to propagate the cult of nudism.

Occupations India is essentially an agricultural country and agriculture supports about 235 millions of persons or 67 percent of the population. Industry supports

97 percent of the population Trade and transport support 15 and 54 percent of population, respectively Professions and liberal arts maintain 17 percent of the population, while only 8 percent of the population depends on public administration for its living

Ottawa Agreement A conference of Dominions and India was summoned by the Imperial Government at Ottawa in 1932 to explore the ways and means of reviving Empire trade. The Conference opened in July, 1932, and after protracted discussions an agreement was reached Under the Agreement Britain agreed to give free entry to all Indian goods within the scope of a general 10 percent duty This meant that Indian goods would receive a preference of 10 per cent over all competing foreign goods India also agreed to grant to Britain preference of 10 percent on several kinds of goods and a preference of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent on certain classes of motor vehicles It was felt by several persons in India that the agreement would bring no advantage to India But the agreement was ratified by the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly, however, asked the Government to report on the working of the Ottawa Pact on the expiry of three years. If the Assembly is satisfied after considering the report that the agreement is not in the interest of India, it will give notice of denunciation required by Article 14 of the Agreement.

Painting Like all other things in India painting is traced to divine origin It is said Brahma taught the art of painting to a Brahmin devotee who had lost his son and prayed to Brahma to restore him to life Brahma asked the Brahmin to produce the nearest likeness of him in a pictorial form and breathed life in it Another tradition is that it was a woman who painted the first portraiture in India A princess, it is said, dreamt of a beautiful prince and fell in love with him Her maid painted the portraits of the princes of the time for the princess to identify her dream lover Painting was considered as one of the principal *Kalas* (arts) in ancient India Vatsyayana in his famous Kamasutra states that girls should learn, even when they are young, the arts of dancing, singing, playing on musical instruments, painting, etc The

famous author further says that *chitaphalaka* (a board to paint on) should be in every home. Kautilya states that people should be taught painting at the expense of the State. The paintings of Ajanta, though considerably damaged, still form the greatest extant monument of ancient paintings. "One does not know whether to wonder most at their advanced technique, or at the emotional intensity that informs these works, as if with a life very near our own, for they are as modern in their draughtsmanship as in sentiment. These show the same deep understanding of the hearts of men and women and animals that has given to Shakuntal her immortality, and shines even through the artificialities of Bana", says Arinda Coomaraswamy. The art of painting received great impetus in the days of Mughals. Akbar employed a large number of Hindu artists to copy the illuminating pictures in the Persian "Shahi Namah" and similar books. Mughal painting consists mostly of book illustrations and portfolio pictures usually called miniatures. Rajput paintings fall into two groups, the Rajasthani from Rajputana, especially Jaipur, and Pahari or mountain school from the Punjab hill-states, specially Kangra, Chamba and Panch. The later part of the 19th century was more or less a blank. However a renaissance took place in the beginning of the present century in Bengal. A modern school of paintings was founded by Abanindranath Tagore, nephew of Poet Tagore. In the family residence of Tagore he gathered round a group of Artists, Nandalal Bose, O. C. Ganguli, Kshitindranath Mozumdar, Asit Kumar Haldar, Surendranath Kar and Mukul Chandra Dev to mention only a few, who have since made name for themselves. In 1907 Indian Society of Oriental Art was formed in Calcutta. With the help of the Government the Society has been able to provide suitable accommodation for the School of Painting. The society publishes an art journal called Rupam (Forum). The Calcutta School of Paintings has done really a good deal to revive the lost Indian art. It is under the sway of age-long traditions and there is no rupture between it and the past. There is resumption of continuity—the chain broken for an instant, is joined again.

Police. The East India Company at the outset left the work of policing to the zamindars. In 1793 Lord Cornwallis

asked the judges to open a police station for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction. Later, the work was transferred to the Collectors. Today the police in every district is under the District Superintendent of Police. He is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the maintenance of law and order but for departmental working and the efficiency of force he is responsible to the Inspector General of Police and the Home Department. The C I D was created in 1903. Today there are 10,000 police stations in the whole of India. The police force totals 200,000 and costs ten crores of rupees annually.

Ports There are more than 40 ports in India but only a few can accommodate the vessels employed in trade. The west coast ports from Baluchistan to Cape-Comorin, with the exception of Karachi, Bombay and Marmagaoa, are practically closed to traffic from the end of May to the beginning of September due to the violence of the monsoon, and the east coast is surfbound and without any natural harbours, though an attempt has been made with some success to convert Madras from an open roadstead into a safe anchorage in all weathers by the construction of sea walls. Calcutta, admirably situated for trade in the rich Gangetic delta, is handicapped not by its distance from the sea but by the bars which tend to form in the Hooghly, and Chittagong, though nearer the sea, suffers in an accentuated form from a similar handicap. Burma is very similarly conditioned, Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Tavoy being all on estuaries at some distance from the Bay of Bengal. As a result of these physical characteristics practically six-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in five ports, Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, Madras and Karachi, to name them in order of their importance, of which Bombay and Karachi alone are natural harbours. These major ports are for administrative purposes placed under the control of bodies styled Port Trusts. The Trusts are composed of Commissioners partly nominated and partly elected, who, subject to the control of the Local or Imperial Government, have certain wide powers vested

in them by law to levy dues and taxes in connection with the landing and shipping of goods and to utilize the amounts so realized for the betterment of the amenities of the port.

Post Office The Post Office was founded by Clive in 1769 and developed as a regular public service under Warren Hastings in 1774. In 1870 saving banks were opened. Value Payable parcel system was introduced in 1877 and insurance of letters and parcels was first undertaken in 1898. In 1899 the Indian Post Office joined the International Postal Union, and parcels are now exchanged between India and almost every country in the world. Today there are 23,800 post offices in India. The number of letter boxes in use is 60,600. Out of these 17,271 post offices are in charge of extra departmental agents (school masters, station masters, shop keepers and others undertaking to do certain amount of postal work for an allowance in addition to their normal occupations). The post office in India also does life insurance business, but this is restricted to Government servants or quasi Government officials. The maximum amount for which life insurance may be effected or an endowment assurance purchased is Rs 20,000.

The following figures give some idea of the volume of postal business transacted during 1932-1933 —

Total number of articles handled	1,121,090,000
Total number of registered articles posted	42,600,000
Total number of insured articles posted	3,800,000
Value of insured articles posted	Rs 1,09,57,00,000
Postage charge realised	Rs 6,24,00,000
Number of money orders issued	36,700,000
Value of money orders issued	Rs 76,22,00,000
Value payable post collections	Rs 19,23,00,000
Savings Bank Accounts	2,77,000
	(Rs 43,45,00,000)
Life Insurance Policies	85,000
	(Rs 15,85,00,000)

Postal Stamps British Indian stamps are used by several States in India, but certain States still continue to issue their own special stamps. Bundi commemorates on its postage stamps a historical incident at Delhi, when

Raja of Bundi successfully opposed the might of the Moghul Empire and saved the sacred cows from slaughter. Ganesli, the God of Wisdom and Good Fortune, whose shrine is to be found in every Indian village, figures upon the stamps of Datta. The famous chariot of the Sun, drawn by the many headed horse Uchilas, forms the subject of the design of the stamps of Jaipur, whose ruler claims descent from God Surya. A conchshell, which is the outstanding feature of the stamps of Travancore has reference to the popular tradition "that Parsurama made the land of Malabar rise out of the sea by blowing on a conch-horn."

Prostitution exists in India as in other countries. It is estimated that there are at present 75,000 prostitutes and procurers in India. The majority of them is concentrated in big cities, where there are regular brothels. Many of these women are driven to this profession through sheer economic necessity. Some of them are victims of the gangs of criminals who decoy young women and minor girls. The brothels in big cities like Bombay contain an element of foreigners. Apart from these, there are a few classes of people who traffic in commercialised vice as a hereditary profession. These classes, their number is insignificant, see nothing wrong in it. Some of the women devote themselves to music and dancing, practising prostitution as a side line. Many of the dancing girls are skilled artistes and charge heavy fees for their performances. They have polished manners and are quite refined. Of late, attempts have been made to purge the society of this curse. During the non-co-operation movement, when the Congressmen were not "on speaking terms with the Government, a drive against social evils was launched. An attempt was made to reclaim the "fallen sisters" as the prostitutes were termed by the non-co-operators. Legislation has been passed in certain provinces restricting the prostitutes to certain areas. In Bombay and Calcutta it is now unlawful for a girl to follow this profession below the age of 15, and in Madras below the age of 18. The legislation so far passed seeks to restrict the evil, and not to extirpate it.

Railways The first railway line, opened in India, was from Bombay to Thana. The inaugural train, comprising

fourteen first, second, and third class carriages, carrying 500 guests, and drawn by three locomotives left Bombay at 3.30 in the afternoon on 4th April 1853, a royal salute speeded the train on its maiden trip. The run was free from incident, only a little delay was made to lubricate the locomotives, which being new, worked rather stiffly. The regular service was then inaugurated. There were but two trains each way daily between Bombay and Than, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, while the run of 24 miles took about 80 minutes. The line was next extended to Kalyan. These 34 miles between Bombay and Kalyan were built at a cost of £400,000. Railway lines were then constructed from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles) and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles). But Railway constructions on a large scale really date from the acceptance by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, of the policy laid in Lord Dalhousie's minute of 1853, advocating the construction of a series of track lines uniting the various provinces together and connecting the trade centres up country with the principal ports. Today there are about 26 important railway lines covering 42,961 miles. The G. I. P. is the oldest railway, the Khyber the newest. Some of the railways are managed by the State, while others, though owned by the State, are managed by companies. There has been a lot of dissatisfaction with the Company managed railways and in 1933 the Assembly voted in favour of State management. The electrification of railways was started in 1926 when the main line section of the G. I. P. railway from Kalyan to Poona was electrified. This was followed by the electrification of the section between Kalyan and Igatpuri in 1930.

Several Indian States have their own railways. Principal of these are the Nizam's Railway, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the State, the Kathiawar Railway constructed by subscriptions amongst the Princes, the Jodhpur Bikaner Railway, the Mysore Railway. Railways have been constructed in the Punjab by the Ruling Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Malerkotla.

Principal Railways

Railway	Date of opening	mileage open	management
Assam-Bengal	1895	11,31.43	Company
B & N W R	1885	1269 67	Company
Bengal Nagpur	1877	2413 55	Company
B B & C I	1860	1035 50	Company
Eastern Bengal	1862	843 17	State
East India	1854	4219.88	State
G I P	1853	3165 68	State
Madras & South ern Mahratta	1886	11,18,80	State
North Western	1861	5555 68	State
South Indian	1890	569 03	Company
Burma Railways	1877	2,057	State

Facts about Railways

Particulars	1932-33	Particulars	1932-33
Mileage open at close of the year	miles 42,961	Passenger train-miles (in thousand)	Train-miles
Total Capital outlay, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs 8,77,511	Average miles a ton of goods were carried	Miles 244
Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs 96,20 56	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies 635
Gross earnings per mean mile worked	Rs 22,202	Average miles a passenger was carried	
Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	Rs 68,89,62	1st class	Miles 191 5
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	Per cent 71 61	2nd class	" 60 8
Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs 27,80 94	Intermediate class	" 47 7
Net earnings per mile open	Rs 70,65	3rd class	" 34 4
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs 1 87	Total	" 35 1
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	Per cent, 311	Average rate charged per passenger per mile.	
		1st class	Pies 18 2
		2nd class	" 8 82
		Intermediate class	" 4 36
		3rd class	" 3 21
		Total	" 34 2

Religion India is the most interesting country in the world from the point of view of religion. The first religion practised in India was, of course, Hinduism which was followed in turn by Jainism and Buddhism in the sixth century before Christ. Islam and Zoroastrianism arrived in the eighth century of Christian era. Sikhism was born in India in the sixteenth century. Thus India is the birth place or the chief seat of five out of the eight greatest religions of the world. Sixty eight per cent of the people are Hindus, 22 per cent Muslims, 3.6 per cent Buddhists, leaving nearly 6 per cent for other religions. There has been a 10.4 per cent increase in the number of Hindus since 1921, 13 per cent in Muslims, 10.5 per cent in Buddhists and 32.5 amongst Christians.

		Variation per cent 1921-31
	Number 1931	
Hindus	239,195,140	+10.4
Muslims	77,677,545	+13.0
Buddhists	12,786,806	+10.5
Tribal	8,280,347	+15.3
Christians	6,296,763	+32.5
Sikhs	4,335,771	+33.9
Jains	1,252,105	+6.2
Zoroastrians	109,752	+7.8
Jews	24,141	+10.9
Minor religions and religions not returned	571,187,307	+2.6

Rivers The principal rivers of India are the Indus, the Brahmaputra and the Ganges. All the three rise in the Himalayas and are fed by its eternal snow. The Indus takes birth in the giant trough of the ice-bound No Man's Land and joined by the shorter rivers of the Punjab, *viz.*, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bias and Sutlej, flows in one mighty stream through Sind into the Arabian Sea near Karachi, after a course of 1800 miles. The Brahmaputra, on the contrary, strikes to the east, coursing behind the Himalayas, until it finds a passage through clefts on the north eastern corner of Assam through which it drains into the Bay of Bengal after a course of 1600 miles. The Ganges rises in

the Gangotri glacier and after flowing through mountainous valleys and plains, meets the water of Bramhaputra at Goalundo and the two continue the journey and flow into the Bay of Bengal. After the Bramhaputra and the Ganges meet, their waters are increased by those of the Barak coming from the Assam valley. The Ganges on its long journey receives many tributaries. At Allahabad it is joined by the Jumna, which too is born in the Himalayas. The Jumna brings with it the waters of the Chambal, Sind and Betwa. The Sone joins the Ganges at Patna. Other tributaries of the Ganges are the Ramganga, Gumti, Gogra, Gandak and Kosi, all of which except the Gumti, are born high up in the Himalayas. Among other important rivers of India may be mentioned the Krishna, the Godavari, the Mahanadi and the Cauvery which, flow eastwards in the Bay of Bengal, and the Nerbada and the Tapti which flow westwards into the Gulf of Cambay. Other rivers are Penner, Palar, Ponnaiyar, Vaigai and Bhagavathi.

Roads There are only 21,253,125 miles of roads in India. Out of these about 74,155 miles are metalled. There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the frame work to which most of the important subsidiary roads are in some way attached. The trunk roads have been in existence from the earliest times and are rich in historical association. The most famous of these is the Grand Trunk Road which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta, the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and four of these account for about 5,000 out of 74,055 miles of metalled roads in British India. None of these roads can be considered safe "all weather" according to modern standards. They require great improvement. As regards subsidiary roads the best and most numerous are to be found in the southern portions of the country. The worst served places are Rajputana, Sind, parts of the Punjab, Orissa and Bengal. A committee was appointed in 1927 under the presidency of Mr M R Jayakar to examine the desirability of developing the road system of India. The Committee reported in 1928, emphasising the

inadequacy of India's road system and urging its development. The Committee recommended that the increase from 4 to 5 annas in import and excise duties on motor spirit should be effected and that the proceeds of additional duty should be credited to a separate Road Development Fund for expenditure on road development. The recommendation has been carried out by the Government.

Servants of India Society was founded by the late Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale on June 12, 1905, to train men prepared to devote their lives to the cause of the country in a religious spirit. Three years, in study and training, are spent in the Society's Home at Poona, and two more, as fixed later on, making a five years' probation. A member has to pledge that the country will always be first in his thoughts, and that he will regard all Indians as brothers and will work for the advancement of all, without distinction of caste and creed. The Society has its headquarters at Poona and branches in Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Nagpur, with sub branches at Calicut, Mangalore, Lucknow, Lahore and Cuttock. After Mr Gokhale's death the Rt Hon'ble V S Srinivasa Sastri was chosen as the head of the Society. At present Mr G K Devdhar is the President.

Shipping India's industrial development cannot be achieved until and unless her ship building industry is undertaken in right earnest, and India's National Mercantile Marine is firmly established as that of Japan, Canada, U S A and Australia. It is admitted on all hands that this has been an essential factor in the industrial success of England and other nations. There is enough proof to show that India occupied the proud position of being the "Queen of the Eastern Seas" for many centuries. Her colonising activities in Java, Sumatra and other lands offer abundant proof of her extensive sea borne trade that brought her valuable merchandise to the markets of the Roman World. The art of ship building and the science of navigation over vast seas, even without a compass, was well known to our ancestors. Even half a century ago, India had her shipping and her crafts were seen at many international ports. The ships of Bombay were once

recognised to be more durable than, and superior to, those built in England Shivaji was the first man who encouraged ship-building in the Maharashtra (the Deccan) At the time of the Peshwas, the Maratha ship builders were famous for their works The Marathas had their docks at the ports of Bijaydrug, Colaba, Sindhudrug, Ratnagiri and Anyalbel A ship built under the superintendence of the great Maratha Admiral, Angre, carried 4,000 tons There were 16 to 75 guns in every ship Under another Maratha Admiral, Ananda Rao Dhulapa by name, there were fifty large war-ships each of which had 300 to 400 soldiers who fought from the ships Today this great industry is dead and goods are mostly transported in foreign vessels The yearly price we pay for transport amounts to 25 crores of rupees There is no maritime country in the world which is without a shipping of its own and which depends so completely on foreign aid in maintaining its intercourse with the other nations overseas as is India The Mercantile Marine Committee appointed recently recommended —(a) Indian Executive Officers and Engineers should be trained in India and not in England (b) A national school should be established (c) Coasting trade should be reserved by a system of licenses (d) The Royal Indian Marine and Pilot Services should be Indianized (e) One of the existing British lines should be purchased by Government in order to afford opportunities to Indians to extend the Mercantile Marine (f) Protection to ship-owners and ship-builders should take the form of bounties, cheap loans and guarantee of Government work In 1923 the Government established the Training Ship *Dufferin* to give training in seamanship to Indians The ship is the only institution of its kind in India and draws cadets from all parts of the country Under the scheme for the training of Indians as marine engineers, nine scholarships, each of the value of £240 per annum, are granted by the Government.

Sikhs (*By Prof Pritam Singh*) The Sikhs number about 4 millions and reside in the central districts of the Punjab Majority of them live in the villages and are engaged in agricultural pursuits Quite a large number enlist as soldiers in the army and have fought

bravely at many fronts in the Great War. They are very courageous, simple and illiterate people and make very good mechanics, carpenters and artisans.

The Sikh doctrines have been derived from the parent faith Hinduism and Sikhs should be regarded as reformed or protestant Hindus, their manners and customs being much in common. They intermarry and inter-dine with the Hindus, but they do not wear the Sacred Thread, nor do they worship the idols. They had ten Gurus: Guru Nanak, Angad, Amardas, Ramdas, Arjandev, Har Govind, Harnam, Harkishan, Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh, the last having given them this distinctive shape by enjoining on them the keeping of the five K's *viz* Keshas (hair), Kanga (comb), Kirpan (sword), Kara (iron bracelet), and Kachha (knickers). Their sacred book the *Adi Granth* is a collection of devotional hymns arranged in order of *Mohallas* (Gurus) and composed in *rags* or meters set to Indian music. The hymns of the medieval saints like Kabir, Namdev, Farid, Dadu and Banda have also been incorporated. The sixth Guru who became friendly with the Moghul Emperor Jehangir used to wear two swords, one representing the *piri* (religious head) and the other *miri* (temporal head) of Sikhs. Offerings began to pour in and the Sikhs became a menace to the State, thus leading to bitter persecution. Guru Tegh Bahadur was martyred in Delhi and his son and successor, Guru Gobind Singh, suffered much and had to sacrifice his four dear sons for securing religious and political freedom for his people.

After Guru Gobind Singh, the Sikhs raised a few independent but small principalities under some Chiefs and they came to be known as *Misals* which later were consolidated into a short-lived empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjab." Internecine quarrels and lack of leadership brought the Sikh power to an end and meanwhile the annexation of the Punjab in 1849 put an end to Sikh supremacy. At present Sikhs constitute an important minority community and are engaged in reforming their Gurdwaras which had become seats of corruption and jobbery.

Tariff The customs tariff of India is largely a revenue tariff. Articles such as agricultural implements and dairy appliances which are considered in the interest of the country, are admitted duty free or at special low rates. The duty on machinery is 10 per cent and on steel and railway goods $15\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Luxuries pay higher duties. Protective duties are imposed on certain goods as recommended by the Tariff Board. At present cotton textile, steel, bamboo, paper, match and sugar enjoy protection. The Viceroy under the Safeguarding of Industries Act has the power to raise customs duties on any goods if he finds at any time that the local industry is menaced by foreign competition.

Telegraph The first telegraph line in India was opened between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour in 1851. Today there are 10,066 telegraph offices. These include 4274 combined post and telegraph offices and 5,641 railway offices. In addition, 9,288 post offices are authorised to accept telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office. India communicates with other countries by means of cables which are landed at Bombay and Madras and by a cable running up the Persian Gulf to Iraq from Karachi. Land line connections are maintained *via* Peshawar with Afghanistan, *via* Moulmein with Siam, *via* Bhamo with China. Beam service between India and United Kingdom was opened in 1927. The telegraph offices in 1932-33 dealt with more than 15 million telegrams, both foreign and Indian.

Telephone The Government maintains 317 telephone exchanges with 19,025 straight line connections and 408 extension telephones. There are also 383 independent non-exchange systems with 930 connections. Telephone trunks connect most of the principal towns in Upper and Central India. In 1932 Bombay was linked with Madras by telephone. On May 1, 1933 radio telephone service between India and England was inaugurated. Now it is possible for India to ring up England, U S A, Canada, Australia, South Africa and other countries. But the charges are very high. The charge for conversation to places in England, Scotland and Wales is Rs 80 for 3 minutes, every additional minute costing Rs 26 11-0.

Temperance In India the habit of drinking is of comparatively recent growth. In ancient India drinking was treated as a heinous offence and was severely punished. In fact the religions of the Hindus and Buddhists have condemned drinking. Islam and "Zend Avesta" of the Parsis have enjoined temperance. But today there are about 44,035 liquor shops spread all over the country. The total amount of country liquor consumed in a year is estimated at 62,09,758 gallons. Liquor is the mortal enemy of peace, the disposer of men and terror of women, the cloud that shadows the face of children, the demon that has dug numberless graves. Alcohol is responsible for about 50 per cent of crime, 30 per cent of insanity and 40 per cent of profligacy. The States of Bhopal, Limbdi, Jaiswan and Bhavnagar have sacrificed excise revenue and adopted prohibition. This should be an object lesson to the British Government in India. The Government should know that if once saved from the curse of drink, the capacity on the part of the people to bear taxation would increase, so that revenue from other sources would expand and more than make up for the loss of excise. This revenue is after all blood money. This lucrative practice represents the life, tears, the agonies of thousands of widows and orphans left to struggle alone with poverty, husbands and fathers having gone down prematurely into the drunkard's grave. One of the objections of the Government to introduce legislation is that even if adopted, it will never successfully prohibit drinking. The fear that prohibition may be violated is not a just reason for withholding legislation to stamp out a recognised evil. India wants neither drink nor drugs. Opium which deadens finer sensibilities and weakens the nerves must also be suppressed.

Theosophical Society Theosophy was promulgated in 1875 by a Russian lady, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, who issued a voluminous work, "Isis Unveiled," which she claimed she had written under divine inspiration. The basis of her doctrine was the Hindu theory of reincarnation, governed by deeds, *Karma*. This attracted the attention

of Colonel Olcott, an American, who, soon after his conversion, came to India and devoted his time to the propagation of theosophy. Colonel Olcott's first lecture was given in Bombay on March 23, 1880 and the Indian section of the Theosophical Society was formed on 27th December of that year. When Madame Blavatsky died, Colonel Olcott became the President of the Society. It is said a copy of 'Isis Unveiled' was given by the late Mr W T Stead to Mrs Annie Besant to review it for one of his journals. She became fascinated, gave up all her work and dedicated her life to spreading the new philosophy, making India her home. She became the President of the Theosophical Society in 1907, following the death of Colonel Olcott. The Society has its headquarters at Adyar in Madras and 364 lodges all over the country. The total number of members is 5,536, of whom nearly 700 are ladies. The Society maintains several schools and colleges. Mr George Arundale was elected President in June, 1934.

Towns There are 2,575 towns in India containing 11 per cent of the total population. Of the towns only 38 have an individual population exceeding one lakh. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 percent in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay. Compared to this the urban population in the U S A is 49 percent, in Northern Ireland 50.8 percent, in France 53.7 percent, in Canada 56.2 percent and in England and Wales 80 percent.

Number of Towns

Towns	2575	93,985,427	11
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	27
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,118	13
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091,268	23
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	513	7,449,402	21
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,882	2
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,905,760	6

Trade and Commerce The commercial spirit of Indians dates back to the earliest times. In the first century B C., India enjoyed an extensive trade with Rome. Spices, precious stones, muslins and other cotton goods formed the chief articles of export, while imports consisted

chiefly of gold and silver, the value of which amounted to £ 458,000 a year. For nearly 300 years after the establishment of European commercial houses here in the 16th century, India continued to export manufactures mainly. In the middle of 17th century she supplied to Europe diamonds, pearls, cloth, muslins, chintz, brocades, carpets, spices, drugs, sugar and tobacco. Even the steel employed in the famous Damascus blades came from the kingdom of Golkonda. But since about 1860, India has become a mere exporter of raw materials and a huge consumer of foreign manufactures.

IMPORTS

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India —

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	Percentage of total imports of merchandise in 1932-33
Cotton and cotton goods	84,08,003	25.71
Machinery and millwork	10,51.24	7.96
Metals and ores	9,78.49	7.34
Oils	8,00.01	5.63
Silk, raw and manufactures	1,33.87	8.27
Sugar	4,22.87	8.19
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	8,81.77	2.90
Vehicles	8,81.94	2.88
Hardware	2,90.22	2.25
Wool, raw and manufactures	2,96.17	2.23
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	2,92.87	2.21
Paper and pasteboard	2,86.45	2.16
Chemicals	2,71.25	2.04
Dyes	2,50.48	1.89
Liquors	2,25.70	1.70
Rubber	1,99.03	1.50
Drugs and medicines	1,85.88	1.40
Spices	1,72.50	1.30
Glass and glassware	1,42.47	1.07
Fruits and vegetables	1,16.57	.88
Tobacco	90.94	.73
Paints and painter's materials	92.19	.69
Apparel	84.21	.63
Precious stones and pearls (unset)	98.64	.63
Soap	82.63	.63
Salt	78.96	.60

IMPORTS (Continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	Percentage of total imports of merchandise in 1932-33
Building and engineering materials	77.85	58
Stationery	72.36	54
Grain, pulse and flour	70.93	54
Haberdashery and millinery	67.80	51
Toilet requisites	58.14	44
Belting for machinery	52.86	40
Manures	52.85	40
Boots and shoes	51.77	39
Wood and timber	51.44	38
Earthenware and porcelain	49.56	38
Tea chests	47.77	35
Toys and requisites for games	47.83	35
Books, printed etc	46.38	35
Arms, ammunition and military store	44.14	33
Tea	34.63	27
Jewellery, also plates of gold and silver	34.43	26
Bobbins	28.57	22
Umbrellas and fittings	27.77	21
Tallow and stearine	24.65	18
Cutlery	24.27	19
Gums and resins	23.63	18
Paper making materials	22.09	17
Furniture and cabinetware	17.65	14
Flax, raw and manufactures	16.75	13
Animals living	14.79	11
Fish (excluding canned fish)	13.66	10
Jute and jute goods	13.49	10
Clocks and watches and parts	12.75	10
Coal and coke	9.63	08
Matches	52	01
All other articles	10,31,73	778
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	132,58,43	100

EXPORTS

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	Percentage of total exports of merchandise in 1932-33
{ Lute, raw	9,73,03	7.35
{ Lute, manufactures	21,71,18	16.40
{ Cotton, raw and waste	20,69,95	15.63
{ Cotton manufactures	8,29,11	2.49
Tea	17,15,28	12.96
Grain, pulse and flour	16,07,69	12.11
Seeds	11,90,68	8.51
Leather	4,76,42	3.60
Metals and ores	4,68,18	3.54
Hides and skins, raw	2,76,87	2.09
Paraffin wax	2,01,88	1.52
Oilseeds	1,96,51	1.48
Wool, raw and manufactures	1,91,10	1.44
Jac	1,24,24	.91
Coffee	1,09,81	.83
Tobacco	77,11	.58
Dyeing and tanning substances	77,43	.57
Spices	72,88	.55
Odder, bran and pollards	70,29	.53
Fruits and vegetables	69,52	.53
Coir	60,24	.45
Wood and timber	56,18	.42
Oils	53,79	.41
Fish (excluding canned fish)	45,71	.35
Coal and coke	44,19	.33
Bones for manufacturing purposes	34,82	.26
Provisions and oilman's stores	32,62	.25
Hemp, raw	32,16	.24
Mica	31,52	.24
Drugs and medicines	31,26	.24
Fibre for brushes and brooms	21,02	.18
Mannes	20,89	.15
Bristles	18,65	.10
Saltpetre	12,26	.09
Opium	11,25	.08
Animals, living	13,10	.08
Building and engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	9,24	.07
Apparel	8,98	.07
Rubber, raw	8,78	.07

EXPORTS (Continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1932-33	Percentage of total imports merchandise in 1932-33
Cordage and rope	7.73	06
Candles	4.74	04
Silk, raw and manufactures	3.18	02
Horns, tips etc	2.48	02
Sugar	2.10	02
Tallow, stearine and wax	1.97	01
All other articles	2,70.65	2 01
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	1,92,40.57	100

Unemployment prevails in India to an alarming extent. No official statistical record is maintained, but according to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, delegate to the International Labour Conference, including the peasantry, industrial classes and the middle classes, no less than 40 millions of people are either wholly or partly unemployed. According to the Census Officer the educated unemployed number 15,309, of whom more than 2,000 are graduates and more than 11,000 matriculates. The number of educated unemployed according to degrees as given in the Census Report of 1931, is as follows —

British degrees,	30	M A	113
Continental degrees	3	M Sc	41
American degrees	8	Legal	149
Other Foreign degrees	5	B Eng or L C E	42
<i>Indian degrees</i>		B T. or L T	35
Medical degree	154	Intermediate	284
Agricultural	149	Matric	11,317
Commerce	111	Non-qualified	1,457

Villages There are 696,831 villages in India containing 89 per cent of the people. It would take a person, visiting one village a day, 1909 years to cover all the villages of India. Till recently these villages were miniature republics. Even long before the Christian era they had their Panchayats—miniature Parliaments elected by people

These institutions were so firmly established in the soil that despite all wars and forays, they lived on till the British came and officials put their meddling nose in the villagers' affairs, changed this and changed that, sapping the foundations of village democracy. Attempts are, however, now being made to revive the ancient institutions in the villages. In those good old days a village had a temple situated in the middle of the village. The houses were built in a circle or square round the temple, each row of houses being surrounded by a garden or vegetable yard. Every village was self contained and supplied all its needs.

Zoroastrianism Zoroaster preached about 1,000 B C. Magian priests added a ritual and created a new religion in Persia. But when Muslims conquered Persia Zoroastrianism was proscribed. Then a great company of "Zoroastrian Pilgrim Fathers" left their land and came into India for shelter. They landed at Sanjan, a village in Gujrat. "*Hame Hindustani a Yai Bashuni*" "We will be friends to the whole of India," promised the Parsee Dastur, who led the pilgrims, before King Jaidev Rana, who allowed them to settle down in his territory but on three conditions, namely, they should adopt Hindu customs, as far as possible, and dress their women like Hindus, they should adopt the language of Gujarat and they should give up use of the arms. Later, the Parsees were permitted to erect their first fire temple at Sahjan. The Parsis to day number a little over a lakh. They are scattered all over India, but a large majority are to be found in Bombay. Though small in number the Parsis have played a great part in the building up of modern India. They have been pioneers in trade and commerce and industry, and have taken no mean part in the nationalist movement.

Woman's World



Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Shrimati Kamla Devi, Mrs Brijlal Nehru



Mrs Uma Nehru.



Miss Sofia Somji.



Lady Tata



Mrs Sen Gupta



Mrs Kamla Nehru.



Amrit Kaur

Position of Women in India

[By Mrs. Brijlal Nehru]

The religion and culture of ancient India assigned to women a higher place than that accorded to them anywhere else in contemporary history. In the Hindu hierarchy, there are more goddesses than gods, and all the forces are represented in the form of a female. Thus motherhood or love is worshipped in the form of the goddess Durga, knowledge in the form of Saraswati, wealth in that of Lakshmi, power as Shakti, and so on. Moreover, the idea of the essential unity of the two sexes is so strong in Hindu philosophy and culture that one is looked upon as incomplete without the other. The wife is such an essential part of the life of the husband that he is not entitled to perform any religious rites unless he is accompanied by her. The devout Hindu never thinks of mentioning the name of Rama without Sita, or that of Krishna without Radhika.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA

Women have even been the recipients of revelations, and in the *Rig Veda* and other *Shruti*s several hymns are ascribed to women Rishis. Hindu mythology tells of many super women, the inspiring deeds of whose life history still form the subjects of stories told to children. These religious conceptions and traditions are not merely fossilised relics of pre-historic mythology. They form the background of everyday life and determine the mentality of the men and women of India. Generally speaking, one may say that sex prejudice does not exist in India, and it is largely due to the influence of these traditions that this is so. The disabilities from which Hindu women suffer today are not the result of any ideas of superiority or inferiority in relation to the sexes, but they are the consequences of a combination of circumstances, the most important of which is the clash between different cultures. This clash brought about an exaggerated desire in the minds of people to cling to and to preserve the good points they valued in their civilization making the social system rigid and unyielding which refused to change even

under changed circumstances. Thus while foreign impact caused partial disintegration, social conservatism led to the degeneration of a system which, in its prime, was one of the best the world has ever seen.

To understand the position of the Hindu woman, it is necessary to consider the fundamental principles upon which Hindu society was built. For in those principles, sacrificing as they do individual liberty to group welfare, lies the main cause of some of the disabilities from which she is suffering. Whenever a clash occurs between these two interests, the freedom of the individual, regardless of sex, is invariably sacrificed.

The joint family and the village system of the Hindus are apt examples of the above statement, for in them individual ownership of property did not exist, and the principle of each one, according to his needs and not according to his merits, was upheld. Merit was considered only where rank and position of power were concerned, and merit consisted not in the capacity to make money but to develop moral qualities and to achieve self-sacrifice and self-effacement.

"In the East," says sister Nivedita, "enfranchisement is always primarily religious and moral, not political. Power, civic and national, is the direct effect of the higher consciousness, never its cause." This being the case, moral and spiritual development was most valued by the people, and it is in this field alone that perfect freedom was accorded to the individual. Nothing, not even the family, is allowed to come in the way of a person's moral progress. The individual is allowed perfect freedom to choose his own path of spiritual development, even though it entails the sacrifice of all other interests. Yet in this, the most highly honoured sphere of human activity, men and women were accorded absolute equality. Women, equally with men, were free to follow religious practices and observances. There was no prejudice against their acquisition of knowledge, secular or spiritual. In the ancient Ashrams of Rishis, which occupied the place of the present day Universities, women students worked side by side with men. Many instances from our ancient literature go to prove this fact. That Shakuntala met Dushyanta in one such Ashram is well known to the lovers of

literature Thus women were free to acquire knowledge and merit, and no positions, however high, were ever refused to them on the score of sex, if they otherwise deserved them The examples of Gaigi, Maitri and others show that there have been women in our history whose superior learning and wisdom in Metaphysics were acknowledged by the most learned Rishis of their times, in public discourses and in the presence of great assemblies Even in the dry realm of Mathematics, Lalavati's name stands out prominently Mira Bai's poetry has stood the test of centuries In administration, the names of Ahalya Bai and Chand Bibi are still remembered In valour and wit of war, the deeds of Rajput women have supplied some of the most brilliant pages in the history of the world Todd, the great historian of Rajasthan, has said that nowhere else in the world have women played such a prominent part on the battlefield as in Rajputana

India has passed through many vicissitudes, through good fortune and bad But all through her changing fortunes, for good or for evil, the women of India have continued to be a most potent factor in the fabric of society And even nowadays, individual greatness is not extinct from our womanhood In the domain of religion, we still have, here and there, recluse women, unknown to fame, living austere lives in far off holy places or in scantily populated villages or on the heights of the snow clad Himalayas We still have women poets, authors, writers, administrators of States, some of whom are even known outside the boundaries of their own land

ILLITERATE BUT NOT UNCULTURED

Women who have attained such eminence are naturally very few 98 per cent of India's women are now illiterate But this illiteracy does not mean that they are wholly uneducated or uncultured The culture which these women have can only be felt and understood by those who know their language and can exchange ideas with them There is not a single Hindu woman belonging to any caste who does not know the stories of the great epics of India, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*, and who has not, to some extent, taken to heart the lessons taught in them As one watches a crowd of such women,

dressed in their most wonderful combination of bright colours, of green, red and yellow, glowing in the bright rays of India's warm sun, as they come from their sacred bath in the Ganges, one cannot but realise their inherent culture. It is obvious that all illiterate women do not represent the same degree of culture. There are townswomen, country women, peasant women, housewives, wage-earning and factory women. The degree of their culture varies according to their environments.

SOCIAL POSITION

Socially the position of woman, if tested by Western standards of equal rights with man, is unsatisfactory. But the Indian woman possesses '*de facto*' rights which are denied to her '*de jure*'. In spite of the fact that her legal right in her husband's property is only confined to maintenance, it is a common rule of practice in India, that after the mother, the wife is the sole arbiter of household expenditure. Especially in the middle and poor classes in all castes, now that the joint family system is breaking up, the whole income of the husband goes into the hands of the wife, on whose discretion mostly depends its expenditure. In all domestic matters, a Hindu woman enjoys great authority. As a mother the reverence and love bestowed on her by her sons is exemplary. The mother's traditional authority over the household may be waning now, but the love and reverence she receives is just the same, and little can yet be done in the house without her approval. In caste matters she is the determining factor. She arranges marriages, performs ceremonies and is of paramount importance in all caste functions. True enough, she is not much in prominence in social functions attended by Europeans, but it must be remembered that those functions do not represent the true life of India.

PURDAH

Social intercourse between men and women has never been so free in the East as it is in the West today; and though the seclusion of women in India has been a custom of recent growth, a reserve between the two sexes has always existed. That reserve exists throughout India at the present time, but the actual '*pardah*' system, or seclusion of women, is restricted to a very small area and even

smaller percentage of the total number of women. It is very difficult to give figures as to the number of women who observe '*purdah*' for none are available. Conjectures have been made by different people with varying results, but there are no data by which their figures can be checked. However, there are very few provinces in India, where '*purdah*' is observed by Hindu women. The whole of the southern, western and central India is absolutely free from this vicious custom. Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Sindh and the Frontier Province are the only '*purdah*' provinces, and the degree to which it is observed in these provinces varies widely. Even in these provinces, it is nominal in the villages and unknown amongst the poorer classes. There is a very strong movement for its abolition amongst the modern educated section of the people. Propaganda against it is being carried on through the press and the platform and wheresoever it exists it is rapidly breaking down. There is not a town in the '*purdah*' ridden areas today, where you do not come across many women who have discarded it.

It would, however, be wrong to suppose that behind the *Purdah* there is absolute ignorance. As it is a custom observed by the comparatively well to do classes the culture, education and, sometimes, the learning of the *Purdah* women are surprising indeed. We have women graduates who come to the convocation halls with their veils on to receive their degrees of Masters of Arts. The eloquence of speech of some of these ladies on public platforms would do credit to any assembly. We have authors, editors and organisers of movements amongst them. Nevertheless it is a great disability, and with the awakening of women, the movement against it is gaining strength, and in a very few years we hope to see the end of the system.

The effect of the recent political struggle on this custom has been most wonderful. It has achieved in practically no time that which was not possible by decades of hard work. Thousands of women who were up till then too orthodox to come out from behind the veil, willingly threw it aside to make their contribution to the movement. Some Mauran Rajput women among

whom the strictest followers of this custom are found, are supposed to have replied when questioned on this point, that social regulations and restrictions were binding only in normal times and not in times of crisis. Even a great many Mohammedan women discarded the veil to join the movement. Once the women have experienced the joys of freedom, is it conceivable that they will go back to the life of seclusion again? Surely, thousands of these women have freed themselves for ever.

EARLY MARRIAGE

The time of the origin of the practice of early marriage, is uncertain but it is obvious that it was adopted to facilitate the smooth working of the joint family. To enable a girl willingly to absorb herself into her husband's family, to keep its harmony intact, it was necessary that the girl should be brought under its influence early in life. She was brought into the family by marriage, was trained into its ways and learnt to love her husband's relations more than her blood relations. She was kept there as she would be in a school, and was never allowed to undertake the responsibility of married life before she was mature enough to do it. A second ceremony known in different parts of India by different names was invariably performed before the girl undertook such responsibilities. The number of girls who are married before they complete their fifteenth year is estimated to be 50 per cent by the Age of Consent Committee, but it should never be forgotten, that in the large majority of cases, even at the present time, this marriage is only nominal.

The second ceremony, is still celebrated and, in most cases, after the girl is mature. But there is no denying the fact that, in the circumstances that obtain at present, early marriage has a most baneful effect on the growth of the whole nation, much more so on the women.

UNEQUAL MARRIAGE

The worst victims of the custom of early marriage are the girls who are married to widowers, as in this case, the disparity of age between the couple affects the health of the girl most adversely. A demand is being put forward by the advanced women of the country to prohibit such marriages by law, and a resolution to that effect was

passed at the 1930 sitting of the All India Women's Conference. Such a law has already been passed in Baroda where marriages between girls below the age of 18 and men over the age of 50 have been forbidden. Such marriages have not only been made punishable with imprisonment but courts are authorised to issue injunctions against their performance. Laws on the same lines have been passed in some other Indian States also.

CHILD MARRIAGE ACT

After the establishment of the British Courts of Justice, when the Hindu and Mohammedan laws were replaced by the British penal laws in 1860, marital relation with a wife under the age of 10 years was included under the offence of rape and entailed very severe punishment for the husband, the most extreme sentence being transportation for life. In 1891, the age was raised to 12 years, but this law did not work satisfactorily, as it was found impossible to prevent an action for which legal sanction had already been given by marriage. It was, therefore, thought necessary to adopt direct means of stopping this evil, and the efforts of many years resulted in the Child Marriage Restraint Act being passed by the Legislature. This Act came into force on the 1st of April, 1930. It provides that all marriages below the age of 14 in the case of the girl and below the age of 18 in the case of the boy are punishable by law. A certain section of orthodox Mohammedans and Brahmans have been agitating against this Act.

COMPULSORY WIDOWHOOD

One of the most deplorable results of child marriage is the creation of child or virgin widows. Of such widows under 15 years of age, the number according to the Census Report of 1921, is 396,556.

Compulsory widowhood is not, however, customary amongst all classes of people. It is a custom which obtains amongst the Dnyas—the twice born only. But the conduct of the high caste in this matter is held up as an example worthy to be followed by the rest of the people, and widow re-marriage is looked upon with disfavour even by those amongst whom it is widely practised. A law permitting such marriages even amongst the Dnyas, has

been on the Statute Book since 1856, but though widow-re-marriages take place every year as a result of the very strong propaganda throughout the country, there is a considerable prejudice against such marriages. The life of these widows, no doubt, is hard and barren, but it is from amongst them, though they are unknown to fame, that the best specimens of our great culture are produced. The burning devotion to idealism, the unstinted dedication of life to duty, the complete effacement of self, which is seen in the life of a Hindu widow, is not easily found elsewhere. The tradition and the training of a Hindu home succeeds in creating such a mentality that in a surprisingly large number of cases such development is the outcome of an inner urge, and not of outside pressure.

So far, the nucleus of Indian life has been the family, and naturally, the family provided the only scope for those great qualities. But now that Western education has given a new orientation to Indian life, the loyalties of life are changing, and the nation is taking the place of the family. Under the changed circumstances, India expects to gain immensely by the service of her widows. A strong movement with this end in view has already been started, and in all parts of the country, institutions have sprung up during the last few years, with the object of training widows for different kinds of public work. Such institutions exist in all provinces, and are doing very good work. The biggest among them is the Seva Sadan at Poona. During the last twenty years, nurses, school mistresses and public workers, now scattered throughout the country, have gone forth from this institution.

LOVE AND MARRIAGE

The Hindus hold that marriage is a sacrament, and not a civil contract, and by sacrament, they mean a tie which once made can never be broken. They even hold that it endures through death. It is said that Buddha and Yashodhara were husband and wife in many previous births and in many forms, before he was born as Buddha and married her. There are other instances also which show the existence of such a belief. Perhaps, it is this idea of the spiritual connection which is responsible for the existence of sweet harmony between Hindu couples.

Human happiness is admittedly a state of mind capable of achievement under many diverse and even opposite circumstances. Thus, though marriages in India, even at the present day, are almost always arranged by the parents and grand parents, as a general rule, they are not unhappy. In fact, in cases where the parents are wise and keep the best interests of the couple in view, their choice, owing to their greater experience, has every likelihood of turning out successful.

Because marriages are pre arranged, one must not think there is no romance in the life of a Hindu. Only instead of coming before marriage, the romance comes after marriage. Hindu lyrics and love songs are the most touching to be found in any language. After the burning heat of the protracted Indian summer, when the monsoon breaks and dark, thick clouds overcast the sky, and cool breezes refresh the parched up earth, it is then that the heart of the devoted wife longs for the union with her lord. How each flash of lightning, how each drop of the welcome rain, how each wail of the tropical bird stirs her love lit heart, can only be understood by those who have had any experience of the perfect understanding that exists between the Hindu couple. Only he who has witnessed the happy faces of young damsels clustered together under the thickly foliaged boughs of India's spreading trees, and heard the rise and fall of the delicate cadence of their love songs in accompaniment with the movement of their swings, can have a glimpse of the abundance of pure love that resides in their hearts. Truly a Hindu woman knows full well what love means.

POLYGAMY

A Hindu man can marry as many wives as he likes. According to strict religion, he should marry a second wife, only if he has no son by the first. But in practice, it does not always so happen. Second marriages are very scarce, due, if to no other reason, to the economic responsibilities they entail. Still, stray cases do take place and the lot of the first wife is harder under present conditions than it used to be, for while formerly, it was possible for the two wives to live together amicably in the same home, it is not so now. Owing to the existence of certain

laws pertaining to the restitution of conjugal rights, the former wife finds it difficult sometimes to get her due share of maintenance from the husband's income. Such cases are rare, but the sheer injustice of the law calls for immediate change, and the abolition of polygamy by law is another demand of the women of India.

DIVORCE

Divorce is not allowed according to Hindu Law, but the prohibition is binding only upon the three higher castes. Amongst the Shudras, who form the majority of the population, divorce is legal. The Indian mind, even though educated in the West, has not yet reconciled itself to this idea. It is, however, forming the subject of discussion in meetings and conferences, and indeed a Bill advocating divorce was actually brought before the Baroda Legislative Council and has recently been passed. But the question is not yet out of the bounds of controversy. Even the opinion of women differs on the matter. There is, however, a growing opinion for divorce in hard cases. Religious scriptures are freely quoted, showing that it was allowed in many conditions. A law does exist, the Civil Marriage Act, passed in the year 1872, according to which couples, marrying under its provisions, may have divorce in certain circumstances. This Act also prohibits polygamy. But very few people take advantage of its existence.

ECONOMIC POSITION

Nearly all Hindu women are married sooner or later, so very few of them have to resort to earning their own livelihood. The townswomen are for the most part occupied with the care of the children and the work of the household. But some of the poorer ones have to supplement their family income by means of home industries. They often do sewing, embroidery, weaving of gold and silver ribbons and practice other handicrafts. The profession of teaching in schools and colleges, the legal and medical professions and nursing are all innovations in the life of a Hindu woman. Yet thousands have already entered the educational line and a few have adopted the legal and the medical professions. The tendency of women to take up independent careers is becoming greater and

the progress in this line would be quicker if sufficient facilities for training existed.

The village women—about 80 per cent of our population is rural—do a great deal of work in the fields with their men-folk. Except the actual ploughing of the field they assist their men in all forms of field labour. The care of the cattle is entirely their business which they do with great zeal and tenderness. On the whole, they work for longer hours than their men; for, besides the work on the field they have to do their housework and look after the children. A small section of women of the poorer classes have gone into factories, or other wage-earning occupations, but their number is small. Generally the men who go out to factories from the village leave their women behind and come back to their homes after they have made some money.

Approximately 500,000 women are employed in factories and from 50,000 to 75,000 in mines. Some women also work in tea and coffee plantations and some are employed in building operations. They have no separate unions of their own but some of them are members of men's unions. There is little special legislation to protect their interests, though the Factories Act provides:

- (a) for the prohibition of employment of women at night and
- (b) for the prohibition of their employment in certain dangerous processes.

The Government of India have already decided gradually to enforce the prohibition of the employment of women in underground mines. There exists a Maternity Benefits Act which applies to the whole of Bombay, and efforts are being made to extend its application to other parts of India. Maternity Hospitals and Nursery Schools have been opened in some places by voluntary effort, and in some by employers. Several Indian women are devoting themselves to this field of work. In the Bombay Presidency and Bengal some occupy responsible offices in trade unions. The Whitley Commission on labour co-opted women assessors in all provinces. The All-India Women's Conference have also taken up this work through a Sub-Committee.

PROPERTY LAWS

This brings me to the question of the property rights of women. Hindu law is so elaborate and complicated that for a lay person like myself it would be presumptuous to make any effort to deal with it in detail. But it is so essential for my subject that I cannot omit to mention certain broad principles. Hindu Law is a growth of centuries and its present form is the result of many commentaries on original texts and of rulings given by British Courts.

People well versed in the intricacies of this law are of the opinion that the position of women has been prejudicially affected by judicial rulings, in the early parts of British rule in India. This idea has been supported in the report of the committee recently appointed by the Baroda State to investigate into the state of the Hindu Law and to recommend ways and means to make it more equitable, to women. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that, as at present administered, Hindu Law is unjust to the interests of woman. But a woman is not debarred from possessing or inheriting property, as is some times erroneously believed. There are certain properties which are called her *Stridhan*, to which she has an absolute right of ownership. They consist of movable and immovable property which can be acquired by her from different sources. These form a long list in the law books, chief among them being (1), the jewellery and dowry given to her at the time of her marriage and after by her parents, husband and other people, (2), anything she acquires by her own exertion *vis* her own earning, (3), anything bequeathed to her from her parental home. Such bequest is made under special circumstances, especially if the family is not a joint family.

In her husband's ancestral property she has a limited interest. Whenever in the absence of any direct heirs, or on the occasion of the division of the family property she acquires it, she has only what is called a life interest in it. She has a full right to enjoy the income of the estate, but she can neither sell nor mortgage it.

At her death the property goes to the reversioners. She has better chances of acquiring the property if the

family is divided than if it is joint. Besides this, all through her life she has the right of maintenance. In the unmarried state, the family in which she is born, father, uncle, brothers, and cousins are legally bound to maintain her and give her a dowry at the time of her marriage, and in the married state and widowhood, her husband, husband's relations, sons and grandsons have the same legal responsibility. Thus she is provided for all through her life.

In practice, now when radical changes are being made in the customs and social institutions of the Hindus, the law generally works unjustly towards women, especially the widows and unmarried daughters of the family, both of whom, more often than not, have to content themselves only with the maintenance allowance. On account of this hardship and on the principle of sex equality, the organised women of India have put forward a demand for the revision of property laws which formed the substance of one of the main resolutions passed at the All India Women's Conference at Bombay.

I should like to mention here that in Malabar and Assam the Nair and the Khasi women, though Hindu, are not governed by Hindu Law. Amongst them the matriarchal system of inheritance prevails. Their marriage laws also differ from those of the rest of India.

THE INDIAN STATES

Before closing my remarks on the social position of women, I should like to point out that some of the advanced Indian States are far ahead of British India in the matter of social legislation for the advancement of women and in the matter of their education.

1. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in British India long after it was passed in Baroda, Mysore, Indore and various other Indian States.

2. Law prohibiting unequal marriages has been passed in Baroda and some other States but not in British India.

3. Law prohibiting the dedication of Deva Dasis has been passed in Mysore and not in British India.

4. An Act sanctioning divorce amongst Hindus has been passed by the Baroda Legislature but not in British India.

5 Committees for making proposals to amend the Hindu Law in favour of women as regards inheritance of property have been set up in Baroda and Mysore and not in British India

As regards literacy amongst women, Travancore has 17.3 per cent, Cochin has 11.5 per cent, Baroda has 4.7 per cent while British India can only boast of having 1.8 per cent of literate women

POLITICAL POSITION

The participation of the women of India in modern political institutions is a new thing. Political franchise was first given to them in the year 1920, after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It is significant that this political right was not granted by the Southborough Committee, which was appointed to deal with the question of general franchise. While the Committee were dealing with this question, the Indian women's demand was pressed, but they thought it discreet to leave the matter to the discretion of different legislatures. Women have now got votes on the same qualifications as men in all the nine major Provinces and some Indian States. But their voting strength is much less than the voting strength of men.

To-day several women are members of Municipal Boards. Many are serving on District Boards and Educational Councils, and some as Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace. Women have also served on Government commissions such as the Hartog Commission and the Age of Consent Committee. Women were members of the Round Table Conference. In some of the advanced Indian States also, women have been appointed as members of commissions and committees.

Two women have been elected as Presidents of the Indian National Congress. Many have served in All India as well as Provincial Congress Committees. Some have worked on the All India Congress Working Committee, which has very heavy executive responsibilities in connection with the political work of the country.

A very large number of women took part in the recent political movement. The work of picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops was entirely in their hands.

Thousands of them served as National Volunteers, many as Presidents of "Wai Councils" Mr Brailsford, in one of his articles after his visit to India, said that the one thing which struck him most was the fact that women held positions of prominence and power nearly all over the country. In the towns as in the villages, it was they who led the movement in all capacities. "Anyone who witnessed the processions of these women dressed in their saffron *sarees* and white blouses, going with determination in their thousands, proudly carrying the national flags in their hands, singing national songs with religious fervour, could not but wonder at their miraculous transformation." It is all the more surprising to think that the bulk of them belonged to the ninety eight per cent of India's illiterate women, and it is the first time that they came out of their homes into public life in their masses.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

The women's movement in India is by no means an imitation of the suffrage movement of the West. It is a movement which has for its object the mobilization of the general good of the great latent force in the womanhood of the nation, which so far lay dormant, at least in relation to public work. It has met with no opposition from the other sex. In fact, the greatest inspirers of this movement have been men. Leaders like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi have devoted a great deal of their thought and energy to removing the various disabilities of women. In fact, the women have built up their movement on the foundations laid by these great men. They have simply taken up the thread where these great pioneers of social reform left it. Their fight is directed against the forces of orthodoxy, reaction and ignorance, and, not by any means, against the other sex. They have amongst their supporters, perhaps, as many men as women.

The present insistence of Indian women on equal rights with men is a necessary and passing phase in their evolution. Their ancient culture teaches them to concern themselves mainly with their duties and responsibilities with scarcely any thought for their rights. That they have slightly

changed their course of action and have turned their attention towards the attainment of their rights does not indicate a change of mentality. They have to do it because the conviction has come home to them that they cannot discharge their responsibilities as conceived at the present time unless they have acquired complete freedom and equality with men. The demand for equal rights of inheritance, of equal moral standard, of equal marriage laws is not founded on any base desire for self-aggrandisement, but on a desire to acquire that strength and opportunity without which a full discharge of their enlarged duties and *Dharma* is not possible.

Under the changed circumstances, with greater rights and larger opportunities, the women of India hope to undertake new duties and to discharge them with the same spirit of dedication which is their ancient heritage from time immemorial.

WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA

The position of women in ancient India was very exalted and honourable. They were taught to read and write, and given training in music, dancing and other allied arts. The unnatural custom of child marriage was unknown, the girls married only after they had attained their youth. They selected their own husbands and freely moved about, taking part in sacrifices, etc. There was no religious obligation that girls should be married, and we find examples of spinsters and unwedded women sages. The women were on a footing of perfect equality with men, and *"it is interesting to note that ladies were eligible for election and a lady was a member of a Committee of Justice"*

Louis Jaccotot, the celebrated French author of the 'Bible in India', says that "India of the Vedas entertained a respect for women amounting to worship, a fact which we seem little to suspect in Europe when we accuse the extreme East of having denied the dignity of woman and of having only made of her an instrument of pleasure and of passive obedience. Here is a civilisation which you cannot deny to be older than your own which places the woman on a

level with man and gives her an equal place in the family and in society”

“The wife and husband being equal halves of one substance are equal in every respect, therefore, both should join and take equal parts in all works, religious and secular”, says Rig Veda. Another feature of the ancient Hindu teaching is that there is no “Deva,” without the corresponding “Devi.” These two are inseparable, indivisible, the dual manifestation of one life, of one being

EDUCATION

Hindu scriptures show that women were given the highest education in ancient times. They were able to hold their own in philosophical and literary discussions with the most eminent scholars of the times. Gargayi and Maitrayi are names well known for their learning. Aryan women had access to all the branches of learning, were scholars, Vedic teachers, exponents of Shastras, participants in Yoga and the sacred duties. There were text books on the law written by them, and there were women charioteers, warriors and councillors.

In the Bhakti-vijaya, we read of women being not only poets, but also being well versed in chemistry, astronomy and the science of metals. A cousin of the great King Asoka, Sangamitra, went to Ceylon and founded a school of philosophy there, and it is stated that many women of Ceylon were thus made proficient in the arts.

In the Mahabharata we read of Sulabha, the great woman Yogi, who came to the court of King Janaka and showed wonderful powers and wisdom, which she acquired through the practice of Yoga. This shows that women were allowed to practise Yoga.

WARRIORS

As early as 2000 B. C. Hindu women were allowed to go to the battlefields. Sarama, one of the most powerful women of her day, was sent by her husband in search of robbers. She discovered their hiding place and afterwards destroyed them. Kaikeyi, Sathiyabham and Padmasini are famous names in Indian history for their heroic courage. A princess of North India led an army to the south and founded the city of Madura in South India.

SOCIAL FREEDOM

There is also ample evidence to show that women enjoyed full freedom of movement. In Rama's famous statement to Vibhishana he states that neither houses nor vestments nor enclosing walls are screens for a woman, but her own virtue. It was considered quite natural that Shakuntala should appear in the public court of King Dushyanta and that Damayanti travelled about by herself. In the Uttara Rama Charitra, descriptions are given of royal ladies visiting the hermitage of Valmiki. Women were present during the enactment of dramas, they freely visited temples and went about uncovered at their free will and enjoyed complete liberty. There are numerous references to women going to witness tournaments, accompanying their husbands in wars, on journeys and otherwise moving about freely.

IDEAL OF MARRIAGE

In the ideal of Hindu marriage, we find most perfect, most unbounded love, the deepest reverence, as parts of the character of a wife, then, on the side of the husband, we find unfailing tenderness, continual protection and an unfaltering love.

Here is the definition of a wife given in the Mahabarta —

"A wife is half the man, his truest friend,
A loving wife is a perpetual spring
Of virtue, pleasure, wealth, a faithful wife
Is his best aid in seeking heavenly bliss,
A sweetly speaking wife is a companion
In solitude, a father in advice,
A mother in all seasons of distress,
A rest in passing through life's wilderness."

EQUALITY IN MARRIAGE

In regard to marriage, women enjoyed complete equality with men. Women had complete freedom in the house of a husband. *Swayamvara* (choice marriage by women), was a common custom, particularly among royal families, the most notable instances being those of Sita, Savitri, Damayanti, Draupadi and the Vedas presuppose some love making on the part of boys

and girls before marriage. There are many references to "the love of the youth for the maiden and his seeking her", as also to their mutual affection. In Rig Veda, Soma is supposed to have wooed Surya, the maiden daughter of the Sun God Savitar, who is called the "willing bride."

On arrival at her husband's home the bride is welcomed thus: "Here may delight be thine, through wealth and progeny. Give this house thy watchful care. Live with thy husband, and in old age mayest thou still rule thy house hold. Enjoy the full measure of thy years, with sons and grandsons sporting; be glad in heart within thy house."

Then comes the final benediction, first by the husband, and then by others. Says the husband: "Children and children's children may Prayapati give us. May Aryaman bless us with wealth unto old age. Enter thy husband's homestead. Within the house may man and beast increase and thrive. Free from the evil eye, not lacking wedded love, bring good luck even to the beasts, gentle of mind, bright of countenance, bearing heroes, honouring the gods, dispensing joy."

Others also give their blessings. "This bride, O gracious Indra, make rich in sons and happiness. Grant her ten children and spare her husband as the eleventh. Rule them, O bride, and govern thy husband's father and mother, his sisters and brothers."

Referring to this, Mr. Ragozin, the author of "Vedic India", remarks "Might not the passage be labelled for all times 'the whole duty of woman'! How absolute the wife's and mother's supremacy as here proclaimed and consecrated by the husband!"

The wife had absolute right and control over the dowry and presents which she got from her parents and friends at her marriage. This property was called her *stridhan*, and the right still exists to day.

LOVE MARRIAGES

Love marriages contracted without the consent of parents were also recognised as valid marriages, as that of Arjun and Subhadra, two of the principal characters of the story of Mahabharata.

Hindu Law recognizes marriages of eight kinds. Of these four are approved and one is tolerated, but the other three are disapproved. The approved forms are those in which the maiden is given away by her guardian, according to proper rites. The tolerated one is the union of mutual love apparently without the consent of the guardian. The three disapproved ones are (a) when a price is demanded by the father and taken, (b) when the maiden has been forcibly abducted, presumably against her will, (c) when a man dishonours a woman when she is sleeping or otherwise unconscious. This was considered to be the basest act, but the act having been done, it was legalized in the interests of all concerned. (See Narada XII, 38 to 44.)

In the earlier literature of the Vedic and Epic periods, there is anxiety to legalize almost *all* permanent unions, whether the result of love, chance or caprice, in order to legitimize the offspring. It was expressly stated that in the case of marriages out of caste, the caste of the offspring shall be that of the father. The *sons of maidens* were declared to be the legitimate sons of their fathers, as well as the sons begotten in another person's wife when such a person had left the wife without her fault or when he was impotent or consumptive, and so on.

EUGENICS

The ancient Hindus had a high idea of the law of eugenics, says Narada (XII, 13, 8): "The man must undergo an examination with regard to his virility; when the fact of his virility has been established beyond doubt, he shall obtain the maiden (but not otherwise). "If his collar bone, his knee, and his bones (in general) are strongly made; if his shoulders and his hair are (also) strongly made; if the nape of his neck is stout, and his thigh and his skin delicate; if his gait and his voice are vigorous, etc. ...By these tokens may a virile man be known and one not virile by the opposite characteristics."

LEGAL STATUS

The legal status of a wife and the equal treatment accorded to her with her husband was thus defined in law:

1. If a wife dies, her husband may marry another wife. (Manu, Ch. V. v. 168).

If a husband dies, a wife may marry another husband (Manu, quoted by Madhava and Vidyanatha Dikshita, Parasara Smriti, Narada, Yagnavalkya, quoted by Krishnamachari, Agni Purana, Smriti, quoted by Chetti Koneri Achiarya and Janardana Bhatta)

2 If a wife becomes fallen by drunkenness or immorality, her husband may marry another (Manu, Ch IX, v 80, Yagnavalkya, page 415, v 73)

If a husband becomes fallen, a wife may marry another husband, quoted by Madhava

3 If a wife be barren, her husband may marry another wife (Manu Ch IX, v 81)

If a husband be impotent she may marry another husband (Manu)

4 In particular circumstances, a wife may cease to cohabit with her husband (Manu, Ch IX, v 79)

5 If a husband deserts his wife, she may marry another (Manu, Ch IX, v 76, and several others)

6 If a wife treats her husband with aversion, he may cease to cohabit with her (Manu, Ch IX, v 77)

7 A husband must be revered by wife and a wife must be honoured by the husband (Manu)

8 A good wife radiates the house and is a goddess of wealth (Manu, Ch IX, v 26)

A good husband makes his wife entitled to honour (Manu, Ch IX v 23)

PROPERTY RIGHTS

All the ancient law givers unanimously award to a mother an equal share with her son in the property left by her deceased husband in order that she may spend her remaining days independently of her children as is evident from the following passage —

Yagnavalkya — "After the death of a father, let a mother also inherit an equal share with her sons in the division of the property left by their father"

Narada — "After the death of a husband, a mother should receive a share equal to that of each of his sons"

Vishnu, the Legislator — "Mothers should be receivers of shares according to the portion allowed to the sons"

Bṛhaspathi — "After his (father's) death a mother, the parent of his sons, should be entitled to an equal share with

his sons, then step mothers also to equal shares but daughters to a fourth part of the shares of the sons "

QUEEN OF HER HOME

Women held a dominant position in the family. The *Rig Veda*, (Mandala 10, verse 45) says — "Over thy husband's father and thy husband's mother, bear full sway Over the sisters of thy lord and over his brothers, rule supreme " *Manu* says — "The mouth of a woman is constantly to be held in the same esteem as running water, or a beam of sunlight." "Where women are honoured, there the deities are pleased, and where they are not honoured, no religious rite yields rewards. Where women live in grief, the family soon perishes, but the family where they are happy ever prospers " — "Strike not even with a blossom a wife guilty of hundred faults," says a Hindu sage. "A sentiment so delicate," says Colonel Todd, "that Reginald de Born, the Prince of Troubadours, never uttered any more refined "

The mother is highly honoured in India. It is said that one mother is greater than a thousand fathers

MOTHER

According to Hindu religion, each woman whether old or young, is the living representative of the Divine mother on earth. The Divine mother is greater than the Creator of other religions. She is the Producer of the Creator, or the first-born Lord of all creatures. There is no other country in the world where every living mother is venerated as an incarnation of the Divine Mother, where every village has a guardian mother who protects all as her own children. Listen to the prayer that rises every day to the Almighty Mother of the Universe from the hearts of the Hindu worshippers

"O, Mother Divine, Thou art beyond the reach of our Praises, Thou pervadest every particle of the Universe "

"All knowledge proceeds from Thee, O, Infinite Source of Wisdom!

"Thou dwellest in every feminine form, and all women are Thy living representatives on earth "

RAJPUT WOMEN

A mention must be made here, however brief, of the Rajput women who inspired their husbands and brothers and sons to do great deeds. They not only defended their minor sons' rights with exemplary valour, but actually headed troops in their places. Read the historian Ferishta's animated picture of Durgavati, the queen of Gurrah who, like another Boadicea, headed the army and fought a desperate battle with Akbar's general, Asaf Khan, in which she was wounded. Scorning flight or to survive the loss of independence, she, like the antique Roman in such circumstances, slew herself on the field of battle. On the death of the Rana of Chitor on the battlefield of Thaneshwar, his heir Kirtan Singh being a minor, the queen mother Korum Devi, headed her Rajputs and gave battle in person to Qutubuddin Aibak, near Amber (Jaipur), when Qutubuddin was defeated and wounded. Jawahir Bai, another queen-mother of Chitor, in order to set an example of courageous devotion, headed a sally during the siege of that fortress by Bahadur Shah of Gujerat in which she was slain. The unparalleled heroism displayed by the mother of Fattah during the siege of Chitor by Akbar is unforgettable. Says Colonel Todd—"When the Saloombra fell at the gate of the Sun the command devolved on Fattah of Kailwa. He was only 16. His father had fallen in the last shock and his mother had survived but to rear the sole heir of their house. Like the Spartan mother of old, she commanded him to put on saffron robe that Rajputs put on when determined to die in a fight—and die for Chitor, but surpassing the Grecian dame she illustrated her precept by example, and lest any soft compunctious visitings for one dearer than herself should dim the lustre of Kailwa, she armed the young bride with a lance, with her descended the rock, and the defenders of Chitor saw her fall fighting by the side of her Amazonian mother. When their wives and daughters perform such deeds, the Rajputs become reckless of life."

Another instance of how Rajput women compelled the men to defend their country and die in its defence is related by the French traveller, Bernier. When Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, after losing the battle of Fatehabad about

the middle of the 17th Century, retired with only a handful of followers to Jodhpur, his queen refused to see him Bernier says—I cannot forbear to relate the fierce reception which the daughter of the Rana gave to her husband Jaswant Singh after his defeat and flight. When she heard he was nigh, and had understood what had passed in the battle, that he had fought with all possible courage, that he had but four or five hundred men left; and at last no longer able to resist the enemy, had been forced to retreat, instead of sending some one to condole with him in his misfortune, she commanded in a dry mood to shut the gate of the castle, and not to let this infamous man enter, that he was not her husband. In a word, he was to vanquish or to die”

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

The woman's suffrage movement in India dates from 1917 when the late Mr Montagu, Secretary of State for India, visited this country to investigate the Indian conditions

In December of that year a women's deputation, in which all the provinces were represented, waited on him. The promoters of this deputation were a group of educated ladies from different provinces of India, helped by three English ladies who had been ardent workers for the suffrage in England, the late Dr Annie Besant, Mrs Margaret Cousins and Mrs Dorothy Jinarajadasa. The first Indian suffragists were: Mrs Sarojini Naidu, Mrs Sarla Devi Choudhrani, Mrs Saralabai Naik, Mrs Ramabai Nilkanth, Mrs Srinargammas, Mrs Chandrasekhra Iyer, Mrs Guruswami Chetty, Mrs Hirabai Tata, Lady Bose, Begum Hasrat Mohani, Miss Hemabai Petit, Mrs Uma Nehru, Mrs Sanjiva Rao and others

The deputation urged that “when terms of the Indian franchise are being drawn up, the word ‘people,’ should be understood as including women, and that the whole should be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex but allow our women the same opportunities as our men” The deputation pointed out that “the precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a

marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and have been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens, and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

In 1918 resolutions in favour of women suffrage were passed by the Congress and the Muslim League. Several other representative bodies passed similar resolutions. In addition to this, several representations were made by different bodies, expressing the strong and widespread claim of Indian women to be included in the franchise. Yet when the reform proposals were published, the claims of women were ignored. Undaunted, the women continued their agitation. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to collect evidence regarding franchise, a requisition, signed by about 800 women, was submitted to it, asking that women, as a sex, should not be excluded from franchise proposals. But in the face of all this the Committee voted against women suffrage.

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament, a Joint Select Committee of both Houses was appointed to take evidence on the proposed reforms and to place them on a workable basis. All the Indian deputations which went to London to give evidence, without exception, supported the demand for female franchise.

The Joint Select Committee, however, decided to leave the question of women's franchise to be settled by the new Provincial Legislative Councils. Most of the Provincial Councils immediately availed themselves of this opportunity and legislated in favour of women's franchise. Madras has the honour of being the first province in British India to enfranchise its women, having done so as early as in 1921, and Bombay quickly followed suit. In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the *unanimous* vote of the United Provinces Legislative Council in favour

of women suffrage In October, 1924, the Assam Provincial Council granted woman suffrage for its Province by 26 to 8 votes In September 1925, the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38 In 1926 the Punjab Council granted suffrage to women without a division, and in the same year the Central Provinces enfranchised its women The new Reform Bill for Burma granted suffrage to the qualified Burmese women In 1929 Bihar and Orissa, while giving the women suffrage, gave them the right to be the members of the Council

WOMEN AND WHITE PAPER

Under the present arrangements the number of women voters is very small For every 21 enfranchised men there is only one woman The women have been demanding adult franchise The Simon Commission recommended that further steps should be taken towards enfranchising women Women were said to hold the key to India's progress The Commission recommended the women's ratio to men voters in the proportion of 1-2 The Indian Franchise Committee brought it down to 1-4 The White Paper further decreased it to 1-7 in the case of provinces and to 1 to 20 in the Centre The women have been keenly disappointed

As no franchise qualifications based on property and education could give women a good proportion in the voting strength, the Franchise Committee accepted the recommendation of the Simon Commission that women should have a special qualification in order to make them voters in large numbers It was recommended by the Indian Franchise Committee that along with a property and an educational qualification, the wife of a voter at present entitled to vote for the legislatures should be enfranchised The principle of a special franchise qualification for women was accepted by His Majesty's Government in the White Paper The majority of women in India are against a franchise qualification of this kind, because they feel that this is a direct negation of the principle of equality. "It is strange that the civic rights of woman should depend upon factors like marriage and are not to be given to them as individual members of the State", says Begum Shah Nawaz

Another grievance of women is the introduction of communal electorates. Indian women stand unitedly for joint electorates and have held meetings protesting against the Communal Award "as it will introduce the poison of communalism into the now united ranks of the women of India."

FEMINIST ASSOCIATIONS

The first feminist organization formed in modern times was the Bharat Stri Mahamandal (1910). The Association did not thrive. Another attempt to organize the women of India was made in 1917 when Mrs Dorothy Jinarajadas organized the Women's Indian Association. Though started as an educational association it agitated and secured political rights for women. The Association is the largest women's association in India and has 72 branches, 23 centres and nearly 4,000 members. The Association publishes a monthly magazine, called "Stri Dharma", which is packed with news of women's interest.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

The All India Women's Conference, founded in 1926, has grown to be a very influential body with 118 constituencies and sub-constituencies in all the provinces of India, inclusive of Indian States, and has all castes and creeds represented on that body. The original object of this Association was to promote the education of women, but in 1929 it was resolved that social reform should also be included in its programme of work. The Conference has been instrumental in starting the All India Education Fund Association under whose aegis a central training college for women, called Lady Irwin College, has been opened at Delhi.

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The Federation of University Women in India is composed of associations of women graduates interested in public life and in creating international understanding.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

There are several Provincial Councils of Women doing educational and social work. The National Council of Women was formed in 1925 in order to federate the

Provincial Women's Councils and other societies with similar aims and to link India with international women's movement

The Bengal Women's Association has been doing useful work for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls

The Mahila Samiti, founded in memory of Saroj Nalini Dutt, is an important women's organization in Bengal

In addition to the organizations above mentioned there are numerous societies and institutions, such as the Seva Sadans in Poona, Bombay, Madras and other centres, the Vanita Vishrams in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere, rescue homes, widows' houses, centres for training special social workers, health, maternity and child welfare associations, and social service leagues, spread all over the country, doing useful work.

INDIAN UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN

There is only one University for women in India, It has head-quarters at Poona, but affiliates institutions elsewhere. It is working entirely on independent lines and seeks no recognition or aid from Government. Its existence is solely due to the exertions of Professor D K Karve, its founder. The aim of the University is to give higher education to the women through the vernacular and to adapt it to their special needs

First Lady Graduates

The following are the names of the first lady graduates of the different universities in India —

Calcutta University —Chandramukhi Basu, 1884

Madras University —Marricia Van Igent, 1885

Bombay University —Miss Cornelia Sorabji, 1887

Allahabad University —Miss Sophia D'Abram,
1891

Punjab University —Al Dusrat, 1913

Benares University —Miss Broj Kumari Hukka,
1918

Aligarh University —Pasha Begum, 1924.

Nagpur University —Miss Margaret B Samuel.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

A Few Facts

Hethum College, founded in 1849, is the first Government institution for girls.

Shrimati A. W. Jagannadham was the first Indian woman to go to foreign country to study medicine.

The Medical College, Madras, is the first college in India to open its doors to women.

Dame Mary Schairich, wife of a civilian, was the first medical student in India, having joined the Madras Medical College in 1878.

Amongst the first batch of Indian women students to study medicine was Lady Bose, wife of the famous plant physiologist, who left her home to study medicine in Madras.

Miss Cornelia Sorabji was the first Indian woman to pass the examination of Bachelor of Civil Laws at Oxford as early as 1892. She also obtained the LL. B. degree of the Allahabad University, but was not allowed to practise.

In 1923 law was enacted removing disabilities against women legal practitioners.

Miss Mithan Tata was the first Indian lady to become a barrister. Today there are nearly a dozen women barristers in India.

There are 32,635 primary schools for girls in India out of which as many as 17,438 are in Bengal.

There are 324 high schools and 847 middle schools for girls in India.

Nearly 21½ million girls attend schools in India. The girls' education costs Rs. 2,38,40,011 annually.

There are 33,525 women teachers who teach in primary schools.

In 1896 there were only 130 girls receiving collegiate education, to-day nearly 35,000 attend colleges. Out of these 2,966 are in Arts colleges, 21 study law, 328 medicine and 2 commerce.

In 1921 there was not a single girl studying law. Today 21 girls attend law colleges.

There are 20 separate colleges for women in India. Madras and the United Provinces having 6 each. There

are 4 women's colleges in Bengal, 2 in the Punjab and 1 in Bihar and Orissa. In Bombay and Burma there are no separate colleges for women as girls in considerable numbers attend the ordinary colleges for men.

There are 7 training colleges for women with an enrolment of 157 students. Out of these seven colleges, 3 are located in Bengal, two in Madras, one in the Punjab and one in the Central Provinces.

There are 328 girls studying medicine in medical colleges in India. Most of them attend ordinary medical colleges for boys. But at Delhi there is a special college for women, the Lady Hardinge College for Women, founded in 1916 with accommodation for 100 medical students and its own hospital attached. It draws students from all over India. The college prepares for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Punjab University.

Lady Willingdon Medical School, Madras, is the second largest of the women's medical schools on India.

MUSLIM WOMEN IN INDIA,

(By Miss Sarwat Jahan Abdul Karim, M.A.)

"And respect women
who have borne you"

Holy Prophet.

In the pre-Islamic period, the women all over the world were treated as mere chattel and relegated to a position of abject humiliation from the cradle to the grave. The pagan Arabs were guilty of the most heinous crime of burying their girls alive. Woman had no individual existence in the eye of law, independent of man, and could not attain any civic or political rights.

It was one of the triumphs of Islam that it brought about a radical improvement in the status of women. The humane teachings of the Holy Quran raised woman from the degraded and debased position which she formerly occupied and gave her an exalted and elevated place in the social order side by side and on a par with man. For the first time since the dawn of history, woman was given the right to inherit property as a full owner; right to make contracts, right to divorce; right to select her own partner in life and even to rise to any political power or eminence.

The temple of learning was thrown open to men and women alike. The true believers of Islam were enjoined upon to regard women with respect and congeniality and to take care that the rights of women were not trampled upon. "The rights of women are sacred, see that women be maintained in the rights attributed to them", "Best of you are those who behave best towards your wives and daughters" was the oft-repeated advice of the Prophet to his followers.



MISS S. I.
ABDUL KARIM

MUSLIM WOMEN OF LETTERS

It is thus that the light of learning, not only brightened the minds of men but even of Muslim women. They were given sound education combined with instruction in music, drawing, painting, and other allied arts. The Muslim Emperors provided every facility and opportunity for the ladies in the *harem* to get educated. Many a princess of Mughal period learnt various sciences and arts. Jahan Ara, the beloved daughter of Emperor Shah Jahan, is a notable specimen of literary women. She was well versed in religious instruction, was conversant with the Turkish language, had a thorough mastery of Arabic and Persian and was endowed with the gift of poetry. Her Persian compositions survive up to this day and are characterized by their polished language and lofty thoughts imbued with moral sentiments. She also edited a magazine in Persian. Zaib un Nisa, the apple of the eye of her father, Emperor Aurangzeb, became a scholar of Arabic and Persian under the guidance of able men of letters from Persia and elsewhere. Her literary productions, which are contained in three volumes, were held in high esteem by the learned men at the Emperor's Court. There are on record many other names of Muslim poetesses. Famous among those who contributed to Urdu literature

may be mentioned Ata Begum of Behar, Roshini Jan of Lucknow, Begum, wife of Asaf-ud-Dawle of Oudh, Nur Jahan of Ferozabad and many more

MUSLIM WOMEN RULERS

Muslim women not only excelled in the domain of literature and fine arts, but carved out a name for themselves in other fields also. We have instances of noble and mighty queens, great alike in the art of administration and war. Razia Begum, the first Muslim female sovereign in India, acquired distinction in her reign of three and a half years. Of her it is said by the Chronicler, that she was "wise, just and generous." "She was gifted with all the qualities befitting a monarch." "She put on the helmet and coat of the soldier and rode to battle at the head of her troops" like a gallant and intrepid warrior. The only shortcoming in her, according to the nobles in her court, was that "she was not born of the right sex."

Chand Bibi, the Ruler of Ahmadnagar, will long be remembered in history as a leader of tireless energy and bold resolution. It was she who refused to surrender to the army of Emperor Akbar, kept closed the gates of the fort though the siege lasted for several days and was eventually successful in making the besieging army retreat. She is very appropriately called "the Joan of Arc" of India. "In times of invasion", says Lady Glover, "her courage was unfailing. Fearless among the storm of shots, dauntless among the horrid cries and shrieks that filled the air, she was seen everywhere, distributing rewards, giving water to the wounded and thirsty and encouraging all."

Emperor Jahangir relied upon the advice of his favourite queen Nur Jahan in unravelling the entangled problems of State. She was a source of unfailing strength and inspiration to her husband. The Emperor had a firm belief in her ability. Emperor Shah Jahan and Emperor Aurangzeb invariably sought the opinion of their talented daughters in solving the knotty and intricate problems of the Government.

Even in the living memory, the Begums of Bhopal have governed their State with astounding sagacity. The late Begum of Bhopal set an outstanding example of justice based on wisdom.

MUSLIM WOMEN OF TO DAY

It must, however, be admitted with regret that the majority of Muslim women in India to day, are in a very backward condition. The reason is not far to seek. The Muslim men imbibed the custom of keeping their women in *Purdah* from the Moghal Emperors, who shut their women up within the four walls of the *harem*. But unlike the Moghal Emperors the men in India neglected the education of the women. Besides this, men claimed and had laws and rules made for their self aggrandisement, denying all such rights to women as were assigned to them by Islam. Thus the Muslim men, in spite of the liberal and democratic teachings of their religion failed to accord a just treatment to women. The educated few amongst the Muslim women have now become conscious of their long deprived rights and privileges and have come forward to demand those rights with unyielding persistence. They are zealously trying to remove illiteracy among their sisters and to abolish social evils.

The minority of the educated Muslim women are full of ambition and are aspiring to leave no walk of life untrodden. Many of them are professors and doctors. Some of them undertake long voyages to foreign countries in quest of higher education. A few of them have already won laurels. Muslim women in Bengal are also trying their luck at law. For the last few years Muslim women have been appointed members of local bodies and provincial councils. Muslim womanhood of India was also represented at the Round Table Conference. Thus, the prospects of the Muslim women in India appear to be bright and full of hope. The time is not very far, when not only a few exceptions but the majority of Muslim women will be a pride to their Motherland.



Maharani of Travancore. Begum Shah Nawaz. Begum of Rampur.



Dr Ma Swasu

Mrs Prem Chand

Mrs Motilal Nehru

PROMINENT WOMEN

The following is a list of some of the prominent women working in different fields of activity

Mrs Kamalamma Dasappa—Member of the Mysore Assembly.

Mrs Sakamma—Member of the Mysore Assembly

Miss Anasuyabai Kale—First woman member of the C P Legislative Council, resigned as a protest against repression in 1930

Mrs Srivastava—Member of the U P Legislative Council, Indian delegate to the International Women's Conference held at Vienna in 1930

Mrs Cousins (*See Who's Who*)

Begum Shah Nawaz—One of the two women nominated to the First Round Table Conference. (*See Who's Who*)



Shrinati

Mr. Hanin Angelo Subhadra Kumari Chowhan Mrs. Ganjali



Mrs. Habibwala

Sarla Devi

Mrs. Subrahmaniam

Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Iyammal—Member, Madras Legislative Council (*See Who's Who*)

Dr. Mrs. M. C. Shave, first member of the Punjab Legislative Council

Mrs. Lekhraj Jain—First lady to be elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council

Sreejyoti Atul Krishna Bhattachary—Member of the Assam Legislative Council

Miri Ben (Miss Slade)—Daughter of a British Admiral, renounced her all and became Mahatma Gandhi's follower, jailed during Satyagrah movement (*See Who's Who*)

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi—Wife of Mahatma Gandhi, shares fully her great husband's privations and sufferings, ever since he began experimenting with Truth. Head of the Women's section of the Satyagrah Ashram, jailed several times



Lady Abdul Qadir



Mrs Jacob



Mrs Gulbai Irani



Mrs Hamced Ali Miss Manmohini Zutshi Mrs M M Sharif.

Maharanee of Cooch Behar—One of the most advanced ladies of the present times. She visits England nearly every year, but always wears *saris*. She is very fond of riding, and travels by aeroplane, being the first Indian lady to travel by air, from London to Karachi.

Dr Poonen Lukhose—First woman member of a Legislative Council in India; Minister of Health for three years of the Travancore State.

Mrs Subbaroyan—one of the two ladies nominated members of the First Round Table Conference, Delivered Convocation address to the Indian Women's University 1930.

Shrimati T Narayanamma—Lady member of the Travancore Legislative Assembly.

Miss E K. Janaki Ammal, member of the Travancore Public Service Commission.



Miss Dil Nawaz Byanji Mrs Patwardhan K. Ramasubbamma.



Miss Gul Bahadurjee

Sh. Rukmani
Lakshminati

Miss Shah Nawaz.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—Champion of women's rights, Gave evidence before the Joint Select Committee. She is the daughter of Raja Harnamsingh, and sister of Kunwar Duleep Singh, Judge of the Lahore High Court.

Mrs Ramabai Tambe—Member of the C. P. Legislative Council

Mrs Hamid Ali—Prominent Muslim social reformer, Appeared as a witness before the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reforms.

Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru—Prominent member of the Women's movement, member of the Age of Consent Committee ; Travelled widely (*See Who's Who*)



Mrs Sokhy (Menaka) Miss Shyamam Zutshi Deviki Rani

Shrimathi Savitri Shanmukham Chetti, B A —Daughter of Sir R K Shanmukham Chetti, President of the Legislative Assembly, a member of the Coimbatore District Educational Council

Miss Mithan Tata—First lady Barrister (*See who's who*)

Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Allahabad—First woman Advocate in the U P (*See Who's Who*)

Miss Cornelia Sorabji—Bar-at-Law, publicist and authoress (*See Who's Who*)

Miss Maniben Kara—Labour leader of Bombay; member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, jailed during Bombay Mill Strike, 1934.

Mrs Ushabai Dange—Labour leader of Bombay, of the left wing; Member of the Executive Committee of the All India Trade Union Congress, jailed during labour strikes in 1934.

Mrs Ruikar—Wife of Mr. R S Ruikar, sometime President All-India Trade Union Congress, takes active part in the labour movement, jailed during textile strikes in Nagpur

Miss Freny Ersech Billimoria—Lady lawyer of Bombay

Miss Sarda—Daughter of Justice Jayalal of Lahore, first lady in the Punjab to pass law examination

Mrs. Freni Noshurman Jhabwalla, Advocate, Bombay High Court

Miss Surabhi Sinha—Pleader, Bassein Court, Burma.

Mrs. Perin Captain—Prominent Parsee Congress worker Jailed during the Satyagraha movement.

Mrs Munshi—Authoress, ex member of the Bombay Corporation Jailed during Satyagraha movement, member
A I C C

Mrs Ladoo Rani Zutshi—Prominent Congress worker in North India Jailed during Satyagraha movement along with her three daughters, member A I C C

Mrs Hansa Melita—Authoress, Prominent member of the women's movement, Congress worker Jailed during the Satyagraha movement

Mrs Ramabai Kamdar—Wife of Bombay Advocate, sentenced in connection with the Satyagraha movement, widely travelled

Sumati Swaroopram Nehru—wife of the late Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, though old and feeble, identified herself fully with the Nationalist movement

Mrs Basanti Devi Das—Prominent Congress worker, took active part in the non co operation and Satyagraha movements and jailed Well known writer in Bengalee

Mrs Kamla Nehru, Allahabad—Wife of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Prominent woman worker in the U P, widely travelled Jailed in connection with Satyagraha movement

Mrs Uma Nehru (*See Who's Who*)

Mrs Kamladevi Chattopadhyaya—leader of the youth movement, Prominent Congress worker, jailed several times, ex Secretary, Indian Women's Association, member of the deputation to International Women's Conference, leader Congress Socialist Party, forceful speaker and writer.

Miss Sofia Somji, Bombay—Young Khoja lady, prominent worker in the Congress, Dictator "War Council", Jailed during Satyagraha movement, General Secretary, Women's section of the Hindusthani Seva Dal

Mrs Kamla Hiranand—first Sindhi lady journalist, Editor "Unati", Congress worker, Jailed in connection with Satyagraha movement.

Miss Avantikabai Gokhale, Bombay,—Nationalist leader and co-worker of Mahatma Gandhi at Champaran and Kaira, Member Municipal Corporation, Bombay, jailed during Satyagraha movement, President, Mahila Samaj

Miss Khurshedben—Grand daughter of Mr Dadabhai Noroji, Prominent Congress worker in the Frontier, jailed during Satyagraha movement

Mrs Kikibehen Chhabaldas Lalwani, Karachi—Prominent Congress worker of Sind, jailed during the Satyagraha movement

Srimati Urmila Devi—Sister of late Deshbndhu Das, active Congress worker of Bengal, jailed several times during Non-co-operation and Satyagraha movements

Miss Maniben Patel—Daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, actively participated in Congress movement in Gujarat, led raids on Dharasana salt depot during the Satyagraha movement, jailed several times

Miss Mrudulaben Ambalal—Though daughter of a mill-owner, leads youth and labour movements in Gujarat, jailed during Satyagraha movement

Mrs Nandrani Sarkar—Congress worker of Bengal, organised no-tax campaign in Bankura during civil disobedience movement.

Miss Rukmani Lakshminipathi—First woman to get imprisoned in Satyagraha movement of 1930 ex-member of the Madras University Senate, President, Youth League, Madras, Member, Chinglepet District Board

Miss Asaf Ali—Prominent Congress worker, jailed during civil disobedience movement

Mrs Valambal Ammal—Honorary Magistrate, Kumbakonam

Rukman Bar—Honorary Magistrate, Kumbakonam.

Vidwan Srimati Venkata Seethamma—Member, District Board, Kistna

Mrs Malinibai Sukhathankar, Bombay—Prominent worker in Women's movement, member, Municipal Corporation, President, Primary Schools Committee.

Mrs Thottakat Janaki—First lady to be appointed honorary magistrate in Cochin State

Mrs J S Jutsin—Member of the District Educational Council, Tinnevely

Mrs L Ramuni—Member of the Bellary Municipal Council

Miss M Sorabji—First Parsee lady to be appointed a magistrate in Cannore

Miss Lilian Isabel Lloyd—First lady to be a member of the Calcutta Corporation, 1926

Mrs Malati Patwardhan, Honorary Magistrate, Madras (*See Who's Who*)

Miss Bhuvannamma Subrahmanian—Honorary Magistrate, presided over the Educational Conference

Mrs M M Sharif—Member of the Aligarh Municipal Board

Miss Jyotirmoyi Ganguli—elected member of the Calcutta Corporation

Miss Kumudini Bose—member of the Calcutta Corporation

Mrs Nelli Sen Gupta—Alderman of the Calcutta Corporation, Went to jail in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Presided over the National Congress which met in Calcutta in 1933 in defiance of Government ban

Miss Sokhy, famous Indian dancer, popularly known as "Menaka"

Miss Shyma Zutshi, one of the few educated girls to join the cinema industry

Devika Rani, famous Bengalee artiste to star in the first English talkie produced by Indians

Shrimati V Sitamma—President of the First Reddy Women's Conference held in 1933

Lady Tata—Prominent worker, Represented the National Council of Women of India and the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the International Women's Congress at Vienna, 1931, President of the All India Women's Conference held at Bombay in 1930

Mrs. M. H. Dadabhoy—Editor "Stri Dharma," official organ of the Women's Indian Association

Ram Saheb of Sangli—Prominent worker of women's movement, Authoress

Miss B. A. Engineer—Prominent social reformer of Bombay; indefatigable secretary of the Seva Sadan, Bombay.

Miss Shafi Fayabi—First Muslim lady to be appointed Honorary Magistrate in Bombay, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation

Mrs. Tarben M. Prem Chand—Prominent member of Women's Indian Association

Miss Nurjehan Khatun Jenetia Hussain—District Inspectress of Schools, Ranchi.

Rani of Munagala—Active worker in women's movement.

Miss Gool Bahadurji—Parsee writer on music and art.

Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai—prominent worker of Ahmedabad

Shrimati Sarla Devi—First Oriya lady to be appointed a director of the Cuttack Central Co-operative Bank.

Miss Ida Dickinson—first woman member of the Bombay Legislative Council, Resigned in 1930 as a protest against repressive measures; She also refused to accept Kaiser-i-Hind medal awarded to her; Worked for years with the Bombay Vigilance Association.

Shrimati Saudamani Devi—Honorary Magistrate, Berhampore

Mrs. Sarojini Dutt—Woman scientist; formerly professor of Botany in Bethune College, Calcutta

Miss Bhicoo Batlivala—Parsee Barrister of Bombay

Miss Denna K. Kooka—One of the few Parsee girls to pass law examination in England

Mrs. W. C. Dutt—Talented composer as well as performer on the piano

Mrs. Hanen Angelo—member of Madras Corporation.

Mrs Clelia Jacob, Secretary of the Coimbatore Ladies' Club, first Syrian Christian lady to be elected member of the Coimbatore Municipality

Shrinati Subhadra Kumari Chowhan, first lady member of the Jabulpore Municipality, Hindi poetess

Miss Gulbai Muluk Hani—First lady to be elected a member of the Kichee Cantonment Board

Miss Dilnawaz Byramji—Advocate of the Bombay High Court

Hannam Kaur, brave Sikh girl of Moga District, Punjab, entered into life and death struggle with a host of armed dacoits and killed three of the desperadoes. Publicly honoured by the Punjab Government who awarded *jagris* and gratuity

Miss Bachubhai Lotwala, Bombay—Sometime Editor, the "Hindustan" a Gujarathi Socialist paper; ex member Municipal Corporation, Bombay, travelled in foreign countries

Miss Navajbai Contractor, Bombay—Educationist, Member of University Senate, Honorary Magistrate, and J. P.

Sukumari Devi—Decorative painter of Bengal

Pratima Devi—young artist of Tagore family

Sunjam Devi—folk artist of Bengal

Miss Bapsy Pavry—Author and Litterateur, Travelled extensively, Presented at their Majesty's Court in 1928

Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya—Editor of the "Shamma" Madras

Mrs Suhasini Nambiar—President of the Nauyawan Conference, held at Lahore, 1929

Santi Devi—Foremost writer of fiction in Bengal

Mumtaz Jehan Begum—Muslim Poetess

Mrs Hannah Sen, London representative of Women's Indian Association

Miss Leila Row—Indian tennis champion, first Indian lady to play at Wimbledon

Mrs Satyabala Desai—Scientific musician, Toured round the World and gave lectures on Indian music. Very fond of painting, Fellow of the Philaethian Society of New York

Amit Kaur Rani of Mandi—Prominent worker in women's movement

Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar, Baroda—Leader of the Indian women's movement, patron of education and art, widely travelled, She can with equal facility bag a tiger, write a book and make a speech

Shrimati Anasuyuben Sarabhai—Though daughter of a millowner, champions the cause of the workers

Begum Husnajejan Hussain—One of the few Muslim society girls to take to dancing and stage

Mrs Sarojini Naidu—international poetess and orator ex-president of the Indian National Congress (*See who's who*)

Dr Muthulaxmi Ammal—First Deputy President of a Legislative body in the world (*See who's who*)

Lady Abdul Qadir—A leader of Muslim society connected with all forms of philanthropy in the Punjab, Presided over the All-India Women's Conference held at Calcutta in 1933

Shrimati S Jayalakshmi Ammal—President of the South Indian Ladies' Sangham, Delhi

Mrs Heerabhai Tata—member of the deputation to the Secretary of State, which demanded franchise for women ,

Miss Zubunnis Khan—Sanskrit scholar

Miss Man Mohini Zutshi and her sister Miss Janak Zutshi are amongst the first few society girls, to join Insurance business

Miss Amiya Ghosh—Has acquired practical knowledge of manufacture of vaccine sera and the like at the Pasteur Institute, Paris

Shrimati Snehasobhana Devi—Professor, Pithapuram Maharaja College, Cocanada, First lady to be appointed professor in a mixed college

Lady Mirza—Wife of the Dewan of Mysore, associated with several reform movements, presided over the Madras Constituent Women's Conference in 1932

Mrs Rustomji Fardoonji—Honorary Secretary of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association

Sarladevi Chaudharani—Noted Bengali musician and nationalist leader, Member of the Senate of the Indian women's University

Lady Hyder—President of the Muslim Women's Conference, Leader of Muslim ladies, Hyderabad Deccan

Shrimati Protma Devi—Noted artist, daughter in law of Dr Rabindranath Tagore

Miss Khadeja Begum Ferozdin—First woman graduate from the North West Frontier Province, noted linguist in eight languages

Mrs Padamabai Sanjiva Rao—Eminent Educationist, President of the Social Reform Conference of the United Provinces

Rani Lakshmi G Rajwade, (*Nea* Miss Joshi)—Formerly a popular doctor in Bombay, married General Rajwade of Gwalior State, Member of the women's suffrage deputation to Mr Montagu, Member, Historical Commission, Took prominent part in the Home Rule movement, 1917,

Miss Mary Jamila Sirajuddin—First Industrial Inspector for Women, Punjab

Miss Jamna Rathod—Secretary to the Maharaja of Gondal

Miss Mumtaz Shali Nawaz, Editor, Usha, Lahore

Mrs Purnima Devi Jwala Prasad—(*See Who's Who*)

Atiya Begum Faizee Rahimin (Mrs)—One of the foremost Muslim lady writers on various subjects, and an active worker in the fields of education, art and women's emancipation

Kumari Lajawati (Lahore)—Prominent Punjab worker, lately Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur; Director, "National Call", Delhi, Trustee, Gulabdevi Trust Hospital

WOMEN AUTHORS

The following is a list of some prominent women-writers of to day —

Avantikabai Gokhale (Mrs)—“Life of Gandhi,” “Foreign Travel” and other books—all in Marathi

Baroda, Maharani Chininabai of,—Author of “Position of Women in India” (English),

Bhimla Das Gupta (Mis)—Author of several works in Bengali

Binodi Devi—Model House, Lucknow—“Khukuranir Diary”, Bengali

Brahma Kumari Bhagwan Devi (Miss)—Has contributed to Hindi literature—“Saundarya Kumari” “Brahma Dharma Parkash”

Bundi, Maharani of,—Has written a book in Hindi, entitled “Sri Saubhagyabihari Bhajanmala”

Chand Kunver Bai (Shrimati) of Bijolia (Udaipur)—a famous writer in Hindi-novels and poetry

Cornelia Sorabji, (Miss), 41, Chowringhee, Calcutta
Contributes to “XIX Century” “Times” and other foreign journals Has written “Between the Twilights”, “Love and Life Behind the Purdah,” ‘Indian Tales of Great Ones’ etc — all in English

Devkibai Mulji Ved (Mrs) Author of “Strione Sandesh” (Gujarti)

Girjabai Kelkar (Mrs)—Well-known playwright and author in Marathi

Gopal Devi Sudarsan Acharya (Mis)—Editor, Griha Laxmi”—Hindi writer

Hansa Mehta B A (Mrs)—Bombay—contributes to various Gujarati magazines—also an able writer in English

Hariprabha Takida (Mrs) Japan Yatra (Bengali)

Hirabai A. Tata (Mrs)—Author of several pamphlets in Gujarati and “A Short Sketch of Indian Women’s Franchise Work” in English

Hemant Kumari Devi (Shrimati), Mohalla Narahi, Lucknow—“Yajnani Kheti”, “Mata aur Putri”, “Sri Kartavya”, “Yukta Pradesh ka Vyapar”, “Hindu Mahilayon ka Kartavya”—all in Hindi

Hemalata Devi (Mrs)—Many books in Bengali—"Bharat Barsaka Itihasa", "Samaj ka Desachar", etc

Hossen R S (Mrs), Sakhawat Memorial Girls' School, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta—Sultana's Dreams (English), Motichun (Bengali)

Humayun Mirza—Editor of "Annisa," Hyd, Deccan

Indirabai Sahasrabudhe (Mrs)—(Marathi)

Indira Devi (Mrs P Chaudhury)—Daughter of Satyendra Nath Tagore and niece of the Poet Tagore Has written Autobiography of Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, Eyc-Sorc (English translation of Rabindranath Tagore's Original Bengali)

Indiragauri Motiram (Mrs), Surat—Niti Darpan (Gujarati)

Jibai Bapuji Lam (Mrs) "Dadiseth no Dikro" (Gujarati)

Jerbanu M Kothawala (Mrs)—"Infant Marriages," Education amongst Women—Both in English

Jyotsna Shukal (Mrs)—Has written poetry in Gujarati

Kamalabai Kibe (Mrs) of Indore—Marathi writer

Kamakshi Amma (Mrs), Mayavaram (Madras)—Adwaita Deepika (Sanskrit)

Kamini Ray (Mrs) B A—Many works in Bengali, "Dharmaputra" (Count Tolstoy), "Gunjan", "Pauraniki", "Asoka Sangita", "Gitima"

Kashibai Kanetkar (Mrs)—Has written reminiscences of the late Mr Justice Ranade

Krishnabai Gadgil (Mrs) Poona—"Manas Gita, Sarovar" (Marathi)

Kumudini Basu (Mrs) B A—Editor, "Suprabhat" Calcutta—"Mary Carpenter," "Sikher Bahidan"—all in Bengali

Labanyoprabha Sarkar (Mrs)—"Sradha Smaran", Matto o Putro, Nati Katka—all in Bengali

Lilavati Munshi (Mrs) Bombay—One of the foremost women writers in Gujarati, has achieved a high position in the Gujarati literature

Lalita Gupta (Miss)—Yugalanjali

Mankumari Basu (Mrs) "Subsadhana", "Priya Prasanga" etc, all in Bengali

Mrinalini Sen (Mrs),—Cooch Behar,—“Manovina, Palasi Lila,” and several other poetical works—all in Bengali.

Nirjharini Ghosh—“Madam Gayo”, “Mani Baba”—both in Bengali

Nirupama Devi (Mrs)—Bengali Novelist and Poetess

Parvatibai Chitnavis (Mrs)—Central Provinces—
“Amcha Jagacha Pravas” (Marathi)

Phulmani Das (Mrs)—Grand Trunk Road, Allahabad

Projna Sundari Devi (Mrs) 6, Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta

Prabhullanahini Ghose, Saraswati (Mrs)—“Mandar-Kusum,” “Nimittir Bhagi”—(both in Bengali)

Priyambada Devi (Mrs)—“Renu”, “Anatha”—etc all in Bengali

Radhabai Joshi (Mrs)—Amraoti—“Lagha Samarambha” (Marathi)

Ralia Ram, (Mrs) Superintendent, M U School, Amritsar—“Samarat Bhashana” (Hindi)

Sangli, Rani of,—Author of several Marathi books

Shahirbala (Miss)—Marathi poetess

Shailabala Ghosh (Mrs)—“Sheik Andoo” (Bengali)

Shailaja Devi (Mrs)—“Kana” (Bengali),

Shanta Chattopadhyaya (Miss) B A, 210-3-1 Cornwallis St, Calcutta—“Hindustani Upalata” in Bengali

Saralabala Dasi (Mis)—“Nivedita”, “Puspatar” “Bebhrat” etc; all in Bengali

Sarala Devi Chaudharani (Mrs)—“Satagan”—(Bengali)

Sarojini Naidu (Mrs)—Famous poetess of India. Her literary works and achievements in public life are too well-known to be mentioned here

Saroj Kumari Devi (Mrs)—“Asoka”, “Kahini”, “Phuldani” and various other works in Bengali

Saroj Nanak Mehta (Mrs) B A, Bombay—Daughter of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth of Ahmedabad, contributes to various Gujarati magazines, formerly editor of the “Gunsundari,” a women’s magazine in Gujarati.

Satadalabasina Biswas (Mrs)—“Behula” in Bengali

Shardagauri Sumanant Mehta (Mrs) B. A.—She and her sister Lady Vidyagauri Nilkanth, were the first lady graduates among the Gujarati community, contributors to various Gujarati magazines—

Sita Chhattopadhyaya (Miss) B. A., 21031, Cornwallis St. Calcutta—"Niret Gurur Kahini," "Hindustani Upakatha," (Bengali)

Sita Devi—Bengali novelist

Snehalata Sen (Mrs)—"Yugalanjali" (Bengali)

Sobhana Devi (Mrs)—"The Orient Pearls"—English

Subarnawali Devi (Mrs) Beltail, P O Pabna—"Bangla Mahila Kavi" (Bengali)

Subhadra Devi (Mrs), Moradabad

Sukhalata Rao (Mrs)—"Galper Bai" and "Ara Galpa"—Both in Bengali

Suniti Devi (Mrs), B. A.,—"Sahana"—(Bengali)

Suruchibala—Bengali novelist

Swaminathan N (Mrs)—"Jayasilan" (Tamil)

Tara Tilak (Miss) B. A.,—Joint Editor of the "Graha Lakshmi" (Marathi monthly magazine)

Tirumalamma (Shrimati), Nanjangud, Mysore—"Daksha Kanya", "Matri Nandini", "Viragini",

Torana Devi (Mrs), Allahabad—"Sphuti Kavita" (Hindi)

Urmila Devi (Mrs), Russa Rd, South Kalighat (Calcutta)—"Pushpalar" (Bengali)

Ushapranodini Basu (Mrs)—"Sarla" (Bengali)

Basanti Devi Das (Mrs) wife of the late Deshbandhu Das—a prominent writer in Bengali

Vidyagauri Ramanbhai Nilkanth (Lady) B. A.—Ahmedabad,—Wife of the late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth, a foremost writer in Gujarati

Yasodabai Bhatt (Mrs) Bombay—"Aiya Striratnen" and other works in Marathi

Yosada Devi (Mrs),—Editor, "Stri Dharma Rakshak," Allahabad Has compiled many books in Hindi—"Sachchimata", "Sukhikutumb", "Mahiloywan," "Sachcha Pati prem," Vanita Patradan" etc

Zohra Rehman (Mrs)—A Bengali-poetess

Who's Who in India



Mahatma Gandhi.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Leader of "Red



Shirts", b 1891 at Uttamanzai, read up to Entrance Standard, offered Indian commission in the army but refused, started a national school in his village but the school was suppressed, 1915, took a prominent part in the anti Rowlatt Act agitation, joined the Non co operation movement and was arrested and sentenced to three years' R I, organised Afgan Jirga in 1929 and formed Red Shirt volunteer corps known as "Khudai

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan "Khidmatgars" At present a State prisoner in Hazari Bagh jail

Abdul Hamid, Sir, Khan Bahadur Diwan, Chief Minister, Kapurthala State b October 15, 1881 Educ Government College, Lahore Supdt. of the Census Operations 1911, Chief Secretary, 1915, Chief Minister, 1920 Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1920-30 Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1931 Address Kapurthala

Abdussamad Khan, Sahebzada, Sir, Chief Minister, Rampur State b September 1874 m a Princess of Ruling Family of Loharoo State, Adviser to Indian States Delegation to Round Table Conference, 1931, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, 1932, Delegate on behalf of the Indian States to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1933 Address The Mall, Rampur (State), U P

Abhedananda, Swami, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author b Oct 1866 Educ Calcutta University In 1897 went to New York, and organised the Vedanta Society there Lectured for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society Address Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Road, Kissen Street, Calcutta

Acharya, M K, Ex M L A, *b* 1876 *m* Rukmani Ammal, 1894, Two sons *Educ* Madras Christian College Lecturer, 1826, to 1902, Head Master, 1902-1917, Till 1928 a prominent member of the Swaraj Party and the Congress Since 1929 a prominent member of the All-India Varnashram Swarajya Sanga of orthodox Hindus *Publications* Portraits, from Indian Classics, A Hand-Book of Morals The Basic Blunder in the reconstruction of Indian Chronology by Orientalists, *Address* 46, Lingha Chetti Street, Madras E

Acharya, Sir, Vijayaraghava, T, *b* 1857 Entered Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1898 and served as Deputy Collector in Salem, Cuddapah and Tanjore Districts Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912-1917 President, Madras Corporation, 1917 Organized Industrial Exhibition in Madras, 1915, 1926-1927 Diwan of Cochin 1919-22, Commissioner for India for the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley, 1922-25, Director of Industries and Fisheries Madras, 1926 Member, Public Services Commission, 1926-29 Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricul Research, since 1929 Opened Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto 1926, travelled extensively in India, Europe, Canada, and U. S A *Add* Impl Secretariat, Simla and Delhi

Aga Khan, Aga Sultan Sir, Mahomed Shah, leader of Islamail Muslims, has many followers in India, Central Asia and East Africa, *b* 1877, *m* 1929, Andree Carron, Round, Tabler, 1980, 31 and 32, Represented India at the World Disarmament Conference, 1932; led Indian delegation to League, of Nations, 1932, Won the Derby with Blenheim, 1930—*Recreations* Racing, motoring, travel. *Address* Aga Hill, Bombay

Ahmad, Dr. Ziauddin, Ex-Pro-Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. *b* 1878 *Educ* Aligarh and Mayo Central College, Allahabad He passed his B A, with distinction from the Allahabad University and his M A, from Calcutta University Obtained Research Degree from Trinity College (Cambridge) 1904 Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and a member of the London Mathematical Society 1904. Joined Gottingent University and obtained Ph D degree in February

1906 He studied for six months in Paris and for other six months in Bologna (Italy) After spending four months in Al-Azhar University (Egypt) where he studied Arabian Astronomy, he joined M A O, College, Aligarh, as Professor of Mathematics in 1907 Member of the Calcutta University Commission, 1916, Principal of M A O College 1918, Member of Shea Committee and also of the Skeen Committee He resigned his post at Aligarh in 1928 and entered the Legislative Assembly *Publications* "History of Education" "System of Education in England, Germany, France and America"



Ahmed, Kabeorud Din, MLA Bar-at-Law and Land-

holder b 1886 *Educ.* Madri Govt High English School and Magdalene College, Cambridge, Called to the Bar in 1910, Member, University Court, Dacca, President, Bengal Agricultural Conference 1917, Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, Member, Legislative Council, 1920, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1921 Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Assembly 1924, Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929 31 *Publications* Hand book of

Kabeorud Din Ahmed

Equity, Roman Law, etc *Address* 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta

Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Kazi Sir Azizuddin, Chief Minister, Datia State b 1861 Served in the P C S, U P, for 34 years Appointed Chief Minister, Datia, in 1922

Aiyangar, Chetluro Duraiswami, Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly b 1873 *Educ.* Madras Christian College and Law College, Schoolmaster for two years; then Vakil from July 1899, For several years connected with the Congress, President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor; President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928, President, Postal and R M S Union, Madras Province, 1920, *Publications* Estates Land Act in Telung, Lessons from Sri Bhagavad Gita, Hinduism in the light of Visishtadvaitam, Gandhi Unveiled *Address* Chittoor



Sir C P
Ramaswami

Aiyar, Sir C P, Ramaswami b 12th November 1879, Legal and Constitutional Adviser to Maharaja of Travancore; enrolled as Vakil of the Madras High Court, 1903; was apprentice under the late Mr V Krishnaswami Aiyar, had large practice on the Original Side of the High Court; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1916-1917, Fellow of the Syndicate of the Madras University, gave evidence before the Southborough and Meston Committees, represented the Madras Government in the Delhi War Conference; visited England in 1919 in connection with the Indian Reforms and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, an accomplished speaker and a student of French and Sanskrit; elected to the Reformed Council in 1919; Advocate-General, 1920, presided over the All-India Lawyers' Conference, Allahabad, 1921, Law Member of the Madras Executive Council, 1923-28; Vice-President of the Madras Executive Council, 1925, represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Delegate to the Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee; Ag Law Member of the Government of India, 1931, Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Ag Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933, Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference, 1933; *Address* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras, Delisle, Ootacamund.



Dr. Alam

cottah Hony
Magistrates'

Magistrates' Associations, Member, Madras Legislative Council Member, Madras Dist, Secondary Education Board, Member Senate and Academic Council of the Annamalai University, Vice President, Vidhava Vyah Sahaya Sabha, Hony Secy, Brahmo Samaj (Ladies Section), Madras, Sometime Editor of "Dravidan", regular contributor to newspapers *Publications* "Dravidan Religion" and "Women of Ancient Daravidan Land" Add, 12, Tulasinghan St, Washermanpet, Madras

Ali, Shaukat, b Rampur State, 1873 *Educ* M A O Coll, Aligarh (Capt Cricket XI) In Govt. Opium Dept. for 17 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Interned during War Prominent leader of the Khilafat and Non co operation movement Founder and Secretary of Khuddam-i-Kabba Society Member, Round Table Conference, Travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference, visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yemen and Hedjaz Married an American lady in 1932 after a bit of romance, much against the will of his son Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1933 *Address* Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay

Alam, Dr Sheikh Mahomed, Bar at Law, b 1892, *Educ* Oxford and Trinity, m third daughter of Khan Sahib Mian Ferozuddin, suspended practice during the Non co operation movement, 1921, jailed during Satyagraha movements 1930 and 1932 Founded "Taryak", Urdu daily, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, Prominent member of the Muslim Nationalist Party *Address* Lahore

Alamelumangathayarammal, Mrs Kalahasti, M L C b 1882 m S G

Narasimhalu Naidu, 1900 Was given the title of "Pandithai" by Sainva Sabha, Palam

Alwar, His Highness Bharat Dharam Prabhakar Sewai Maharaj Raj Rishi Shri Jey Singhji Dea Veerendra Shiromani, b 1882, succeeded to Gadi 1892 *m* once, *Recreations* Racquets, shooting; fishing, polo, motoring; tennis *Address* The Palace, Alwar, Rajputana.



Ambedkar, Dr B R, Harijan leader. Belongs to the Mahar caste; was given a scholarship by H. H the Gaekwar of Baroda to study economics and sociology at Columbia. After passing his examination there he spent a year in London doing research work at

Maharaja of Alwar the India Office Library. Returned to India in 1917 Author of books on finance and caste matters. Founder of the Depressed Classes Institute. A nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council; Round Tabler *Address* Bombay.

Aney, Acting Congress President, 1933, Jailed in connection with recent Satyagraha movement; prominent Hindu Sabha leader; leading lawyer, C P, *Address* Nagpur



Aney

Anderson, Sir George, Educational Commissioner to the Government of India b 1876 *m* to Gladys Alice Morny *Educ* Winchester College, University College, Oxford, Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Assistant Secretary, Calcutta University Commission, 1918-1919; Mem-

ber, Enquiry Committee of the Muslim University, Aligarh, 1927, Member of the Education Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, 1928-29 *Publications* The Expansion of British India, British Administration in India, Short History of the Empire *Address* Government of India, Simla and Delhi

Anderson, Sir John, Governor of Bengal, b 8 July, 1882 *Educ* Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities, Entered Colonial Office, 1905, Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909, Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911, Principal Clerk in

the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22; Joint Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932. *Address*: Government House, Calcutta.



Mr. Andrews

Andrews, Charles Frederick, Professor, International University, Shantiniketan *b.* 1871. *Educ.* Birmingham and Cambridge; Fellow and Lecturer of Penlooke College, Cambridge, 1899; Professor, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; one of the few Englishmen who have championed the cause of the down-trodden in this country. His services on behalf of Indians in the British Colonies are beyond measure. *Address*: Bolepur, E. I. Railway, Bengal.

Ansari, Dr. Mukhtar Ahmed, *b.* 1880; *Educ.* Muir Central College, Allahabad; Nizam's College, Deccan; graduated in 1900; joined the University of Edinburgh in 1901; House Surgeon Charing Cross Hospital, London, Resident Medical Officer, Lock Hospital, London; Clinical Assistant, St. Peter's Hospital, London; After 10 years' stay in Europe taking the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh returned to India; organized All-India Medical Mission to Turkey, 1912-13; took leading part in Home Rule agitation 1917-1918; elected President, All-India Muslim League, 1920 and Khilafat Conference, Gaya, 1922; President, 42nd Indian National Congress, Madras, 1927 and All-Parties' Convention, Calcutta, 1923; went to jail during Satyagraha movements, 1930 and 1932. Leader, Nationalist Muslim Party. *Address*: 1, Daryaganj, Delhi.

Arcot, Sir Ghulam Mahomad Ali, Khan Bahadur, Prince of, *b.* 1882, Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India; President of the Mahomedan Educat. Conference, 1910, nominated member

of the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-06, Elected to the Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-13, nominated to the Madras Legislative Council, 1916, President of the All-India Muslim Association, Lahore, President, South India Islamia League, Celebrated Silver Jubilee, 1928, Madras, Patron, Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, *Address* Amir Mahl, Madras

Arundale, George Sydney. President, Theosophical Society *b* 1878, *Educ* Cambridge University and Continent of Europe *m* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Sastri of Madras, 1920, *Lt* Principal, Central Hindu College, Benares; *Lt* Organizing Secretary, Indian Home Rule League, Interned along with Mrs Anne Besant, 1917, President, Bombay Students' Convention, 1918, Deeply interested in



Mr Arundale

Internationalism, the outlawry of war, Vegetarianism, Swaraj for India, etc, *Publications* Nirvana, Bedrocks of Education etc *Address* Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras

Asaf Ali, Bar-at Law, Delhi, *b* 1888, *Educ* Stephens College, Delhi, and Lincoln's Inn, London; Tried under D I A, in 1918 and acquitted, jailed several times in connection with Congress movements, Travelled widely in Europe Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board *Publications* Constructive Non-Cooperation, *Recreations* Roller skating, hunting and journalism *Address* Kucha Chelan, Delhi

Aziz, Syed Abdul, Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa *b* 1885 Called to the Bar in 1911; Enrolled Advocate, Founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club, presided over several literary conferences; returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 and again 1930; leader of the Ahrar Party in the Council; Minister of Education 1934. *Address* - "Dilkusha", Patna

Bajaj, Jammalal, *b* 1889 in Jaipur State, Founded Marwari Shiksha Mandal at Wardha, Started All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha; Gave up Government title and Honorary Magistrateship, Donated large sums of money for Congress and Khilafat activities, Jailed during

the recent Satyagraha movements, Chairman of Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress, 1920, Acting Congress President 1934 *Address* Wardha C P

Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar *b* Bristol, 1871, *m* 1898 *d* of Sir Krishna Gupta *Educ* Calcutta and Oxford, Entered I C S, 1895, Diwan to the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907 14, Member of the Executive Council Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916 Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919 Retired from the I C S Diwan of Mysore, 1922 26 Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927 29 *Publications* The "Indian Tangle" *Address* C/o Coutts and Co 440, Strand, London, W C 2

Banerji, Bhabo Nath, Meteorologist, Bombay *b* 15 August 1895, *m* Renukha Devi, founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi, including a first class Observatory On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct. 1927 to 1928 in connection with aviation meteorology Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi *Address* Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Basu, Jatindra Nath, Solicitor *b* 1872 Member of the Bengal Legislative Council almost continuously since 1920 Leader of Peoples's Party in Bengal Legislature, delegate from Bengal to the Indian Round Table Conference, Connected with several educational and social service organisations *Address* 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta

Beasley, Sir Horace Owen Compton, Chief Justice of Madras, since 1929 *b* July 1877 *m* 1909, Evelyn Augusta Atherton, two s Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1902, Puisne Judge, High Court of Burma, 1923 24, a Judge in the High Court of Madras, 1924-29, served European war, *Address* High Court Madras

Beaumont, Sir John William Fisher, Chief Justice of Bombay *b* 1877 *m* Mabel Edith *Educ* Winchester and Pembroke College Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899 Called to Bar Chancery Division *Address* "Coleherne Court" Harkness Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

Bedi Raja, Sir Baba Gurbuksh Singh, Hon Extra Asst Commisssioner in the Punjab *b* 1861 A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, 1919 *Address*: Kallar, Punjab

Bhabha, Hormasji Jehangir, M A, Director of Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co, Member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities, 1926, *b* 27 June 1852, *m* Miss Jerbai Edaljee Batiwala Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884, Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890, Inspector-General of Education Mysore, 1895 1909, Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore) *Address* Malakoff Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6

Bhagwan Das, *b* 1869 Graduated 1885 and took M A Degree in Mental and Moral Science in 1887 Entered Government Service as Tahsildar in 1890, resigned in 1899 to devote himself to the work of Central Hindu College, Benares, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Central Hindu College, 1899-1914 Principal Kashi Vidyapith, 1921 President, Provincial Political Conference, 1920, President of the 11th All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1921; Political Prisoner from 15th December 1921 to 19th January 1922 Has compiled many books and pamphlets on Indian Philosophy and Psychology, some of which have been translated into various European languages *Address*: Sevashrama, Sagra, Benares

Bhavnagar, H H Maharaja Krishna Kumar Singhji, Maharaja of; *b* 19th May 1912, *s* father Lt-Col H H Maharaja Sir Bhavsinghji Takhtasinghji, K C S I, July 1919 *Educ* Harrow, England Installed with full powers, 1931, married 1931 *Address* Bhavnagar

Bhore, Sir Joseph William, Member Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways, *b* 1878, *m* to Margaret Wilkie Stott, *Educ* Deccan College, Poona and University College, London, under Secy., Govt of Madras, 1910, Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919, Dy Director of Civil supplies, 1919, Secretary to the High Commr for India, London, 1920, Ag High Commr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922,

1923, Secretary Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924 and Ag Member Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927, Secretary to Govt of India Dept. of Education, Health and, Land Records (on deputation with the Statutory Commission on India Reforms, 1951-30 *Address* Windcliffe, Simla

Bhutto, Khan Bahadur Sir Shah Nawaz, Minister for Local Self Government, Bombay *b* 1888 *Educ* Sind Madressah and St Patrick High School, Karachi Chairman, Bombay Provincial Simon Committee, Delegate Round Table Conference, President, Sind Azad Conference *Address* Secretariat, Bombay

Billimoria, Sir Shapoorjee Bomonjee, Partner in the firm of S B Billimoria & Co, Accountants and Auditors *b* 1877 *m* *Jerbai d* of Bhicaji N Dala (1906) *Educ* St. Xavier's College, President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1927-28, Member Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28 President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29 *Address* 13 Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay

Birla, Ghanshyam Dass, Mill owner, Merchant and



Mr Birla

Zamindar, *b* 1891, Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd, Owns one jute mill and three cotton mills in Calcutta, Gwalior and Delhi and four sugar mills, Zamindari, Ranchi Export and Import business at Bombay and Calcutta, Member 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly, resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference Member of Council, Benares Hindu University, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta 1924 President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929, Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of Educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member Royal Commission on Labour, 1930, Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927, Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930, *Address* Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Biswas, Charu Chandra, Professor, University Advocate, Calcutta; *b* 1888 Law College, 1913-21, Councillor Calcutta Corporation since 1925, Member Calcutta Improvement Trust, since 1926 Member Leg. Assembly 1930 Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London 1933 *Address*: 58 Cuddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta

Blunt, Edward Arthur Henry, Member of Executive Council, United Provinces, *b* 1877; *m* Ada, two *ds*, one *s* Served in U. P. as Asst. Commr. and Asst. Magistrate, and Collector; Under Secretary to Gov. and Superintendent, Census Operations, Settlement Officer in 1915, Director of Civil Supplies in 1918, Director of Industries 1919, Financial Secretary to U. P. Govt; 1920-31, Member of Executive Council, 1931. *Publications* "Christian Tombs and Monuments" of Historical interest in the U. P. (1911), Caste System of Northern India, (1932) *Address*: Bandaria Bagh House, Lucknow.

Bose, Sir Jagdish Chandra eminent Indian scientist, whose researches and discoveries on plant physiology, have startled the world. *b* 1858 *m*. Abala, daughter of Late Durga Mohan Bose. *Educ* Calcutta, Cambridge, University of London; Professor of Physics Presidency College, Calcutta, Delegate to International Scientific Congress, Paris; Scientific Member of Deputation to Europe and America, Member Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, League of Nations, Corresponding member, Academy of Science, Vienna. Founder Director of Bose Research Institute. *Publications*; Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response. Electro Physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants; Life Movements of Plants The Ascent of Sap; The Physiology of Photosynthesis. Nervous Mechanism of Plants. Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and their Revelations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants. *Address*: Bose Institute, Calcutta.

Bose, Subhash Chandra, *b* 1897. *Educ* Calcutta, Cambridge, Entered I. C. S.; resigned in 1921 and joined non-co-operation movement; Manager, "Forward", Calcutta, 1922-24, Member Calcutta Corporation, 1924; Chief

Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924, Arrested under Regulation III of 1818, Elected Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1926, Released, 1927, Interned as State prisoner during the recent satyagraha movement *Recreations* Reading and tennis *Address* 38/2, Elgin Road, Calcutta

Bikaner, Maharaja of, Major General Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, Hon LL.D, Cambridge and Edinburgh, *b* 1880 *Educ* Mayo College *m* 1897 Invested with full powers, 1898 Served with British Army in China in command Bikaner Camel Corps, 1901, Served European War, 1914-15 Appointed representative of Indian Princes at the War Conference in 1917, at Peace Conference in 1919, and at League of Nations, 1924, received Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol, Chancellor of Chamber of Princes, 1921-24, is a Patron of the Hindu University and a member of the General Council of Managing Committee, Mayo College, Is a Freemason, Has two sons and one daughter *Address* Bikaner, Rajputana

Bikaner, Maharaja Kumar of, Capt Sri Sardul Singh Bahadur, Her apparent, Bikaner State, *b* 1902, *m* 1922, two sons, one daughter, page to King Emperor at Coronation Durbar, 1911 *Recreations* Polo, tennis, motoring *Address* Lallgarh, Bikaner

Brabourne Michael Herbert Rudolph Knatchbull,



Brabourne

Governor of Bombay, since 1933, *b* 1895, *s* father 1933 *m* Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne, *y* *d* of the 6th Marquess of Sligo, 1919 *Educ* Wellington, R M A Woolwich Served European War, 1915-18, M P (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931-33, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33 *Address* Government House, Bombay

Buck, Sir Edward John Adviser to Associated Press of India, *m* Annie Margaret Was in business in Australia *Publications* "Simla, Past and Present" *Address* North bank, Simla



Mr. Brelvi.

Brelvi, Syed Abdullah, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" *b* 1891, Graduated from Elphinstone College, 1910-11, joined "Bombay Chronicle" editorial staff in April, 1915, as leader-writer, Junior Assistant Editor in 1917, Senior Assistant Editor in 1918, Acted as Editor after the deportation of Mr Horniman in April 1919, upto September, 1920, Joint-Editor of "Chronicle" with Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal from 1920 to 1924, Member of All India Congress Committee and Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Was appointed substitute member of the Congress Working Committee in 1930, Impri-soned in November, 1930, in connection with Civil Disobedience movement of 1930-31 and released with Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee on January 26, 1931, Member of Working Committee of the Nationalist Muslim Party, Arrested with the Congress leaders on January 6, 1932, when Congress leaders launched Civil Disobedience campaign and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Released on Oct. 7, 1933. Member, Bombay University Senate, 1929-33. Member Editorial Committee, "Social Service Quarterly" *Address*, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

Burdon, Sir Ernest, Auditor General in India *b* 1881. *m*, Mary, *d*, of Rev W Fairweather, *Educ* Oxford Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905, Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India 1914, Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19. Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India Member of Indian Munition Board, Secretary to Government of India, Army Department *Address*, Simla and New Delhi

Burdwan, Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab Maharaja-dhiraja Bahadur of, *b* 1881, *m* 1897, Radharami (Lady Mahtab, of Lahore). two sons, two daughters, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Council, 1907-18. Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24. Member, Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. Member.

Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, Delegate to Empire Conference, 1927, *Publications* "Vijaya Gataka," and several other Bengali poetical works and dramas

Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, *b* 1881 *m* Jirbai Jamsctjee Cursctjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsctjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet *Educ* St Xavier's School and College, Bombay, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924, Member Govt of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924, Donated a sum of Rs 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for Children, it being the first of its kind in India Sheriff of Bombay, 1927 *Address* The Cliff, Ridge Road, Bombay

Caveeshar, Sardul Singh, Managing Director, People's



S Sardul Singh
Caveeshar

Insurance Company Ltd, Lahore Congress leader, Founder of the new national movement amongst the Sikhs, Took leading part in non-cooperation Movement *b* 1886 at Amritsar Post Graduate studies in Government College, Lahore Was a first class football player and captain of the cricket team Began his public career at Delhi and started the "Sikh Review" Elected Fellow of the Hindu University, 1917 In 1918 shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald", Presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference, 1925 In

1926 resigned membership of various Sikh organizations to devote himself wholly to the Congress cause Elected Member Congress Working Committee, 1928, holding that position ever since, Acting Congress President in 1932, Started People's Insurance Co in 1926 Author of "The Successful Life Insurance Agent" "Non Violent Non Cooperation," "Studies in Sikh Religion" and of many religious and Political tracts *Address*. 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore

Chaman Lall, Diwan, Advocate, High Court, Lahore, *b* 1892, *Educ* Gordon Mission College, Rawalpindi, Private Tutors at Folkestone, London and Paris, Joined Middle Temple, 1910, Took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917, General Editor 'Coterie', London quarterly of Art and Literature, Assistant Editor, Bombay Chronicle, 1920, Founded Trade Union Congress, 1920, Founded "Nation", 1923, Delegate, International Labour Conference, 1925 and 1928, Fraternal Delegate to British Trade Union Congress, 1926, President Trade Union Congress, 1927, Member, Legislative Assembly for several years, Represented India at the Canada session of the Empire Parliamentary Association, 1928, Represented Indian workers at Labour Conference, Geneva, several times, member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour, 1927, *Recreations* Public Speaking and Journalism,

Chanda, Kamini Kumar, Advocate *b* 1864, Refused title of Rai Bahadur which Assam Government proposed to confer on him First Non-official Chairman, Silchar Municipality, Joined Congress, 1886, left it at Surat, but rejoined at Lucknow, 1916, President, First Surma Valley Conference For some time Member, Imperial Legislative Council *Address* Silchar, Assam

Chandavarkar, Vithal Narayan, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eldest s of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; Barrister-at-Law, Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay 1915; joined the firm of N Sirur and Co, 1920, Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Since 1920 Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33 *Address* 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, *b* 1874, *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, King's College, Cambridge, Passed first in I C S, in open competition, 1896, Bhownuggree Medallist (Cambridge University), 1887, *m* (Firstly) Vina Mookerjee (deceased), (secondly) Gladys Mary Broughton, Registrar, Co operative Societies (U P), Revenue Secretary and Chief Secretary to the U P Government Member, Board of Industries and Munitions, Member Viceroy's Council,

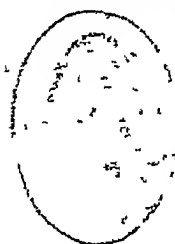
Government Representative at International Labour Conference at Washington, 1919, and Geneva 1921, 1924, 1925, 1926, President of International Labour Conference, 1927, Member of Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1926 Representative of India at League of Nations' Assembly, 1925, member of Imperial Economic Committee High Commissioner of India in London 1925-31, Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932 *Recreations* Gardening, Lawn Tennis and Travel, *Address* Athenium Waterloo Place, London, S W

Chatterjee, Gladys Mary, b at Ujjain, M A in Philosophy (London), D Sc Econ, (London), *m* Sir Atul Chatterjee, 1924, Investigator Board of Trade, London Chief Inspectress of Schools, C P, Chief Welfare Superintendent, Ministry of Munitions, London, Advisor to Government of India on Women's and Children's Labour (1920-22) *Publications* Labour in Indian Industries *Address* The Athenium, Waterloo Place, London, S W I



Chatterjee, Ramananda, Editor, 'Modern Review' and 'Prabasi', b 1865 Passed all University examinations with great distinction, obtaining scholarships in every case, graduated in 1887, standing first in first class, *m* Manorama Devi, 1886, Prof of English, City College, Calcutta 1887-95, Principal, Kayastha Pathshala Allahabad, 1895-1906 Honorary Fellow of Allahabad University, sometime President of the U P. Anglo Indian Temperance Association; Member U P Secondary Education Reforms Committee, president, Sadharan Brahma Samaj, Edited Dusi, Pradip, Dharmabandhu, Initiated use of three colour printing as regular item in Indian Journalism, First and only journalist to be invited officially to attend full session of the League of Nations, 1926, *Publications* Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Modern India, Towards Home Rule, Chatterjee's Picture Albums (18 Vols), *Recreations* Walking and Touring, *Address*, "Modern Review" Office, Calcutta

Chaudhari, Lal Chand Lieutenant Rao Bahadur President, State Council, Bharatpur. *b.* 1882 *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi; elected Vice-Chairman, Rnatak District Board, 1914-1932; elected member Punjab Council 1926, member Council of State, 1922, Minister Punjab Government (resigned in 1924). *Address:* Bharatpur, Rajputana.



Mrs Pramila Chaudhuri

Chaudhuri, Mrs Pramila. third *d* of the late W. C. Bonnerjee. President, Indian National Congress, *Ed'ic* Newnam College - Cambridge Honrs in Classics (1903); Diploma Guild International Paris, 1904 *m* 1907 A. N. Chaudhuri Bar-at-Law *is* one *d* Vice-President, Bengal Provincial Council of Women for 1927 (Calcutta), Societe Literaire at Arisique for 1927 (Calcutta). Connected with the movements for Women's education, and welfare in Bengal *Add - 2*, Jhuttala Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.



Chetty, Sir Shanmukham, President, Legislature Assembly; *b.* 1892. *Ed'ic:* Madras Christian College; Member of the Madras Legis. Council 1920; Council Secretary to the Development Minister, 1922; Elected in 1923 member, of Assembly; Visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association, 1925; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Assembly; represented Indian Employers in International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1928, 1929 1932; a member of the Central Barking Enquiry Committee; Dy. President, Legislature Assembly, 1931. Government of India's representative at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in 1932. Elected President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. *Address:* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

Chetwode, Sir Philip Walhouse; Commander-in-Chief *b.* 1869; Entered Army 1889; Military Secretary, War Office, 1919-20; Deputy Chief of the Imperial Gene-

ral Staff, 1920-22, Adjutant General to the Forces, 1922-23, Commander in Chief, Aldershot Command, 1923-27, Chief of General Staff, India, 1928, Commander in Chief 1930
Address Simla and Delhi



Chhattari, Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, b 1888 m to d of his uncle, Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talabgarh, (Aligarh), *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, President, All India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923, Member, U P Legislative Council, 1920-15, First elected non official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23, Minister of Industries, U P 1923-25, Home Member, U P, 1926-1933, Ag Governor U P 1918, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931, Ag Governor of United Provinces, April, 1933 *Address* Secretariat, United Provinces



Chonthram Partabrai Gidwani, b 1889 Doctor, Hyderabad Jail, 1911, Resigned and joined Brahmacharya Ashram, 1912, Secretary, Tilak National Home Rule League 1916, Joined Satyagraha movement 1919, "Editor "Hindu", Hyderabad (Sind), 1922, Sentenced to 18 months for sedition in 1922, Released from Jail 1923, but re-arrested on charge of defamation, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee 1923-24, Joined Hindu Sanghathan movement 1925 Jailed in recent Satyagraha movements

Chowdury, (Mrs) Sarla Devi, b 1873, m Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdury (deceased), 1905, *Educ* Calcutta, Graduated at the age of 17, First Winner of Padmawati Gold Medal of Calcutta University, Gave her jewelry to Tilak Swaraj Fund, 1921, President, Hindu Social Reform Conference, 1926, *Address* Calcutta

Choudhuri, Jogesh Chandra, Bar-at Law, *b* 1863, *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, and New College Oxford, *m* Sarasibala Devi, third *d* of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, Editor "Calcutta Weekly Notes" since 1896, Organising Secy, Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta 1901-2 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council 1904-7 Promoter of *Swadeshi* movement and took prominent part in Anti-Partition Movement in Bengal Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 Resigned on doubling of salt-tax by certification For sometime fellow of the Calcutta University, Chairman, National Insurance Co Ltd *Address* 3 Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Balgunge Circular Road, Calcutta

Chunder, Nirmal Chunder, Solicitor and Zamindar; *b* 1818, M A and B L of Calcutta University, *m* Suhassini-daughter of Babu T. Mitter in 1906, Municipal Councillor of Calcutta 1915-21, Member, Bengal Legislative Council 1923-26, Member Legislative Assembly, 1927-30, Member All-India Congress Committee since 1919 Trustee, Chittaranjan Sevasadan, and Chittaranjan Hospital since their foundation *Recreation*. Motoring. *Address* : 23, Wellington Street, Calcutta

Cousins, James Henry ; *b*. 1873 in Belfast, Began business life very early and at the age of 19 was Secretary to the Mayor of Belfast ; Published his first book of verse before twenty one. Supported W B Yeats in his first efforts to found an Irish stage Contributed several plays, but worked mainly in poetry, bringing out book after book which led the critics to rank his work as only below the two great leaders of his School, Yeats, and A E, and ultimately to place it among the major poetry of our time. Married in 1903, and with his wife took up the study of Eastern Philosophy, specially Vedanta, on which he lectured in Great Britain and Ireland Came out to India to join the staff of "New India", 1915 In 1916 joined Madanapalle College as Lecturer in English, and later became its Principal, was a year in Japan as Professor of Poetry in Keiojuku University, and was the first non-Japanese Doctor of Literature made by the Imperial Ministry of Education ; Has contributed greatly to

the cause of National Education in India by lectures and writings Made two long lecture tours in Europe and America (1928 1933) and was visiting Professor of Poetry for a year in the College of the City of New York Returned in 1933 to become again Principal of Madanapalle College
Address Madanapalle College, Madras

Cousins, Mrs Margaret First Woman Magistrate



Mrs Cousins

appointed in India, b 1878 in Ireland, *Educ* Royal University of Ireland, took Degree of Bachelor of Music, 1902, m Dr J H Cousins, 1903, Member of Senate, Indian Women's University, Sometime Secretary, Women's Indian Association, and Editor "Stri Dharma", Initiated and organised the first demand for Indian women franchise, Organizer First All India Women's Conference, Initiated and organised First All Asia

Women's Conference, Solo pianist of repute and popularity, Suffered imprisonment twice in the cause of women's suffrage in Britain, and was given a year's imprisonment in Madras (Dec 1932) for protesting against Ordinance Rule in India. *Publications* 'Awakening of Asian Womanhood' and many newspaper articles *Recreation* Tennis *Address*; Principal's Quarters, Madanapalle College, Madras

Coyajee, Sir Jehangir Cooverjee, Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, Andhra University, b 1875, *Educ* Bombay, and Cambridge Lately Member Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency, Member of Council of State, 1930, Delegate to League of Nations, Geneva, 1930 1932 *Address* Andhra University, Waltair



Craik, Sir Heney Duffield Home Member

Government of India *b* 1876 *Educ* Eton and Pembroke Coll, Oxford; Joined I C S 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then Succeeded to baronetcy, 1929 Finance Member, Govt. of the Punjab, *Address*. Simla and Delhi **Cunningham George, Home** Member, N W. F. Province *b* 1888 *Serv-*

Sir H Craik ed on N W F. 1914-25, Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26, Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1926-31 *Address* Peshawar.

Dadabhoj, Sir Maneckji Byramjee, President, Council of State *b* 1865 *m* 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, Called to Bar, 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891, President, Prov. Industrial Conference, Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, for several years, Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921, and nominated 1926 and 1931, Member Fiscal Commission, 1921 Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931, Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years, *Publications* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Address* Nagpur, C P

Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, Stock and Finance Broker, *b* 1870 *m* 1890, one *s* three *d* Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1910) wrote minority report, Chairman Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921), Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1921-23. Member of the Inchcape Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923) High Commissioner for India in the U K., 1922-24 *Address* 1, Marine Lines, Bombay

Das, Madhu Sudan, b 1848 Member, Behar Legislative Council, Represented Orissa in Bengal Legislative Council four times, Fellow of Calcutta University, elected by Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa to Imperial Council, 1913, was first Minister of Local Self Government in Bihar and Orissa, *Address*, Cuttack

Das, Pandit Nila Kantha, Writer of books for children on new lines b 1884 m Srimati Radhamani Devi (1905) Founded with Pt Gopabandhu Das the residential open air private school at Satabaldi on new lines, Was Resident Head Master there for 8 years, worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919, Appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920, Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited *the Seba* in 1921, Imprisoned in 1923, elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again 1927, Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, Congress, Puri Session Jailed in connection with recent Satyagrahi Movement, *Address* P O Sakhi gopal, Dist Puri (Orissa)

Daoodi, Mohammad Shafeo, Zamindar, Member Legislative Assembly since 1924, b 1879, B A, B L of Calcutta University, Vakil, High Court, Calcutta and Patna, Suspended practice as non co operator, 1920, Sentenced to one year's imprisonment on refusing to furnish security under 108 Cr P C, 1921, *Address* P O Daoodnagar, Dist Muzaffapore, Bihar and Orissa

Dehlavi, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, President, Bombay Legislative Council b 1875 *Educ* Bombay and London Practised in Gujrat and Sind Started the first Anglo Sindhi paper called "*Al Haq*" in Sind in 1900, and edited it for three years Diwan of Mangrol State (1908 1912), Wazir of Palanpur State (1914 21) Acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, (1913) Minister for Agriculture (1924 27) *Publications* History and origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure) *Address* Sadar House, Surat



Mr Desai

Desai, Bhulabhai, J Leading Advocate, Bombay, Took prominent part in the Home Rule Movement, Some time Acting Advocate General, Bombay, Jailed during Satyagrah Movement, General Secretary Congress Parliamentary Board, Powerful speaker *Address* Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Deshmukh, Gopal Vinayak, Consulting Surgeon and Physician, Bombay *b. 1884 Educ* India and London Professor of Surgery in Univ of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon Major at Lady Harding Hospital during war and Surgeon at I J Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College, Bombay (1920), Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Medical College, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President Bombay Corporation, 1928 *Address* Chaupati, Bombay

Deshmukh, Ramrao Madhavrao, Bar-at-Law, *b 1892 Educ* at Cambridge Elected to C P Legislative Council in 1920, elected to Legislative Council in 1923, as Swarajist, elected first Chairman, of District Council, Amraoti, 1925, elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1926, elected to the C P Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Responsivist in November, 1926, Minister to C P Government, 1927-28 Resigned in August 1928, took office again in August 1928 Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931. Witness before Joint Parliamentary Committee *Address* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar)

Deshmukh, Dr Punjabrao, Barrister-at-law, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, *b 1899, Educ* Fergusson College Poona, and took M A (Hons) at Edinburgh Won the Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship in 1923 Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 Member C P Council, 1903, Minister, 1930 *Address* Nagpur C P

Devadhar, Gopal Krishna, C- I E President Servants of India Society, *b* 1817, *m* Dwarkabai Sohani of Poona *Educ* Wilson College, Bombay, *m* A Bombay University, 1904, first member to join Servants of India Society, 1905, Toured in England and on the Continent in 1918 as member of Indian Press Delegation, The Founder of the Poona Seva Sadan Society and Organiser of the Malabar Relief Fund, 1921, Has published several pamphlets, on Co operation, Female Education and Social Reform, Presided over the Indian National Social Conference in 1924 at Lucknow and in 1933 in Madras Is now working as President, Travancore Co operative *Address* Servants of India Society, Poona

Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic, *b* 1857, three *s* one *d* Acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891, head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900, acted as a member to the Aden Port Commission, 1901, Represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at fifth International Congress, Boston, 1912 *Address* Steamer Point, Aden

Duleepsinghji, K S—Nephew of the famous cricketer "Ranjitsinghji", one of the most outstanding batsmen of the world, now captain of the Sussex C C, played for England against Australia in Test Matches, scored 173 runs on his first appearance in 1931, Was chosen for 1932 Test matches but could not play on account of ill health He is about 28 years of age

Dalal, Sir Barjor Jamshedji, Chief Justice, Kashmir State, *b* 1871, *m* Aree, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Exeter Coll, Oxford Entered I C S, Asst Magistrate Allahabad, 1894, Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1899, Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, 1921, Judge, High Court, 1925 31, Chief Justice, Kashmir, 1931

Duni Chand, Barrister, Lahore, *b* 1870, *Educ* Lahore Government College, Gray's Inn, London, *m* Basan Kaur, *d* of Ramchand Chhopra of Amritsar, Deported during Martial Law days, 1919, Later sentenced to life imprisonment, but released in December 1919, Suspended

practice as non-co-operator; Sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment in connection with Lawrence Statue Satyagraha, 1921, jailed during recent Satyagraha movement. *Address* Lahore

Duni Chand, Licenciate in law, *b.* 1872 *m* Shrimati Bhagdevi Practised at the bar until 1921 convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over Punjab Provincial Conference, 1922, Swarajist Member of Legislative Assembly Suspended practice in 1930, was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing to be member of the Congress Working Committee after it had been declared unlawful *Address* Kirpa Nias, Amballa

Dutt, Amarnath, Advocate, High Court *b.* 1875, Has one son and one daughter, Member of Assembly since 1923, member Delhi University Court since 1928, Presided over Postal and Telegraph Union Conferences Edited now defunct magazine "Alo" *Address* Burdwan

Emerson, Sir Herbert William, Governor of the Punjab, *b.* 1 June 1881, Entered Indian



Sir H Emerson

Civil Service, 1905, Manager, Bashahr State, 1911-14, Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State 1915, Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917, Deputy Commissioner 1922, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32, Appointed Governor of the Punjab, 1933 *Address* Government House, Lahore

Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir, Millowner *b.* 4 Oct. 1872 Municipal Corporator for over 21 years, President, 1914-15, Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commissions for Life Saving Appliances, Represented India

at the International Financial Conference at Brussels, 1920, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926 *Address* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Fazl-i Husain, Mian Sir, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, b 1877 in eldest of Mian Nurahmad Khan,, *Educ* Govt College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge Practised in Sialkot, 1900 5, in High Court, Lahore, 1905 20, Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907 8, represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917 20 Minister of Education, Punjab, 1921, re appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924, Acting Member of the Governor General's Council, 1925 Re appointed Minister of Education, Nov 1925, Revenue Member, Punjab, 1926, Member of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, 1927 On delegation to S African Conference, 1932 *Address* "The Retreat," Simla, 6, King Edward Road, New Delhi

Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand, (Mahatma)
Author of Satyagraha movement, b 2nd October 1869 He is married and has four sons Gandhi comes from a devout and wealthy family His father was the Dewan of the State of Porbandar for about 25 years Young Gandhi was given all the schooling that India could give and was sent to England to complete his studies He specialised in law, took a degree and returned to India An important piece of litigation sent him to South Africa There he found Indians were being ill treated in the Colony They were forbidden to own lands, were segregated and placed under various humiliating restrictions Then and there Mahatma Gandhi took up their cause and began a long struggle for the rights of his race He became their defender and led them into a course of passive resistance But when the Boer War came Gandhi enjoined upon his followers to yield A strike behind the lines in war time, he said, would be equivalent to an act of violence With the return of peace he again preached his rebellion He was thrown into jail and his wife and sons with him

Until two years after the Great War, Gandhi was loyal to the British Crown He served in the Boer war, was once invalidated and mentioned in despatches The outbreak of the European war found him in London There he at

once organised 250 Indian students in English Universities into a volunteer corps who wanted to serve wholly without pay. He returned to India because of ill-health and recovered.

In a critical moment in 1918, Gandhi threw himself into the recruiting movement with such energy that the quota of recruits called for nine months was accomplished in seven months. Then the armistice put a stop to these proceedings. But after peace came the Rowlatt Act of 1919 which set India afire, and led to the "Punjab disturbances" and Jallianwalla tragedy. At the top of all came the Khilafat trouble which completely shattered the confidence of Gandhi in the present administration and he began his non-violent non-co-operation movement. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in March, 1922 but was released in 1924 for reasons of health. He undertook a fast of 21 days on account of Hindu Muslim dissensions in 1924. In 1925 he was elected President of the Congress. He inaugurated Civil Disobedience movement in April 1930 and was interned in May. Was released in January next year and negotiated an agreement with the Viceroy and suspended Civil Disobedience movement; Gandhi attended the second Round Table Conference as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress and returned to India in 1932. He was again interned. He undertook a fast unto death as a protest against the introduction of communal electorates for the depressed classes in 1932. The Hindus held urgent consultations, hammered out an agreement and the Communal Award was altered. Then Gandhi broke his fast. Another fast followed as a penance for the Hindus being lethargic in the matter of carrying out Harijan uplift programme. Mahatma Gandhi undertook in 1934 an All India tour preaching the cause of the Harijans. And because a Reformist volunteer assaulted a Sanatanist at Ajmer Mahatma undertook a fast of one week as a penance in August, 1934.

Mahatma believes in truth. He never sues a debtor, never gives evidence against an enemy. He travels third class. Wears only a piece of loin cloth and takes goat milk and fruits.

Gackwar Maharaja of Baroda, Sir Sayaji Rao III, Adopted by Her Highness Jammalai Khande, Rao Gackwar's widow, 1875; Invested with full powers, 1891; Married a Princess of the House of Tanjore, 1895. She gave birth to a son, the present Yuvraj, and died shortly afterwards. He married again in 1895; three sons and a daughter. His Highness has introduced many reforms in his State and is now availing to administer on scientific lines. Has travelled much. Presided over Indian Social Conference (1904). *Address*: Baroda.

Gauba, Khaleel Latif, formerly Kanhaya Lal, Barrister-at-law, b. 1880. *m* Husnara Aziz Ahmed, *d.* of late Aziz Ahmed, Barrister-at-law. *Educ*: Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director; President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committee (1931); Converted to Islam in 1933. *Publications*: *Loom*, *Uncle Sham*, (with E. H. H. *on the Pathology of Pimpers*); *The Prophet of the Desert*. *Address*: Adman Road, Lahore.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A. Muzaffarpur (Behar).



many years a member of the Muzaffarpur Municipal Board, founded the Town Hall Municipal Library, Muzaffarpur; And elected Member of the Assembly since 1924; a Foundation Member of the Aero Club of India and Burma; Member of the Governor's Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; Presided over the fifth session of the Burma Provincial Kshatriya Sabha; Nayavak Sangh at Rangoon in 1933; presided over the 8th session of the Punjab Provincial Pressed Club Conference at Amritsar, 1933; Author of "Pictorial Kashmir." *Address*:—Muzaffarpur, (Behar).

Ghose, Aurobindo—(Sri) b. 15. Aug. 1872 at Calcutta; *Educ*: St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, and England; Appeared at Civil Service Exam., passed literary test, but failed to appear in riding test, 1890. Joined King's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1892; Entered Gackwar's service, and remained there for 12 years. At first engaged in confidential work, he was sent

to the Dewani Office afterwards and from there transferred to the State College as Professor and ultimately became the Principal of Baroda College, Principal, National College, Calcutta, 1906, Editor, "Bande Mataram"; Tried for sedition, but acquitted, Took prominent part in Nationalist Movement, 1907, Arrested on charge of treason and conspiracy, 1908, Released after a protracted trial of one year when he was found not guilty, being defended by C R Das, Conducted the weekly "Karmayogin" (English) and "Dharma" (Bengali), 1910 Now he is at Pondicherry, leading the life of a Yogi, Edited "Arya", a philosophical review 1914-1921 *Publications*, Yogic Sadhan, Ahana, Love and Death, The Objects of Yoga, The Ideal of Karmayogin, The Brain of India, The Renaissance in India, Self-Determination, Superman, Isha Upanishad, Essays on the Gita, The Mother, The Riddle of this World, etc *Address* Pondicherry

Ghuznavi, Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdul Karim Abu Ahmed Khan, Member, Executive Council of Bengal b. 1872 *m* Nawab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum, 1894. Has one son and four daughters *Educ* Universities of Oxford and Jena (Germany); Member old Imperial Legislative Council, (1909 16). political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic, (1913); Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923 and 1926 Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927 Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal, 1929 *Address* Winter's Buildings, Calcutta



Sir H Gidney

Gidney, Sir Henry Albert John, M L A *b* 1873 *Educ* at Calcutta, Edinburgh, London, Cambridge and Oxford Post Graduate Lecturer, in Ophthalmology, Oxford University, (1911) Entered I M S, 1898 Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N W Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded) Leader of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925 Accredited leader of the Domiciled Community in India and Burma, Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour, Anglo Indian Delegate to Round Table Conferences, Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933 *Address* 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta

Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Barrister at Law, Adviser to Swedish Match Co of Stockholm and Western India Match Co, Bombay *b* 1875, *m* Frenny Bezoni, Called to the Bar, 1899, Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905, Secretary, Burma, Legislative Council 1916, President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923, President, 1926-1930 Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930, Member, Round Table Conference, 1931, Ottawa Conference, 1932, World Economic Conference, 1933 *Address*, 38, Hyde Park Gate, London, S W 7



Dr Gokul Chand

Gokul Chand Narang, Bar-at Law, Minister, Punjab Government, *b* 1878 *Educ* Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University, and Bern University, Was Professor and Barrister *Publications*, The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism *Address*, 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore

Goswami, Kumar Tulsī Chandra Zenundai *b* 1898 *Educ* Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris, represented India at the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, 1928, *Address* The Raj Baree, Serampore,

Gour, Sir Hari Singh Member of the Legislative Assembly, Barrister-at-Law b 26 Nov 1872 Presdt, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon D. Litt, Delhi University, Member of Indian Central Committee, Deputy President of the Leg. Assembly, Leader of the Opposition, Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933, *Publications* Law of Transfer in British India, 3 vols Penal Law of British India 2 vols Hindu Code, The Spirit of Buddhism, His only Love, Random Rhymes and other poems *Address* Nagpur, C P.

Govindanand (Swami), b 1889. After taking his



M A, worked as Professor in Poona; Muzaffarpur, Nagpur and Bankipore Colleges On the eve of the great European War sailed for Japan, Implicated in Korogotamaru affair, 1914; Confined in jail without regular trial till 1918, when he was released but ordered to remain in the town of Hyderabad (Sind), This last restriction was removed in 1919 Arrested during the Rowlatt Bill Satyagraha

Govindanand Agitation, 1919 Joined Mahatma Gandhi to work with him on Young India in 1919, Organized Textile Labourers' Union at Bombay, Organised the N. W Ry Union at Karachi, organized their first strike in 1920, sentenced to one week's imprisonment. For taking part in C. D was sentenced to one years' R L. After release founded, along with Mr Subash Chandra Bose, the Left-Wing Congress Party Was arrested under 124-A *Address* Burns Road, Karachi

Gowan, Sir Hyde Clarendon, Governor, Central Provinces, 1933, b 1878 m Edna Gowan 1905 *Educ* New College, Oxford, Univ Coll, London. Under Secretary to C P Govt. 1904-08, officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, 1908; Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District, 1913-17, Financial Secretary to Govt., C P. 1918-1921; Dy Commissioner, Nagpur, 1923-25, Financial Secretary to Govt., 1925 and 1927; Chief Secretary, March 1927, Revenue and Finance Member, C P Government, July 1932 *Address* Nagpur.

Grigg (Percy) James, Finance Member *b* 1890, *m* Gertrude Charlotte, *v. d.* of Rev G F Hough, *Educ* St John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos, appointed to Treasury 1913, Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1919-36, Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov 1930, Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34, Finance Member, Government of India, 1934 *Address* Government of India, Simla and Delhi

Gurdit Singh Organizer of the famous "Komagata-maru Expedition", hails from Amritsar Dist where he owned a few acres of land, Emigrated many years ago, and worked as a contractor in Singapore and Malay States Fought for Sikh emigrants who could not easily secure passage for Canada, and thought of forming a steamship company As a preliminary experiment chartered a vessel for 6 months in 1914; Absconded after Komagata-maru episode and successfully eluded the police till 1922, when he voluntarily surrendered and was jailed, Participated in the recent Satyagraha Movement *Address* Calcutta

Habib ul lah, Khan Bahadur Sir Mhammad,



Dewan of Travancore *b* 1869 *m* Sadathun Nisa Begum, three sons, four daughters, Joined Bar in 1881, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1919-21, Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919, Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1920, served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Ser-

Habib-ul-lah vices in India 1923-24; Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-1924, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1924-29 Head of Government Deputation to South Africa, 1926, Leader, Indian Delegation to league of nations, 1929 *Address* Trivandrum

Hidayatallah, Sir Ghulam Hussain *b* Jan 1878 *Educ* Shikarpur High School, D J Sind Coll and Govt. Law School, Bombay, Pleader, Member and elected Vice-Presdt, Hyderabad Municipality, Member, Bombay

Legislative Council for 5 years Minister in charge of Local Self-Government, 1921 Member of the Executive Council, Bombay, 1928-1934

Haig, Sir Harry Graham, Governor-Designate of the United Provinces *b* 1881 Entered I C S 1905; Under-Secretary to Govt., U. P., 1910-12, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919, Deputy Secretary to Govt of India, Finance Dept., 1920, Secy., Fiscal Commission, 1921-1922, attached Lee Commission 1923-24 Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1925, Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept., 1926-30, Home Member, Govt of India, 1930-34 *Address* Governor's Camp, (U P)

Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, Governor of the United Provinces *b* 1872 *m* 1916, Andreina, *d* of Count Hannibale Baizani, Italy *Educ* Corpus Christi College, Oxford (Scholar) Officer, Jhelum Canal Colony, 1902, Sec., Punjab Govt., 1907; Dy Sec., Govt. of India, 1908, Ch. Commr., Delhi, 1912-19, Finance Member, Government of India, 1919-22, Home Member, Government of India, 1922-24 Governor of the Punjab, 1924-28 *Address* Governor's Camp, (U P)

Haksar, Col. Sir Kailas Narain, Political Member, Gwalior Darbar since 1912, *b* 1878, one *s* three *d* *Educ*; Victoria College, Gwalior, Allahabad University B A; Hon., Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1902, Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia from 1903-12, Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Senior Member, Board of Revenue, 1910-13; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation 1928, Member to the Indian Round Table Conference, also served on the Federal Structure Committee and Peel Committee; served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference, *Publications*: Madho Rao Scindia; Federal India. *Address*: Gwalior.

Hari Kishan Kaul, Raja, *b* 1869 *Educ*, Govt. Coll., Lahore, Asstt. Commsr. 1890, Jun. Secy. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97, District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898, Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903, Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925;

Member, Indian Tariff Board 1926-27, Dewan, Bharatpur State, 1927 Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-1932 *Address* 29, Lawrence Road, Lahore



Lala Harkishen Lal

Harkishen Lal (Lala), b. 1866, Educ. Government College, Lahore, and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar at law; Retired from Bar, 1889, since then devoted to industrial and commercial organization, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Congress, 1910, President, Industrial Conference, 1912, His well informed, fearless and outspoken evidence before the Industrial Commission caused considerable flutter in official and Anglo-Indian circles, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Fellow, Punjab University During Martial Law regime

of 1919, tried as a rebel and sentenced to transportation for life, Released Christmas, 1919, Appointed Minister to Punjab Government, 1920 *Address* Lahore

Haye, Mian Abdul, M.L.A. Advocate, Lahore High Court. b 1888 Passed LL.B., 1910, started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year, first non official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council *Address* Ludhiana

Hydari, Sir Akbar, Nawab Hydar Nawab Jung Bahadur, Finance Minister, Hyderabad b 1869 m Anena Najmuddin Tyabji *Educ.* St Xavier's College, Bombay, joined Indian Finance Dept., 1888, Asstt. Acctt General, U. P., 1890, Dy. Acctt. General, Bombay, 1897, Dy Acctt. General, Madras, 1900, Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903, C P, 1904, Acctt. General, Hyderabad State, 1905, Financial Secretary, 1907, Secretary to Government, Home Dept., (Judicial, Police, Education, etc.) 1911, Ag. Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919, Accountant General, Bombay, 1920, Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad Executive Council, 1921, Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1925; First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference held in 1915 President, All-India 'Mahomedan' Educational

Conference, Calcutta, 1917, Delivered Punjab University Convocation Address, 1925. Fellow of the Bombay, Dacca, Aligarh and Osmania Universities, Conceived and organised Osmania University, Hyderabad; Organised State Archaeological Department, especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings, also Urdu type Head of Hyderabad Delegation to Round Table Conferences *Address* Hyderabad, Deccan

Horniman, Benjamin Guy, Editor-in-Chief, "Bombay



Mr B G Horniman

Sentinel b 17th July 1873, at Dovencourt, Essex, England, son of William Horniman, Paymaster-in-Chief, Royal Navy, *Educ* privately, Portsmouth Grammar School, Queen's Service House, Entered journalistic profession, 1894, Became, Editor, Southern Daily Mail, 1896, on staff of several leading English papers, 1900-06, Asst Editor "Statesman," Calcutta, 1906-13; Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," 1913-1919, deported to England in 1919, after exposing Punjab happenings; Refused passport by British Foreign Office for nearly seven years, Finally entered India through Ceylon with passport issued for France and thus indicated the right of British subject to unrestricted admission to British territory, was received with unparallaled demonstrations of affection by Bombay populace on January 12, 1926; Subsequently Managing Editor "Indian National Herald", 1926-29 "Weekly Herald" 1930-31 "Daily Herald" (Lahore) 1931 Editor-in-Chief "Bombay Chronicle" 1932-33 *Publications*—Amritsar and our Duty to India; The Agony of Amritsar, pamphlets and speeches *Address*—Sea View, Worli Point, Bombay

Hosain, Hafiz Hidayat, Bar-at-law, Member of the U P Legislative Council; b 1880, Graduated from the Aligarh University, Is married but has no children; President of various bodies, Round Tabler, Travelled in Europe *Address* Hidayat Manzil, Civil Lines, Cawnpore

Hyderabad, Nizam of, Sir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur Fateh Jung, b 1886, Educated privately, Helped greatly the British during the last European war, King Emperor conferred on him the new and special titles of Exalted Highness and Faithful Ally of the British Government *Address* Hyderabad (Deccan)



Imam Hosain.

Imam Hosain, Zemindar, Member, Council of State, b 1897, Educ Privately in India and at Imperial College of Science, London, Deputy leader of opposition in the Council of State since 1932, Married 1916, has five children, Presided over First Muslim Educational Conference, 1933, Vice President, Behar Central Relief Committee, (Rajendra Babu's). *Address*, Hosain Manzil, Gaya



Sir Mahomed Iqbal

Iqbal, Sir Mahomed, Philosopher-poet of North India, b 1877 at Sialkot, Educ Scotch Mission College, Sialkot, Govt College, Lahore, Cambridge, Lecturer, Oriental College, Lahore, visited Germany, Munich University conferred on him degree of Ph D, Professor of Arabic, London University, Wrote his first poem, 'Himalayan Mountain', 1921, 'Fayami Masbiq's', written in the style of the poems of Goethe, German Poet, was published in 1925, Round Table, Was member of the Punjab Legislative Council *Address* Lahore

Indore, Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, b 26th November 1890 Educ. Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmer, Imperial Cadet Corps, Visited Europe, 1910, attended Coronation 1911, again visited Europe, Abdicated 27th February, 1926, *Address* Indore, Central India



Sir Mirza M Ismail

Ismail, Sir Mirza Mahomed, Dewan of Mysore, *b* 1883

Educ Wesleyan Mission High School, and Palace School where he was the Maharaja's class-mate for 6 years; Graduated in 1905 and joined Mysore service, Worked in Police, Accounts and Survey Departments, joined personal staff of Maharaja as Asstt. Secretary, 1908, Huzur Secretary, 1924, Private Secretary to Maharaja, 1922, Awarded title of 'Amin al-Mulk, 1920, Attended Round Table Conference, *Address* Summer Palace, Mysore

Iswar Saran, Munshi, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, *b* 1874, Member, first and third Legislative Assembly, Was a member of the Court of Allahabad University, is a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University; President, U P. Political and Social Conferences, Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910, President, of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Servants of Untouchables' Society, Went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press about India *Address* 6, Edmondstone Road Allahabad.

Iyer, C S Ranga, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924, *b* 1894 in Malabar, *Educ* Victoria College, Palghat, Coimbatore College, S P G College, Trichnapoly, Editor, Advocate, Lucknow, 1915, Went to prison as Editor, Independent, Allahabad, 1920-21, Founded, "Independence," Lucknow, 1922, Lectured to M P's in Empire Parliamentary Association, House of Commons, London, in 1927, 1929 and 1933 Signed Statutory Railway Board Report with dissenting notes, Married Shrimati Anna Lakshmy Amma, *Publications* Father India, India in the Crucible, India-Peace and War *Recreations*, Theaters, Walking, Smoking, *Address* Kalattry, Palghat



S. Srinivasa,
Iyengar

Iyengar, S Srinivasa, b 1874 *Educ* Madras and Presidency Colleg, Madras Vakil, 1898, Member of Madras Senate, 1912-16, President, Vakil's Association, Advocate General, Madras, Resigned his seat on Legislative Council and gave up his title of C I E as protest against arrest of Congress leaders, President, Madras Provincial Conference, 1920, President, Indian National Congress, 1926, Publications A book on Law Reform.



Jadhav, Bhaskarrao Vithojirao, M L A b 1867

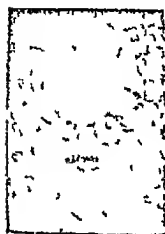
Served in the Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council Started the Marathi Educational Conference in 1927 and revived the Satya Shodhak Movement, 1911 Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied communities before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919, nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 Minister of Education 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930 Leader of the Non Brahmin

Party in the Bombay Presidency, Member, Legislative Assembly, Delegate to Round Table Conf, 1930-31, *Address* Shahupuri, Kolhapur

Jagantarayan, Vice Chancellor of the Lucknow University b 1864 m Shrimati Kamalapati, d of P Sham Narayan Sahab Raina *Educ* Canning Coll, Lucknow, Non official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality, Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress, Member, Hunter Committee, Was Minister, U P Govt, for Local Self Government and Public Health *Address* Golaganj, Lucknow

Jain, Dr L, C, Head of the Economics Department, Punjab University b 1901. M A, Allahabad University, Winner of Queen Empress Victoria Medal, highest academic distinction of the University Also educated in London,

Lecturer, University of Allahabad 1929-30, Secy, U P Banking Inquiry Committee, 1931. With wife visited almost all the European countries, Received the highest training in Scouting at the World Training Centre at Gilwell Park. Mrs Jam also trained in Girl Guiding in England and worked as Girl Guides Commissioner at Allahabad. Address University, Lahore



Jairamdas
Daulatram

Jairamdas Daulatram, Journalist and political worker, General Secretary, Indian National Congress b 1892 at Hyderabad (Sind), married one d one s Graduated in law 1915 and practised as a lawyer at Karachi, 1915-1919. Joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916. Took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919. Member All-India Congress Committee since 1917. Editor "The Bharatwasi", 1919-1920. Participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21, Editor "The Hindu" and "Vande Matarama" 1921. Sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, 1925-1927. Editor "The Hindustan Times," Delhi, 1925-1926; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1926, resigned on assuming charge of Secretaryship of All-India Foreign-Cloth Boycott Committee. Joined Satyagraha Movement in connection with the Salt Act, Wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930, while pacifying mob. Jailed 4 times during the recent political movement; Released June, 1934. Address Hyderabad (Sind)

Javie, Moreshwar Chintaman, Dr, b 1880, m. Miss Mogre. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Mayor of Bombay, 1933-1934. Address: Mayor's Building, Opposite B B & C.I Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 24.

Jayakar, Mukund Ramrao, Bar at Law, Educ at**Mr Jayakar**

Bombay University Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay. worked there four years, practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court, took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life, Elected to Bombay Legis Council in 1923, was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resignation in 1925 Entered Legislative Assembly 1926 Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, a Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee,

Publications Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924 *Address* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Jehangir, Sir Cowasji, M L A 6 Feb 1879, m to Hirabai, Kaiser Hind (Gold Medal) M B E Educ at Bombay and Cambridge Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921, Member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20, Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-22, Member of the Executive Council, 1923-28 Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933 Partner in the Firm of Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ltd, *Address* Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Jhalwar, Maharaj Rana Shri Rajendra Singhji Dev Bahadur, of, b 1900 s 1929, Educ Mayo College; Ajmer and Oxford, m, has one son, Is a keen sportsman, and is fond of music, agriculture and fine arts *Address* Jhalrapatan, Rajputana.



Jinnah, Mahomed Ali, Bar-at Law, b 25th Dec 1876 at Karachi, Educated in Karachi and England, m daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit (d), Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906, Private Secretary to Dadabhoy Naoroji, 1906, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910, Resigned as a protest against the passing of the Rowlatt Act, 1919 "I feel" he

wrote in his letter to Viceroy, "that under the prevailing conditions I can be of no use to my people in the Council, nor consistently with one's self-respect is co operation possible with a Government that shows such an utter disregard for the opinion of the representatives of the people at the Council Chamber and the feelings and sentiments of the people outside" President, Muslim League (Special Session) 1920, Member, Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924-25, Member Sandhurst Committee 1926-27, Leader Independent Party in the Assembly, Member, Round Table Conference, President, Muslim League, 1934



Jogendra Singh, Sardar, Minister for Agriculture, Punjab b 1877, Member, Sugar, and Sandhurst Committees, Worked for 2½ years in Patiala State, Talukdar, Agra, Editor, East and West *Publications* Nurjehan, Kamla *Address* Lahore

Joseph, Pothan, Editor, The "Hindustan Times," Delhi, b 1892, Asstt Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" 1920, Assistant Editor, "Capital" 1920-24, Editor, "Voice of India" Rejoined Bombay Chronicle, 1924-26, Left "Chronicle" with Mr B. G Horniman, 1926, Editor Indian Daily Telegraph, 1926, Joined "Indian National Herald" as joint Editor and Director of the Board, 1927, Member, Bombay Corporation and President, South Indian Association, Bombay, *Recreations* Story-telling, Light Speeches, Connoisseur *Address* Hindustan Times, Delhi

Joshi, Narayan Malhar, Member, Legislative Assembly, b June 1879 *Educ* Poona New English

School and Deccan Coll. Teacher for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911; Sec., National Liberal Association 1919 to 28-29. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt of India as representative of Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Conference. Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919), Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. 1919-23. Awarded but declined C I E in 1921. Nominated by Govt., a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921-24-27 and again in 1930 to represent labour interests, Also attended the three sessions of the Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee as representative of the Indian workers. *Address* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Junagadh, Sir Mahabatkhanji Rasulkhanji, G C I E, K C S I, Nawab Saheb of, *b* 2nd Aug 1900 *m* Her Highness Senior Begum Saheba Manuvarjahan of Bhopal *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer *Address* Junagadh.

Kale, R B Ravji Ramchandra, member of Bombay Legislative Council *b* 1868, B A L L B of Bombay University, Acting Professor, Deccan and Elphinstone Colleges, Started practice 1892, Public Prosecutor, 1920, For several years member of the Satara Municipality, at present its President, Started Liberal League at Satara and founded school and hospital, Member, Bombay Council, 1929-23, re-elected in 1927 and 1930, Member of Sangli and Aundh representative Assemblies. Later elected President of Aundh Assembly, Donated a lakh and quarter to the Servants of India Society for founding Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, member of several committees, including Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, Presided over Local Self Government Conferences held at Malvan and Poona in 1927 and 1931, *Address* Advocate, Satara City.

Kale, Vaman Govind, Professor, Fergusson College. *b* 1876. Joined the Deccan Education Socy of Poona, as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ for several years. Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1928-25, Vice President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, etc. Liberal

in politics, Addressed numerous public meetings, has published many books on economics and political and social reform. *Address* "Durgadhivasa," Poona No 4

Kamat, Balkrishna Sitaram, Merchant. *b* 1871, *m* Miss Yamunabai R M Gawaskar of Cochin Member, Bombay Legis Council for several years Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal), Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923 Member of various educational bodies; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, Member, Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee, Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee. *Address* Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, 5.

Kambli, Siddappa Totappa, Minister of Education to Bombay Government. *b* 1882 Practised as pleader in Dharmwar Courts, Non-Official President of Hubli Municipal Borough, President, and Member of Bombay Council since 1921, Deputy President, Bombay Council 1927-30, organised first non Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920, *Address* 18, Queen's Gardens, Poona

Kania, Harilal Jekisondas, Judge, High Court, Bombay *b* 1890 *m* eldest *d* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931, and 1932. *Address* 102, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Kanika, Raja of, Sir Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. *b* 1881 *m* *d* of late Raja Ladukishore Mandata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, *Educ* Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack Elected representative of the landholders to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909. Elected representative of Orissa landholders to Bihar and Legislative Council, 1912, and again from the same constituency in 1916, Elected Member of the old Imperial, Legislative Council Fellow of Patna University 1917 to 1919

Kapurthala, Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of, *b* 1872 Received honours from Foreign Governments, twice represented Indian Princes on League of Nations, Widely travelled, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 *Hen Apparent* Sri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh *Address* Kapurthala

Karandikar, Raghunath Pandurang, Member, Council of State *b* 21 Aug 1857, Member, Bhore Forest Committee (1885), Member Bombay Legislative Council, 1911, member of all Congresses and Committees, 1886-1929, opened first Indian Conference at Ilkley, Yorkshire, 1919, Member, President, Satara Dist Swaraj Party Visited London in 1908 and in 1918 as the late Mr Tilak's Legal adviser, also in 1929 Professor Constitutional Law, Law College, Kolhapur *Address* Shanwar Peth, Satara City

Karve, Dhondo Keshav, Founder of Indian Women's University, *b* May, 1858, After graduating, joined Girls' Schools as Teacher, Married a widow in 1893, and 1907 founded an institution for encouraging marriage at a later age than had been customary, has dedicated his life to the cause of India's Womanhood *Address* Poona

Kashmir, Maharaja of, Shree Maharaja Harisinghji Bahadur, *b* 1895 *s* uncle, 1925, *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer, *Heir* Yuvraj Karasinghji *b* 1931, *Address* Srinagar



Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, Srischandra Nandy, M. L. C., 1897, *s* father Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy to the Gudee of Kasimbazar, 1929 Was Chairman of the Berhampore Municipality for 8 years (three terms) and member of the District Board Murshidabad, Member Bengal Legislative Council for the last four terms, Life Member, Viswa Bharati, Member Asiatic Society, Bengal Historical Society, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, ex President, British Indian Association,

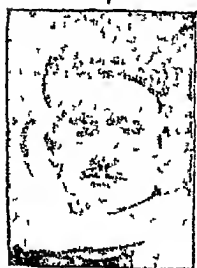
Maharaja of Kashmir

President, Calcutta Mahajan Sabha. *Hon* Maharajkumar Somendra Chandra Nandy *Address* Kasimbazar, Bengal, India Clubs Calcutta, Berhampore

Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Millowner, *b* 1894 *Educ* at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26, member Legislative Assembly (1923-26), delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 *Address* Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad

Keane Sir Michael, Governor of Assam *b* 1874, *m.* 1911; one *s* two *d* Under Secretary to Government, U P, 1906-08 Settlement Officer, Rajputana, 1910-14, Secretary to Government, U P 1917-19, Chief Secretary, 1919-21, President, Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1921-25, Member, Public Service Commission, 1928, Commissioner, Meerut, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1929, Member, Board of Revenue, U P, 1930-31, Governor of Assam, 1932 *Recreations* Golf, tennis, fishing *Address* Government House Shillong

Kelkar, Narsinha Chintaman, Journalist *b* August 24



Mr Kelkar

1872 at Miraj, Editor "Kesari" since 1896, Editor, "Maharatta," for several years For 15 years Member, Poona Municipality, President Cosmos and Co operative Credit Societies, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1922, One of the founders of Responsive Co operation Party Member, Legislative Assembly, presided over the Hindu Mahasabha, Great Scholar and brilliant author *Publications*, "Case for Home Rule" and some His-

torical and Puranic Plays *Address* Poona



Khathhan, Debí Prasad, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, *b* 1888, Enrolled as solicitor, Calcutta High Court, 1911, President, Calcutta Indian Merchants' Chamber, President, Anti-Indentured Emigration League, 1912, Secretary, Marwari Association, 1922, Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, Member, Legislative Council, 1922-26, Board of Industries, Bengal, 1922-26, Adviser,

D P Khathhan International Labour Conference 1928, *Address* Canning Street, Calcutta

Khan, Shafaat Ahmad, B A, Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, since 1929 *b* 1893 *m* Fohmda, *y d* of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court, *Educ* Moradabad, Cambridge and Dublin Member, Legislative Council 1924-30 President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conference, 1925 and 1929, founder of the English weekly, the *Star*, Allahabad, Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences 1930-32, Delegate to Joint Select Committee 1933, President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933, Founder and Editor till 1925 of the *Journal of Indian History* *Address* 25, Stanley Rd Allahabad

Khaparde, Ganesh Srikrishna, Member Council of State, *b* 1885, *m* to Laxmibai, *Educ* Berar and Bombay, Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889, returned to the Bar, Vice Chairman of Amraoti Municipality for nearly 11 years Sometimes Member, Supreme Legislative Council, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Congress, Amraoti, 1913, Vice President, Indian Home Rule League, 1918 Member, Home Rule League Deputation 1919, Founded National Education Society in Berar, *Address* Amraoti, Berar (C P)

Khwaja Nazimmuddin, Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, from 1929 *b* 1894 Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922-29, Member Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29 *Address* 251, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta

Kidwai, Sh Rafi Ahmad *b* 1894, *Educ* MA O College, Aligarh, gave up attending law lectures as non co operator, 1921, Secretary, U P Congress Committee 1922-26

Sentenced to one year's imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1922; Member Legislative Assembly, 1927, Whip, *Address*. Masauli, Barabanki Dist.

Kidwai, Mushir Hosain, Barrister, Member of Council of State *b* 1878 Educated at Lucknow and London, Three times unanimously elected to Legislative Assembly, Widely travelled, Compiled about dozen books, Conferred "Usmania" order by the ex-Sultan of Turkey with the title of His Excellency, *Address* —Mushir Manzil Lucknow



M. H. Kidwai **Kikabhai Premchand, Sir**, Financier, *b* 1883 *m* Lady Lily *Educ.* Bombay Member, Legislative Assembly from 1927 to 1930 Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Simon Committee Sheriff of Bombay 1932 *Address*. 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Kitchlew, Saif-ud-din (Dr), Bar-at-Law, started practice at Rawalpindi, 1913, Married, 1915 Took prominent part in Satyagraha movement of 1919, sentenced to transportation for life by Martial Law Commission in 1919, Released Christmas, 1919, Gave up practice to find time for Khilafat and Congress propaganda, 1920 Took prominent part in non-co operation and recent Satyagraha movements, Was Acting President of Congress, Kept a week's fast, July, 1934, *Address*: Amritsar.

Kolhapur, Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja of, *b* July 30 1897, direct descendant of Shivaji, the Great Founder of the Maratha Empire. *m* 1918 Shrimati Tarnbai Saheba, *g* *b* of Gaekwar. *Educ.* Privately in Kolhapur; Hendon School, studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, *Recreations*. Horse racing, Tennis, Shikar, etc *Address*: Kolhapur

Kollengode, Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja Valia Nambidi of, Landholder *b* Oct. 1873 Temp. Member, Madras Executive Council, from 1923-24 Member, Legislative Assembly 1930. *Address*. Kollengode, Malabar Dist

Kolte, Vinayak Damodar, pleader and member of C P Legislative Council, *b* 1880, B A of Calcutta University and LL B of Allahabad University, Served as teacher, started practice, Chairman, District Board, 1921, Member, Board of Industries, married, has one son, member Court of Nagpur University, *Recreation* Cricket, Tennis, Bridge, Billiards and gardening *Address* High Court.

Kotha, Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur of, *b* September 15, 1873, succeeded in 1889, married first eldest daughter of Maharana of Udaipur, married again daughter of Maharao of Cutch, also married sister of the Thakur of Isarda in Jaipur, During great famine of 1892 1900, His Highness helped the sufferers most generously He opened poor houses, famine kitchens, granted grains doles to *Pudnashin* ladies, *Address* Kotah, B B & C I Railway.

Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, Great traveller, has visited most parts of the world, made many gifts to Karachi, his native city *Address* Karachi

Kothavalv, Pheroze Dhanjishah, Diwan, Rajpipla State *b* 1886 Practised on the Appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915 Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916, Naib Dewan, 1927, Dewan, Nov 1930 *Address* Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency)

Kotla Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh of, Minister for Education and Industries, U P Government *b* 1872 Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905, Member, U P Legis Council since 1909, Member, Imperial Legis Council, 1913 16, Member, Legis Assembly, 1922 23, *Address* Naini Tal, Lucknow

Krishnaswami Aiyar, Sir Alladi, Advocate-General, Madras *b*. 1883 Standing Counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency, was member of the Syndicate of Madras University for several years, endowed large sums of money to the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities, delivered the convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930, *Address* Akamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras

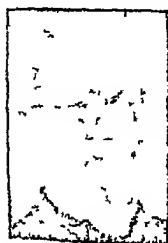
Krishnamachariar Raja Bahadur G, Member, Legislative Assembly Practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913, Legal Adviser to H E H the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913 *Address* Hyderabad House, Sriangam

Krishnamacharyar, V T, Rao Bahadur, Diwan of Baroda *b* 1889, *m* Sri Rangammal 1896 Has two sons, two daughters *Educ* Presidency College, and Law College, Madras, entered service as Dy. Collector, 1930 Chief Rev Officer, Cochin State, 1908 19, Under-Secretary to Government, 1913-1919, special duty in connection with Southborough Committee 1921 22, Secretary to Government of Madras, Delegate Round Table Conference and Joint Parliamentary Committee 1933 *Recreations* Tennis and billiards *Address* Baroda

Kutch, H H Maharaja (Maharao) Dhiraj Mirzan Maharao Shri Khengarji Sawal Bahadur of, *b* 1866 *m* 1884 Represented India at Imperial Conference, 1921, received Freedom of City of London, 1921 Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915, represented India, League of Nations, 1921, received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921 *Address* The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch

Lalchand Mehra, Member, Punjab Legislative Council *b* 1910 *m* 6 sons and 4 daughters Widely travelled, tea merchant, Associated with many local Institutions *Address* Ratnavli, The Mall, Amritsar

Lalchand Navalrai, Advocate and member of the Assembly *b* 1894 at Larkana, married 7 sons and 2 daughters Enrolled as pleader, widely travelled—Europe, America, Egypt and Palestine, Member of Bayne Sind Committee; President, All-Sind Hindu Conference, 1934 Published travel books; *Address*. 48 Western Court, New Delhi



Mr Lalchand

Lal, Piyare, Bat-at-Law, *b* 1860. Called to the Bar, 1886, Law-Professor, Meerut College, 1894-96, practised up to 1896, was Minister of Sailana State, 1896 1900,

Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore from 1900 to 1906, travelled round the world in 1913 President, Cantonments Conference, held at Rawalpindi, in 1923, Was member of Legislative Assembly
Address Meerut

Latifi, Alma, b 1879 m d of Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay, two s two d After brilliant educational career joined as Asstt Commr in Bombay 1903, since held administrative, judicial, secretariat and political offices; Dist Judge, Amritsar 1908, inquired into Punjab industries, 1909-10, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State 1913-16, Sec transfd depts also member Legis Council Punjab 1921-24, Commr and Delegate, International Law Conf, the Hague, 1930, substitute delegate and adviser, International Labour Conf Geneva, 1930, Delegate, Inter Parliamentary Conf London, 1930, duty with Round Table Conference, Commissioner, Lahore, from July 1934, *Address* Secretariat, Lahore, Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London

Latthe, Diwan Bahadur Anna Babaji, b 1878 Prof of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1909 Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914 Edited *Deccan Ryot* (1918-20) Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23, Member of the University Reform Committee, Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation *Address* Belgaum

Liaqat Hayat Khan, Nawab, Sir, Prime Minister of Patiala State b 1887 m d of Miran Nizamuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State *Educ* Privately *Address* Patiala

Low, Francis, Editor *The Times of India* b 1893 m Margaret Helen Adams *Educ* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen Joined Staff *Aberdeen Free Press* Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Special Service Officer, Intelligence G H O Chief Reporter *Aberdeen Free Press* Sub Editor, *The Times of India* 1922; Asst Editor, 1927-32 *Address* 57 C, Warden Road, Bombay

Lukhose, Dr Mrs Poonen, Member, Travancore Legislative Council; for two years Minister of Health, Travancore, Doctor in Charge, Children's Hospital, Trivandrum *Address* Trivandrum

Madhavi Amma, Thottakat, M L C, 1st Woman Member of Cochin Legislative Council; *Educ* : Jubilee Girls School, Trichur *m* N A Vallalehasruna (deceased), Manager, Spinning School, Trichur, *Publications* ; Malayalam Translations of S Chatterjee's "Cage of Gold", Sree Sarada Mami Devi *Recreations* . Chess *Address* : High Road, Trichur

Madhava Rao, *b* Feb 1850 For 35 years in the service of Mysore State in important capacities being Member of Council of Regency, 1898-1902; Inspector-General of Police, the First Indian to hold that office, 1892, Plague Commissioner, 1898, Member, Executive Council and Rev Commsr, 1902-1904; Dewan of Travancore, 1904-1909, Baroda, 1914-16; presided over a number of conferences; went to England on deputation by Congress, tendered evidence before Parliamentary Joint Committee; now lives in retirement; *Address* . "Patan Bhavan," Bangalore.

Mahmood Schamnad, Sahib Bahadur; M.L.C., Pioneer of Moplah education in S Canara Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Madras Legislative Council Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925, *Address* : Sea view, Kasaragod, S Kanara.

Majithia, Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh, Ex Revenue Member, Government of Punjab, *b* 1872; *m*. grand daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State), *Educ* : Punjab Chiefs' College

and Government College, Lahore, Worked as Hon Secretary of the Khalsa Coll, Amritsar, for 11 years and Hon Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920 *Address* "Majithia House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab)

Malaviya, Pandit Madan Mohan, Member, Legisla-



tive Assembly, b 25 Dec 1861, *Educ* Mun Central College, Allahabad, Graduated in 1884, Served as teacher in Govt High School till 1887, Took up editorship of "Hindustan" and "Indian Union" While conducting "Hindustan", studied for Law and took LL B degree in 1891, Enrolled as High Court pleader, 1893, Member, Prov Leg Council, 1902-12, President, Pt Malaviya U P Political Conference, 1908, President, Indian National Congress, 1909 and 1918, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1910-19, Resigned as a protest against the Rowlatt Act, Member, Industrial Commission, 1916-18, Wrote the famous minority report Founder and Vice Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919, Member, Legislative Assembly from 1924 to March 1930, Resigned as a Protest against the Government's Imperial Preference policy Twice went to Jail during the last civil disobedience movement. Attended the 2nd Round Table Conference in London 1931 Resigned from Congress Parliamentary Board owing to differences on the question of the Communal Award and formed Nationalist Party, 1934, Proprietor "Hindustan Times" *Address* Hindu University, Benares

Manohar Lal, Bar at Law, Member Punjab Legisla-
tive Council *Educ* Lahore and Cambridge, Cobden
Prizeman at Cambridge, For some time Minto Professor

Calcutta University, Trustee, "Tribune" Trust, Lahore, Minister of Education to the Govt of Punjab 1924-29 *b.* 1879, (1927-30) *Travel* England, France, Switzerland and Italy, *Recreations* Cycling, Riding, Tennis *Address* Fane Road, Lahore

Masood, Sir Syed Ross, Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University *b.* 1889, Bar-at-law, Imperial Education Service, Senior Prof of History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916, Member Council of the Osmania University, Member Court of the Muslim University, Aligarh *Publications* "Japan and its Educational System" Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1916 1928 *Address* Aligarh, U P



Mathai John, President, Indian Tariff Board, *b.* 1886 *Educ* Madras Christian Sir S R Masood College, London School of Economics, Balliol College, Oxford High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14, Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922 25, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922 25, Member Indian Tariff Board 1925 31; President, Tariff Board, Simla, 1931 *Address* Tariff Board 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Mehta Sir Chunilal Vijbhchandras, ex-Finance Member, Government of Bombay *b.* 1881 *m* Tarabai Chandulal Kankodwala *Educ* St. Xavier's College, Bombay Capt. Hindu XI, Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1907, President, Municipal Corporation, 1916, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918, Minister, Government of Bombay, 1921-23 Prominent millowner, merchant and Director of important Joint Stock Companies *Address* Ridge Road, Bombay.

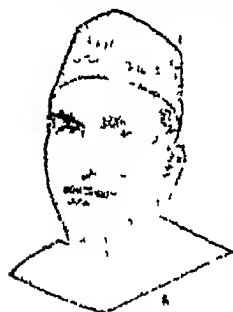
Mehta, Jamnadas, Bar-at Law b 1884 *Educ* Jamnagar, Junagiri, Bombay, London, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Member Legislative Assembly, 1923-1929, President, All India Railwaymen's Federation, Member, All India Congress Committee, 1921-1931, Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926, Chairman, Asian Assurance Co, Ltd Advisor, International Labour Conference Geneva, 1934 *Address* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay



Jamnadas Mehta

Mehta Jamshed, N R, President Karachi Municipality

for last 12 years, b Jan 7 1886, Matriculated at the age of 13 and joined Durrani's College of Commerce, Bombay, Joined Home Rule Movement in 1916, President, Sind Provincial Conference, 1918, Chief Promoter and Financier of Sind National College, now affiliated to Bombay University, organised 'Parsi Prachayat Vadi', Member Excise Committee, Member, Karachi Port Trust



Jamshed Mehta

Address Camp, Karachi

Mehta Jaysukhlal Krishnalal, N A Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, b 1884 Services borrowed by Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller, 1917-1918, Adviser Representative of Employers for the third and twelfth sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930, Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce 1927-29, *Address* "The Recluse," 31, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay

Mehta, Dr Jivraj Narayan, former Dean Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay b 1887 m Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta Formerly Asst Director, Hale

Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical officer, Baroda State. *Address* K E M Hospital, Parel, Bombay

Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, *b* October 1863; *s* of Samaldas Paramananddas, Dewan of Bhavnagar, *m* Satyavati, *d* of Bhimarao Bholanath Divatia, Ahmedabad, *Educ*: Bhavnagar High School, Elphinstone College and Samaldas College, joined Bhavnagar State Service in 1881, Under Secretary to Maharaja, Revenue Commissioner for about 15 years, resigned in 1899 and joined business in Bombay as guarantee broker; helped in starting the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Co, and two Hydro-Electric companies; Member, Bombay Council, Member, Council of State in 1920, President, Industrial Conference at Karachi 1913, Member, the Co-operative Committee, 1914-15, President, Mysore Co-operative Conference, 1915; Chairman, Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1921-23, Member, Senate of the Bombay University from 1912, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1917-18, Member, Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24, Ag Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925. *Address* Apollo Street, Bombay.

Sir L S Mehta

Mehta Sir Manubhai Nanashankar, Prime Minister and Chief Councilor, Bikaner State *b* 1868, *Educ*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *s* and *7 d* Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College 1891-99 Priv Sec. to Gaekwar, 1899-1906, Rev Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16, Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27, Member of the Indian Round Table Conferences 1930, 1931 and 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933 *Publications* The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes), *Address*: Bikaner.

Menon, Rao Bahadur, C Gopala Member, 2nd, 3rd Legislative Council, Madras; *b* 1875, Was President of Madras Mahajan Sabha for several years, a leading merchant

in the city of Madras, received the title of Rao Bahadur on the last King's birthday for activity in the field of Co operation, Vice President South Indian Chamber of Commerce, *Travel Emope Publications Pamphlets on Commercial subjects, Address* 24, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras

Mian Abdul Rashid, Temporary Judge, High Court,



Lahore b 1880, m d of Nawab Maula Bakshi, C I. E., *Educ* Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Christ's College, Cambridge Practised at Lahore 1913-1933, Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925, Govt. Advocate Punjab 1927, 1929 and 1930 *Address* 16, Masson Road, Lahore

Mian Abdul Rashid

Mira Bai (Miss Madeline Shade) daughter of British Admiral She renounced a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram, one of the most trusted followers of Gandhi, Edited "Young India" when Mahatma went in jail, 1930; Was twice arrested in connection with civil disobedience movement, Accompanied Mahatma to England, 1932



Misra, Lingaraj, Member, B and

O Legislative Council, b 1895,

Educ M A of Calcutta University, (Gold medalist) in Una Devi, Assistant Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies (1919-20), Professor, G B B College, Muzaffarpur, 1920-21, Resigned as non co operator, worked in Satyabadi National College, at present Editor, "The Samaj", member Servants of the People Society *Address*. P O Chandni Chowk, Cuttack

Mitra Satyendra Chandra, Member, Legislative Assembly, b 1888, *Educ* Calcutta University, Vakil Calcutta High Court, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Swaraj Party, 1924, Member A I C C, 1920-27, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-26, Interned under Defence of India Act, 1916-19, Gave up practice as non co operator, 1921, Arrested under Regulation III of 1818, 1924-27, Elected to Assembly while still in Jail, 1926, *Address* Naokhali P O, Bengal

Mitra, Sir Bhupindra Nath, High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom *b* 1875 *Educ* Metropolitan Institution, Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta Held Ministerial appts, on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, 1913, Controller of War Accounts, 1915-16, Mil Acct-General, 1919, Offg Financial Adviser, Mil Fin Branch, Member of Governor-General's Executive 1924, Acting Finance Member, 1925 *Address* India House, Aldwych London, W C 2

Mitter, Sir Brojendra Lal, Barrister-at-Law Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1924 Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Law Member, Govt of India, 1928 *34 b* May 1875 *m* a daughter of Mr P N Bose, late of the Geological Survey and *g d* of the late R C Dutt, *m Educ* Presidency Col, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn *Address* 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and Simla and New Delhi

Mody, Hormusji, Pheroshah, Advocate, High Court, Bombay *b* 1881 *Educ* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay Mem of Bombay Mun Corp and President, 1923-25, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, for several years, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928-29, President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-34, Member, Legislative Assembly, Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee, Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd and many other concerns *Publications* The political Future of India (1908), Life of Sir Pheroze-shah Mehta, (1921) *Address* Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Mohammad Yakub, Maulvi Sir, Lawyer *m* Wahida Begum, Editor, Tehzib-e-Niswan, Lahore (*b m* 1917) *Educ* M A O College, Aligarh, First non-official Chairman, Municipal Board, Moradabad, Senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Trustee M A O College, Member, Court of Muslim University, Aligarh, Presided over All-India Muslim League Session 1927, Member, Age of Consent Committee, 1928 Member, Legis Assembly, Deputy President, Legislative Assembly, President,



Mohammad
Yakub

Legislative Assembly, 1930, Member, Franchise Committee 1932 *Address* Mohallah Moghalpur, Moradabad



Mohammed Yamin Khan, M L A, Bar at Law, Member, Council of State (1921), Senior Vice Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut b 1888, m to a cousin Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec 1914 Member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice Chairman a year later, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-23 Elected Member, Legislative Assembly 1939 *Address* Jumnut Nishin, Meerut

Mohani, Hasrat, ex President, All India Muslim League After graduating in 1903, started Urdu paper named "Urdu Samaiti," and joined Congress. Fined for Sedition and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, 1909. Refused to pay fine, so the police raided his library and confiscated books worth thousands of rupees. After release started a Swadeshi Stores, Founded "Lajpat Rai Shiksha," a tri-monthly. Again imprisoned, Released and again devoted himself to politics, President, Muslim League, 1921, Again jailed, 1922 *Address*, Cawnpore

Mohan Singh, Member Punjab Legislative Council, Rans and Landlord b 1897 Educ Antichison College and Government College, Lahore, Has 3 sons. Connected with many Sikh schools. Has published two books on religion *Address* Bachan Nivas, Rawalpindi

Mookerjee, Sir Rajendra Nath, b 1854 Educ London Missionary Institution at Bhawanipur, Presidency College, Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1917-1918, Member, Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921 President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1929, President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922, Member, All India Retrenchment Committee, 1922, First President, the Institution of Engineers (India), President, Indian Science Congress, 1922, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926-27, Governor, Imperial Bank of India *Address* 7, Harrington Street, Calcutta

Moore, W Arthur, Editor of the *Statesman*, b. 1880. Educ Campbell Coll, Belfast and St. John's College. Oxford Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08. Special Correspondent of *The Times* during Young Turk Revolution, 1908, Special Correspondent, 1909, *Daily Chronicle*, *Daily News* and *Manchester Guardian* at Siege of Tbariz, Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of *The Times*, 1910, Persian Correspondent, 1910-12, Russian Correspondent, 1913, Spain, 1914, Albanian Revolution 1914; Served during the War, (1914-18 Correspondent of *The Times* 1919-22, M. L. A. (Bengal) 1926-33, *Publications* The Miracle, The Orient Express Address The "Statesman," Calcutta

Moonje, Dr. B S, leading oculist of C. P., ex-member Legislative Assembly Leader of Hindu Sangathan Party, Jailed during Satyagraha Movement 1930. Round Tabler Takes keen interest in Army Address. Nagpur



Dr. Moonje

Munshi, Kanailal Maneklal, Advocate, Bombay High Court. b. 1887 in Lilavati Sheth, a Jain widow, and an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926 Graduated from Baroda College, 1906; Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913, Joint-Editor "Young India," 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor of the Cyclopaedia of Gujarati Literature, Member of the Baroda University Commission, 1926, Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University 1927; Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council 1927; Appointed Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; Joined Satyagraha April 1930, Sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Appointed substitute member of the Working Committee 1930, arrested in Jan 1930 Address Gilbert Building, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7.

Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati Kanailal, b. 1899 in K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930, appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council,

1930, arrested, 1930, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, released at the end of October 1930, organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930, elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931, arrested Jan 1932, released 1933, *Publications* Short Stories, and Essays *Address*, Gilbert Building, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7

Mysore, H H Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnarajah Wadiyar Bahadur, b 1884, Succeeded his father 1895, Invested with full ruling powers, 1902, celebrated Silver Jubilee of his reign 8th August 1927 *Recreations*—Racquets, Polo, Tennis, Racing, Hunting, Motoring, Driving and Music *Address* The Palace, Mysore, The Palace, Bangalore and Fern Hill Palace, Ootacamund

Mysore, His Highness Yuvaraja of, Sir Sri Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, b 5 June 1888, m 1910 One s and three daughters Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry *Address* Mysore

Nabha, Gurucharan Singh ex Maharaja of, Formerly known as Sri Ripudaman Singh, b 1883, *Educ* Privately, Travelled good deal abroad, Member, Viceroy's Council, 1906-08, President, Indian National Social Conference, 1909, made handsome contributions towards various war funds, Forced to sever his connection with his State, 1923, Deprived of his title of Maharaja and privileges, and his monthly allowance reduced from Rs 25,000 to Rs 10,000 and ordered to take up his residence at Kodakanal in the Madras Presidency on ground of disloyalty to Government, 1928

Naidu, Mrs Sarojini, Fellow of Roy Soc of Lit. b Hyderabad, Deccan, 1879 *Educ* Hyderabad, King's Coll, London, Girton Coll, Cambridge Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages, lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, educational and national progress, specially connected with Women's Movement in India, and welfare of Indian Students. President, Indian National Congress 1925 Jailed during the recent Satyagraha movements, Round Tabler Toured

Europe and America, and lectured on Indian affairs. Address: Congress House, Bombay 4.

Narendra Nath, (Raja), b. 1854; m. to d. of R. B. Pt. Basheshur Nath Kaul. Obtained M. A. degree in 1885 and in the following year was nominated a fellow of the Punjab University; Assistant Commissioner, 1888; officiated as District Judge; Dy. Commissioner, 1895; officiating Commissioner, 1911; Received the title of D. B. in 1908 and that of Raja in 1917. Retired from service in 1916; Since has been taking active part in public life; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921; Travelled over greater part of Europe and Egypt; Round Tabler, 1931. Address: 2, Warris Road, Lahore.

Nariman, K. F., High Court Pleader; Member, Municipal Corporation, Twice returned at top of poll to Bombay Legislative Council; Leader, Swaraj Party in Bombay Council; Prosecuted and subsequently acquitted for alleged defamation of Government officials connected with Bombay Development Department. President, Bombay Presidency Youth Conference; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Member, Congress Working Committee, four times convicted owing to Civil Disobedience Campaigns 1930 and 1932; Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress 1934; Address:—Ready Money Terrace, Worli, Bombay.



K. F. Nariman.

Natarajan, Kamakshi, Editor. *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay; b. 1868, Headmaster, Aryan H. S. Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor. the *Hindu*, Madras; Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confee., Karnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confee., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmednagar 1921; President, 40th Indian Social Conference, Madras, 1927. *Publications*: A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" Address: *The Indian Social Reformer* Office, Fort, Bombay.

Natesan, G. A., Editor, *The Indian Review*, b. 1873. Educ: Madras University, B. A. (1879). Fellow of

the Univ and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Sec, Madras Liberal League. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1932, visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928, Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty first birthday, appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board September 1933. Address "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

Naydu, Rai Bahadur Kona Shrinivas, B A, LL. B (Allahabad), Minister of Industries and Local Self Government, Central Provinces & 1877. Joined Wardha Bar, 1899, enrolled as High Court Pleader in 1904, Public Prosecutor, 1917-34, Member CP Legislative Council, 1923, elected Dy. President, 1924-26, Minister of Industries to the C P Government, 1934. Address Civil Lines, Nagpur, C P.

Nazimuddin, Khwaja, Bar at Law Minister of Education, Government of Bengal & 1894. Chairman, Dacca Municipality, from 1922 to 1929, Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to 1929, Member, Bengal Legislative Council from 1923. Address 35/1 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal, M A, Bar at Law, & 1889 Educ Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar at Law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918, Member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1918, Staunch Non co operator, imprisoned 1921, Released and again jailed in 1922, General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, 1929, President, Indian



Jawaharlal Nehru National Congress, 1929-30, Made extensive tour throughout Europe and particularly Soviet Russia. Published a series of articles on Soviet Russia. Underwent imprisonment for leading Salt Satyagraha, April, 1930, and released in January, 1931. Again imprisoned in 1932 for C D Movement. Released and

again imprisoned in 1934, Released for two days owing to wife's illness, August 13, 1934, *Address* "Swaraj Bhavan", Allahabad

Nehru, Mrs. Rameswari, daughter of Raja Narendranath *b* 1886, *m* Mr Brijlal Nehru, Chief Auditor, N W R, 2 sons, Travelled all over Europe, including Russia, Egypt, Burma, Editor of "Istri Darpan" for several years, Social Secretary of All-India Women's Conference, Member, Age of Consent Committee, President of the London Committee of Women's Indian Association, Addressed numerous meetings in England and Europe on Indian affairs, Member of several international committees of women in London and Geneva, President of Women's Committee of the Indian League (1931-32) *Address* Lahore

Nehru, Shyam Kumari, Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *b* 20 Oct 1904, Daughter of Pandit Shamlal Nehru (*d*) and Mrs Uma Nehru, Graduate of Allahabad University, Won first prizes in the Inter Hostel and All-India competitive debates, Secretary of Allahabad Swadeshi League, was convicted for breach of Section 188 Cr P. C and sentenced to a fine of Rs 50 or in default to one month's imprisonment. *Recitation* Indian music *Address* 3, Prayag Street, Allahabad

Nehru, Uma, *b* 1884, *m* Pandit Shamlal Nehru (*d*) one s one *d* Prominent Congress worker, Provincial Dictator U P Congress Committee, Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in connection with Satyagraha movement, Editor, "Maryada" (Hindi), and "Children's Magazine," Published "Mother India" (Hindi) *Recitation* : Music *Address* 3, Prayag Street, Allahabad.

Neki Ram Sharma, *b* 1887 Sanskrit and Hindi Scholar Participated in Home Rule Movement, Started strong agitation against *Begar* (forced labour) in 1920, sentenced in 1920 to 8 months' imprisonment under s 153 A I P C, to 12 months in 1930 under Salt Act, to 3 months in 1932 under Ordinance III and again in 1932 to 12 months under S 108 Cr P C Advanced Sanatanist, but a friend of Harijans, Founder of Marwari, Aggarwal Mahasabha

Neogy, Kshitish Chandra, M L A, representing, since 1921, the non Mahomedan Electorate, Dacca Divn E Bengal Vakil, High Court, Calcutta Journalist b 1888 *Educ.* Presy Coll, Calcutta, and Dacca Coll m Sreemati Lila Devi Some time a member of the All India Council of the Nat. Lib, Fedn, Elected Member of the Dacca Univ Court, 1921-24, one of the panel of Chairmen of the Leg Assembly since 1924 *Address* 48 Toynbee Circular Road, Wari, Dacca

Nihal Singh, 'Saint', Journalist, b in Punjab, College career cut short by his desire to travel and see things for himself Left home secretly and visited different parts of India Earned by journalistic work enough to cover his expenses, Met and gleaned information from politicians, officials, and others Having acquired thorough acquaintance with his own country, left for Japan From Japan went to America In America championed the cause of



S Nihal Singh India, Edited "Bohemian Magazine", and his articles in other magazines were very popular In January 1910, left for England Contributed to "Nineteenth Century," "Fortnightly Review," "Westminster Gazette" etc Married an American lady, also a journalist. *Address* Benares

Noon, Sir Firoz Khan, Minister, Punjab Government b 7 1893 *Educ* Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford Bar at law, Inner Temple, London Advocate of the Lahore High Court and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921, Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, 1927 and Education Minister 1930 *Address* Narpur Noon, Dist Shahpur, Punjab

Noyce, Sir Frank, Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge of the Industries and Labour Department b 1878, Joined Indian Civil Service 1902 and served as Asstt. Collector and Magistrate, Madras President, Indian Coal Committee 1924, Commissioner of Labour, Madras, 1925, Secretary, Local Self Government, Madras Govt. 1926, President, Indian Tariff Board 1926, Attached Officer and Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1927, Secretary

tary to the Govt. of India, Education, Health and Lands Department, July 1929-32; *Publications*: England, India Afghanistan 1902, Studies in Indian Co-operation edited by R. B. Ewbank, 1919 *Address*: Garsdale, 16 Sefton Park Road, Liverpool: c/o Messrs Grindlay and Co, Bombay, India

Orcha, Shri Vir Singh Dev, Maharaja of, b 1899; Ascended Gadi in 1930, *Educ*: Indore, Rajkote and Ajmer, married sister of the Maharana of Wadhwan, 1919 After her death married grand-daughter of the Maharaja of Gonda. *Address*: Orcha

Ottama, Bhiku, Buddhist monk and Leader of Burmese Nationalists, b 1871; Twice sentenced to imprisonment, Travelled extensively in Europe, America and Japan, knows Bengalee, Hindi, Japanese, German, English, Chinese and Tibetan languages, *Publications*: History of Japan, Road to Swaraj, etc, all in Burmese. *Address*: Saurin Ryoung, Kamayut, P O. Insein, District Burma

Panikkar, Kavalam Madhava, *Educ*: Oxford, Member of the Academic Council, Muslim University, Aligarh, Joint-Editor, "Swarajya, Madras Editor, "Hindustan Times," 1924-26 *Pub* Author of "Indian Nationalism—Its History and Principles," "Indian States," "Caste and Democracy" Malabar and the Portuguese "Malabar and the Dutch", etc., etc Has also published 4 novels, 2 dramas and 4 volumes of verse in Malayalam. Held the post of Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes delegation at the Round Table Conference Now Foreign Minister, Patiala *Address* Patiala

Parakh, Cowassnan Bomanji, Member of C P. Legislative Council *Educ*: Nagpur and Allahabad; Captain of College Cricket, hockey and football teams, Member of Nagpur Municipality since 1914; Its President, 1928-32; Member of C P Retrenchment and Amraoti Jail Enquiry Committee. Leading Advocate of Nagpur. Central Provinces and Berar: *Address*: Advocate, C. P.



Parakh

Paranjype, Raghunath Purshottam, Dr b 1876. *Educ* Bombay; Cambridge (Fell), Paris; Poona; and

Gottingen First in all University Examinations in India, went to England as Govt of India scholar, bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899 Princ and Prof of Math Ferguson Coll, Poona, 1802 24, has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres Vice Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ, 1916 20, Bombay Leg Council, 1913, Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23 1927, Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924, Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924 25, India Council, 1927-32, Vice Chancellor, Lucknow University, since September 1932 *Publications* Short Lives of Gokhale and Karve *The Case of the Indian Problem Address* Vice Chancellor's Lodge, Lucknow

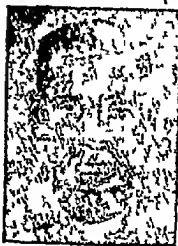
Parmanand, Bhai, Member, Legislative Assembly Arya Samaj leader, M A of Punjab University, Life member of D A V College, Visited S Africa as Arya Samaj missionary, Bound down for 3 years He left India and visited British colonies in South America Arrested in connection with first Ghatidar Conspiracy, and sentenced to death 1915 Sentence later commuted to one of transportation for life, Prisoner in the Andamas till 1929, Went on hunger strike for 2 months Released Chancellor of



Bhai Parmanand

Punjab Vidyapith Leader of Hindu Sangathan movement, One of the leaders of Hindu Mahasabha *Address* Lahore

Patel, Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai, Bar at Law Born of a Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad, Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleaders' examination and began practice on the criminal side at Godhra, went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple On return from England started practice in Ahmedabad Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad Came into prominence as a Satyagrahi



Sardar Patel

leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur national flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli no tax campaign. On suspension of non-co-operation movement and incarceration of Gandhiji, joined Ahmedabad Municipality for the first time and became its President, 1927-28; President, Indian Congress, 1931, State prisoner, 1932-34; *Address* - Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

Patiala, Maharaja of, Maharaja Bhupendra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, *b* 1891, *m* 1908. *Educ.* Aitchison College; Served with Indian Expeditionary Force during the European War, 1914, Afghan War, 1919. Represented India at the War Conference, 1918, Recreations. Cricket, Polo. Motoring. *Address* : Patiala.

Pattani, Sir Prabhaskar Dalpatram, President, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar State, since 1920, *b* 1862. *Educ.* Morvi, Rajkote, Bombay; Member, Executive Council, Bombay 1912-15; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1916, the Imperial Legislative Council 1917; the Council of India, 1917-19, Recently resolved to spin daily for at least half an hour before taking his principal meal. Round Tabler; *Address* - Anantwadi, Bhavnagar.

Patwardhan, (Mrs), Malati, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1899 at Mudhol, Southern Maratha Country; *Educ.* For two years in England, matriculated from Theosophical Girls School, Benares, Graduate in Arts of the National University, Adyar, Madras; *m* V. C. Patwardhan, barrister of Sangli; Honorary Deputy Commissioner for Guides, Honorary Superintendent, Girls' House, National Theosophical School, Adyar, Madras. Vice-President, All-India Youth Conference Madras, 1927; *Recreations* : Tennis, Swimming. Motoring. *Address* : Adyar, Madras

Pavry, Miss Bapsy, M A, Author and Litterateur. *b* 25 December 1906 M. A. with Distinction, Columbia University, New York. Travelled extensively in Europe and America, 1925-26 Presented at Their Majesties' Court in 1928 Delegate to the Geneva Conference for Peace through Religion, 1928 Several other Associations and Societies. *Publications* : The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firdausi (Cambridge,) 1930; and many articles in popular and

scientific journals *Address* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Pavry, Jal Dastur, Orientalist and Author *b* 27 November 1899 *Educ* Elphinstone College, 1916-18, St Xavier's College, 1918-20, B A with Honours, Bombay University, 1920, Fellow of St. Xavier's College and Mulji Firoz Madressa, 1920-21, M A and Ph D with Distinction of Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively, Fellow of Columbia University, 1924-25, Travelled extensively in Europe and America, 1925-26 Appointed University Examiner in Avesta and Pahlavi on return to India, 1926 Went to England in 1927 on a scholarly and religious mission. Delivered public lectures at various centres of learning in England and in fourteen other countries on the continent, 1927-30 Upon the establishment in London of the Zoroastrian House with the Hall of Prayer, and the completion of the scholarly work in England, returned to India in 1930 Visited Europe again in 1932 for the completion of a literary project, Chairman of the Religion Section, Inter Collegiate Club, (International House), New York (1921-25) Member of Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau

Petit, Jehangir Bomanji, Merchant, millowner and banker, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, grandson of Sir D M Petit, 1st Baronet, *b* 21 Aug 1879, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Bombay, *m* Jayce Sorabjee Patuck, 1898, Member, Bombay Corporation & Development Board, President, Indian Industrial Conference, 1918, Trustee, Parsi Panchayat, Founder and Proprietor, "The Indian Daily Mail," at cost of Rs 25 lacs out of his own pocket Founder and Hon Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Founder of a Cosmopolitan Girl's School which he is conducting at his own expense Comes of a family that has given away Rs 2 crores in public benefactions Has collected from the public over a crore of Rupees for public purposes and has himself given away Rs 12 lacs in charities Is a Liberal in politics and a close student of public questions Has served on many public committees from time

to time, and given evidence before various Royal Commissions and public Committees Member University Reforms Committee, 1924 *Address* Mount Petit, Pedder Road, Bombay, Gulestan, Matharan, Mount Malcolm, Mahableshwar

Pickthall, Marmaduke William (Muhammad Pickthall) b 1875 in London *Educ* at Harrow, on the Continent of Europe, where he learnt French, German, Italian and Spanish, and in Turkey-in Asia where he first learnt Arabic and Turkish Spent much of his early life in Turkey, Syria and Egypt and came to be regarded as an expert on Near Eastern affairs Succeeded Lord Mowbray and Stourton as president of the Anglo Ottoman Society Served in the British Army during great War Imran of the Muslim Congregation, London, for six months in 1919 Editor, *The Bombay Chronicle* 1920-24 Author of many novels and short stories, including "Said the Fisherman", "The Valley of the Kings," "Veiled Women," "The House of Islam," "The House of War," "Knights of Arabia", "The Early Hours", and "Oriental Encounters" Editor "Folklore of the Holy Land", "The Meaning of the Glorious Koran" an explanatory translation Principal, Govt High School, Chaderghat, Secretary to the Hyderabad Delegation to the Round Table Conference from Oct. 1930 to Feb 1931, Director of Information, July 1931, appointed by H E H the Nizam Special Officer on duty with the Princes during the Wedding Ceremonies at Nice and on the return journey Nov 1930, Controller to Prince Basalat Jan Bahadur, Superintendent Hyderabad Civil Service Class, Editor, Islamic Culture, *Address* Civil Service House, Hyderabad, Deccan

Pochkhanawala, Sorabji Nusserwanji Managing Director, Central Bank of India, b 1881 in Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji Joined Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years, founded the Central Bank of India Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee by the Govt of India in 1921; appointed Chairman, Ceylon Banking Commission, April 1954 *Address* "Bucna Vista," Marine Parade, Worli, Bombay

Porbandar, Maharaja of, Shri Natwarsinghji Bhaoshingji, belongs to the Tathwa family born 1901, Married, 1920, Kunvari Saheb Rupaliba, daughter of Thakore of Limbdi, stood first in the Diploma Examination of the Chief Colleges *Address* Porbander

Pradhan Sir Govind Balwant, Advocate, b 1874 Practised at Thana, became, Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907, resigned in 1920, for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality, for several years its Vice President and for 7 years its elected President, Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years, elected to the Bombay Council in 1924, re elected in 1926, Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28 Finance Member of Bombay Government 1928-32 *Address* Balwant Bag, Thana, Labunin Road, Gamdevi, Bombay



T Prakasam, T, Bar at Law A leading Andhra Non-Co operator, Prest Andhra Prov Congress Committee, called "Andhra Kesari" Had a lucrative practice at the Bar which he gave up owing to the Non Co operation Movement Is the Managing Director of the Swarajya Printing & Publishing Co, Ltd, and Joint Editor of Swarajya Made an extensive propaganda tour in Burma and Malay States Elected member to the Legislative Assembly, 1926 and resigned 1930 Underwent imprisonment, for leading Salt Satyagraha and for C D Movement now released *Add* Ellapathia Mala Koil Street, Mylapore Madras

Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Cotton Merchant, b 30th May 1879, *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay President, East Indian Cotton Association, Member, Inchcape Retrenchment Committee, Governor, Imperial Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, (1926) *Address* Malabar Castle The Ridge, Bombay



Purshotamdas

Qayum, Sahibzada Sir Abdul, First Minister, N. W F P b 1864, Matriculate, Political Agent Khyber, 1897-1919, Founder and Life honorary secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar, President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1925, Fought for reforms for the Frontier in Assembly and at R. T. C's Widely travelled in Europe, Siberia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, Japan and America *Address*. 1, Saddai Road, Peshawar Cantt,

Radhakrishnan, Sir Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post-Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation b 1888 Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930 *Address* University, Waltair

Rafiuddin Ahmad Maulvi, Sir, Bar-at-Law, *Educ* Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London, Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892, Practised for some years at the Privy Council As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*, *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal First elected to Bombay Council 1909, appointed Minister, Bombay Government 1928 and re-appointed Minister, 1930, resigned in 1932 *Address* Poona

Rahmitoola, Fazal Ibrahim, Member, Indian Tariff Board, Merchant b 1895 Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921, Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929, President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference, Member, Legislative Assembly 1926-1930 appointed Member of the Indian, Tariff Board, 1930 Appointed Ag President Indian Tariff Board, November 1932 *Address* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, b 1862, m 1st, daughter of Khaklbhoy Hemani, one s. one d, 2nd, d of Cassambhoy Mahomed Mitha, three s three d, Was Member of Imperial Legislative Council, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, President, Indian

Fiscal Commission 1921-22, President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1923, President, Legislative Assembly 1931-1933, *Address* Pudder Road, Cumbilla Hill, Bombay

Rajan, P. T. Bar at Law, M. L. C., Minister of Public Works, Government of Madras b 1892 called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple) and commenced practice in Madras. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils. *Address* "Palyom House," Tallakulam, Madras

Rajgopalachari Chakravarti, *Vakil*, High Court, Madras, b 1879, *Edue* Central College, Bangalore, and Law College, Madras. Practised as *Vakil* at Salem, Chairman, Salem Municipality 1917-19, Suspended practice as a Non Co operator in 1920, Was imprisoned at Vallure in 1921, Edited "Young India" during Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment, Excluded from the Free Masonic Society for practising Civil Disobedience during the non co operation movement, As Member, Civil



Mr O Rajgopalachari

Disobedience Committee recommended retention of Council boycott, Led No changers at Gaya Congress, 1922, in opposition to the Late Mr C. R. Das, Partook in the Civil Disobedience campaign of the Congress in 1930 and sentenced to 21 months' imprisonment, and released as a preliminary to the Gandhi Irwin settlement. Again imprisoned in the Congress campaign of 1932. Took prominent part in the Yerowadi settlement of the depressed classes issue in 1932, and the introduction of the untouchability removal Bills in the Assembly in 1933, and in the campaign for Harijan emancipation led by Mahatma Gandhi. Imprisoned once again in the C. D. campaign of 1933 and served his sentence out in Coimbatore Aug 1933 to Feb 1934. Founded Gandhi Ashram at Trichungod, of which he continues to be Director. *Address* Trichungod, Salem District.



B Rajendra
Prasad

Rajendra Prasad, Formerly High Court Vakil, Patna, at present national worker, *b* 1884, Stood First in Matriculation Examination of Calcutta University, 1897, M A, M L, 1915, Member, Syndicate, Patna University, but resigned as non-co operator, also suspended practice, President, Bihar Students' Conference, for some time General Secretary of Indian National Congress, Worked with Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran, Jailed during civil disobedience movement; Acting Congress President, 1933, organized relief for Behar earthquake sufferers *Address* Bankipore, P O (Patna)

Rajwade, Major-General, **Rao Raja Ganpatrao Raghunath Rao**, Army Member, Gwalior Govt, and Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, Member of the Council of Regency, ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in U P of Agra and Oudh *b* Jan 1884 *m* Dr Miss Nagubai Joshi, *d* of Sir Meropant Joshi of Nagpur, *Educ* Victoria College *Address* Gwalior

Ramdas Pantulu, Advocate, Madras, *b* 1873 Was leader of the Swarajist Party in the Council of State, Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee, *Publications* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures) *Address* Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras

Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930), *b* 1888 *m* Lokasundarammal *Educ* A V N College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dept. 1907-17, Palit Prof, Calcutta Univ, 1917-33, Hon. Secy, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919-33, British Association Lecturer (Toronto) 1924, Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924, President, Indian Science Congress, 1928, Matteucci Medalist, Rome, 1929, Hughes Medalist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Hon Mem Ind Math Soc, Indian Chemical Society, and Patna Med

Assoc, Hon Fellow, Zurich Phys Soc and Royal Phil Soc, Glasgow 1933 *Address* Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Ramachandra Rao, Dewan Bahadur, Advocate, High Court *b* 1868 Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1910-1923, Member, Legis Assembly, 1924-26 Member of the deputation of the All India Moderate Party in 1919 and member of the Lytton Committee on Indian Students, 1921, Member, Indian Sandhurst Committee, 1924, President, Prohibition League 1926, President, All India States Subjects Confee, 1927, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 *Address* Ellore, Madras Presidency, and, 40, Edward Elst Road, Mylapore, Madras

Rama Rao, Dr U *b* 1874, was a Member of Council of State and a Member of 1st and 2nd Reformed Legislative Council of Madras A Medical Practitioner of 28 years' standing, Member and Vice President, Madras Medical Council, identified with many public movements in Madras, for some years Member, Madras Corporation, Editor of 'Antiseptic and Health' a monthly, *Address* Hawarden, Lawder's Gate Road, Vepery

Ramsaran Das, Rai Bahadur, Member, Council of State, Millowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor *b* 30 Nov 1876 *Educ* Government College, Lahore Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Member Council of State since its inception, President, Sanatan Dharma College, Managing Committee, President Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Director, Trans Continental Airways Ltd, Delegate to Committee on Reserve Bank of India 1933 *Address* 1 Egerton Road, Lahore

Ranchhodlal Sir Chinubhai, Madhowlal, Second Baronet, *b* 1906, *s* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d.* of Chumilal Khushalrai *s* father, 1916 *m* 1924 with Tanumati, *d* of Jeevalal Bulal hiram Mehta of Ahmedabad (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy), *Her* son, Udayan, *b* 1929 *Address* "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad

Rangachariar, Dewan Bahadur Tiruvenkota, M L A, since 1920, Vakil, High Court, Madras *b* 1865

School-master for 3 years, enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Madras, 1891, Professor, Law Coll, 1891-1900, Member Madras Corpn, since 1908; Member, Madras Legis Council, 1916-1919, Member, Indian Bar Committee, Mercantile Marine Committee, Esher Committee, Elected Dy President, Leg Assembly, Member, Indian Colonies Committee on Deputation at London with the Colonial Officer, President Telegraph Committee, 1921, Member, Frontier Committee, Represented India at the opening by H R H the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928 Chairman, Army Retrenchment Committee, 1923 *Address*. Rathcrdon House, Vepery, Madras

Ranganatham, Arcot, Minister for Development, Madras *b* 1879 Entered Government Service in 1901, resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915, entered Legislative Council in 1920 Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924 Minister, for Development, Madras 1926-1928, Editor, "Prajabandhu, a Telugu" magazine *Address*. Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, S

Rangi Lal (Rai Bahadur), Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, *b* 1882 at Delhi, M A Punjab University Scholarship-holder throughout Secondary School and College career, stood first in competitive examination for E A C, 1895, Travelled all over Europe; Is married and has one son *Address*. 103, The Mall, Lahore

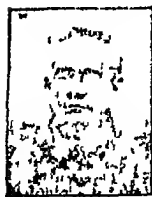
Ratlam, Sir Sajjan Singhji, Maharaja of, *b* 1880 Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa *Educ*. Daly College Indore; succeeded father 1893, In 1902 *m* a daughter of of the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has three *d* and two *s* Served in European War (France), was mentioned in despatches; was presented with "Croix d' Officer of Legion d' Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary

rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918 Served in Afghan War in 1919 Enjoys international reputation as a Polo Player *His apartment*, Maharaj Kumar Lokendra

Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, Ialudkar of Kurri Sudauli Raj, Rae Bareilly b, 6 Aug 1879, m 1889, *Ldnc* M A O College, Aligarh Was Member of U P Legislative Council for several years, Member, Imperial Legislative Council, twice elected Member, Council of State President, All India Shudhi Sabha, Vice President, All India Hindu Mahasabha, Director, Allahabad Bank, Ltd, Fellow, Allahabad University, President of several charitable institutions, *Recreations* Riding and shooting *Address* Kurri Sudauli Raj, Distt Rae Bareilly, Delhi

Rau, Raghavendra, Financial Commissioner of Railways b 1889 Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat, Finance Department, in 1921 After 5 years during which he was Under-Secretary and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary, joined the Railway Department in 1926 Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932 *Address* Railway Board, Government of India Delhi and Simla

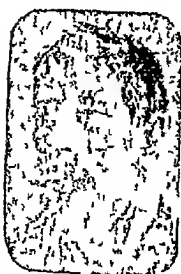
Ray, Kalinath, Editor "Tribune," Lahore b 1878 in



Mr Kalinath Ray

Jessore Distt Bengal, Joined the "Bengalee" as a Sub Editor, 1900, In charge of the paper during Sir S Banerjee's absence in England, Editor "The Punjabee," 1915-17, Editor, "The Tribune" since 1917, Prosecuted for sedition in April, 1919, in connection with Martial Law and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, Sentence subsequently reduced to 3 months *Address* "The Tribune", Lahore

Ray, Prafulla Chandra, b 1861, studied for 6 years



Mr P C Ray

in Edinburgh, devoting himself specially to Physical Science, on return to India appointed Professor of Chemistry, Presidency Coll. Calcutta Began in 1895 his memorable researches on mercury and nitric acid The discovery by him of mercurous nitrate, the first product of the action of nitric acid on mercury, was received with acclamation not only in India and England, but German Savants were equally surprised at the same, all the more, as distinguished chemists like Peligot,

Nomann and Lang were unsuccessful in their attempts in the direction Since then he has published numerous papers on the nitrates of mercury Dean of Fac of Sc, University of Calcutta, President, Science Congress, 1919 Presided over numerous industrial conferences
Address

Raza Ali, Syed, b 1882, Educ Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh, Started practice at Moradabad, 1908, Returned to U P Legislative Council, 1912, took prominent part in Cawnpore Mosque agitation, took active part in negotiating the Lucknow Pact, 1916; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-cooperation programme, became independent in politics, 1920, Member of Council of State, elected Member of Delhi University Court, was Member of N W F Inquiry Committee, President, All-India Moslem League, Bombay Session, 1924, Member, Government of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-1926, Member, Public Services Commission, 1926 Delegate, League of Nations, 1929 *Publications* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912) *Address* Delhi and Simla

Reddy, Muthulakshmi D., (Mrs) b 1886, *Educ* Maharajah's College, Puddu kottah Joined the Medical College 1907, and completed her course within five years with distinction being the recipient of several gold medals and Honours certificates in medicine, surgery and midwifery For some time house-surgeon in the Government Maternity Hospital Then set up private practice. *m* Rao Sahib Dr T Sundara Reddi of the Madras Medical College Went to England and specialised in the diseases



Dr M Reddy

of women and children, attended the Paris International Congress of Women, as a delegate from India, Nominated a member of the Madras Legislative Council Unanimously elected Deputy President of the Council, Resigned in May 1930 as a protest against the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi President of the 5th All India Women's Conference held at Lahore Editor, "Stri Dharma", the official organ of the Women's Indian Association, Madras *Publications* "My Experiences as a Legislator" *Address* Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras

Rizvi, Syed Wakil Ahmad, President, C P Legislative Council, b 1885 Started practice at Raipur as a High Court pleader and rose to the top, a staunch advocate of Hindu Moslem unity, a nationalist in politics, entered Legis Council, 1931 *Address* Raipur, C P

Russell, Sir Guthrie, Chief Commissioner of Railways b 1887 *Educ* Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University, graduated B Sc, 1907 Appointed Asstt Engineer, G I P Rly 1913, Resident Engineer, 1919, Asst Secretary to the Agent, 1920, Deputy Agent Junior, 1922, Controller of Stores 1923, Agent, 1927, Engineering Member, Railway Board, 1928, Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929 *Address* Government of India, Simla and Delhi

Sadiq Hasan, Bar at Law, Member, Legis Assembly b 1888 *Educ* Government College, Lahore, and Gray's Inn, London, President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar, President, Punjab and N W F Province Post Office and

R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; Presided over All-India Muslim Kashmir Conference, 1928. *Address*: Amritsar.

Saha, Meghnad, Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. b. 1893; Prentissan Roychand Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin-Khark Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France; Indian Representative at Volta Centenary, 1927. Founded U. P. Academy of Sciences, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. 1931; Pres. cent. Indian Science Congress, 1934; *Address*: Allahabad.

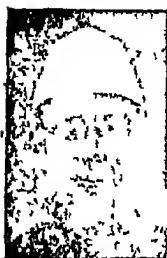
Sahni, Ruchi Ram First man of science in Punjab. b. 1863. Passed Entrance Examination Calcutta University; Sec'd second in Intermediate. Passed B. A. standing first in the Province; Joined Meteorological Department; Went to Germany to study Radio activity; For 31 years Professor in Government College, Lahore. For a short time Inspector of Schools, Professor of Agriculture, Dehra Dun College; Founded Sulphuric Acid Factory at Lahore; Trustee, 'Tribune' Trust.

Sailana, Raja Sahib Bharat Dharma Nidhi Dileep Singh Bahadur of, b. 1891. Succeeded 1919 r. first to the d. of Maharajah of Patiala and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Meo in Udaipur. *Educ*: Mayo College, Ajmer, General Secretary, All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha, President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares, and Kuru-kshetra Restoration Society. *Address*: Sailana.

Saklatwala, Shapurji Member of Parliament, 1922-29. b. 1871 in Bombay; v. Sahri daughter of Henry Marsh Tansley of Derbyshire; three sons and two daughters; *Educ*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay and Lincoln's Inn; Joined firm of Tata & Sons; Spent three years in Indian jungles on exploration work for iron coal and limestone which subsequently ended in the foundation of Tata Iron and Steel Works; Joined General Workers' Union; Member of I. L. P., B. S. P., Co-operative Movement, Third International; Member of British Communist Party; Founder, Workers' Welfare League of India in London. Visited India in 1927 and received wonderful reception, British Foreign Office

cancelled his passport to India *Recitations* Chess : *Address* 2, St. Albans Villa, Highgate Road, N W 5, London

Santanam, K Pandit, Bar-at Law, Managing Director,



Pt Santanam

Lakshmi Insurance Co Ltd, Lahore *b* 2nd September, 1885 at Kumbakonam, Graduated from Presidency College Appeared in I C S Was offered a Colonial post in the Audit Department, but he declined Called to the Bar in 1910 Started practice at Lahore in 1911, Left the profession of Law in November 1920 on account of Non Co operation movement, Secretary, Punjab Martial Law Congress Enquiry Committee, 1919-20, Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1921-23, President, Punjab Provincial Con-

ference, 1922, Arrested with Lala Lajpat Rai and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs 500 fine, Sentence remitted by Government and released on 31st January 1922 Started 'Lakshmi' in 1924, Founder Secretary, Indian Life Offices Association 1928-29, Went to jail in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement in March 1930 for 6 months and again in November, Managing Agent of the Neoli Sugar Factory *Address* 7, Race Course Road Lahore

Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur, Privy Councillor, *b* 1875



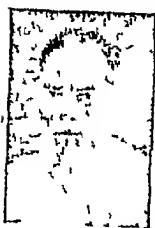
Sir T B Sapru

Educ Agra College, Agra Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Member, U P Leg Council, 1923-16, Member, Imperial Leg Council, 1916-20, Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919, Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919, Member, All India Congress Committee 1906-1917, Presd, U P Social Confce (1913), Presd, U P Political Confce, 1914, Presd, U P Liberal League, 1918-20, Fellow, Allahabad Univ, 1910-1920, Member, Benares Hindu University

Court, Senate and Syndicate, Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired, (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London, 1923 presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923), Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924 Round Table, Appointed Privy Councillor, 1934. Edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917 *Address* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad

Sarda, Rai Sahib Har Bilas, Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924, *b* 1867, *Educ*: Ajmer and Agia Colleges, Graduate of Calcutta University, Professor, Govt College, Ajmer, 1889, Guardian to Maharawal of Jaisalmer, 1894, Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1912, During the Great War worked as Secretary, Ajmer-Merwara Publicity Board and mentioned in Commander-in-Chief's despatch; Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925 President, All-India Vaish Conference, 1926, Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, known as "Sarda Act", Presided over Social Conference at Lahore, 1929, Member of several English and American literary and antiquarian societies, *Publications*: Hindu Superiority, Maharana Kumbha, Maharana Sangha, Ajmer *Address*: Harnivas, Civil Lines, Ajmer

Sarkar, Sir, Jadunath, Member, Bengal Council, (1921-32), *b* 1870 *Educ* Presidency Coll., Calcutta M A, (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal) Member, of the Indian Hist. Record Comm, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1926-28, Professor, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19) Sir W Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1928) Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932), *Address* Auckland Road, Darjeeling



Mr N R. Sarkar

Sarkar, Nalini, R., Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, President, Indian Life Offices' Association, President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Member, the Calcutta Port Trust, Trustee, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Managing Director, Liberty Newspaper Ltd, Member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and the Railway Retrenchment Sub Committee. For several years served as a member of Bengal Legislative Council, Secretary and chief whip of Swarajya Party, acted as Secretary, Calcutta Congress Exhibition General Manager, Hindustan Co operative Insurance Society. *Add* Hindustan Buildings, Corporation St Calcutta,

Sarvadhikary, Sir Deva Prasad, Representative of India Government on the League of Nations, Geneva, travelled all over India, Europe and South Africa, Twice represented Calcutta Univ. at the Congress of the Univ of the Empire, held in England. *Address*. Prasadpur, 20, Suri Lane, Calcutta

Sastri, V. S Srinivass, b Sept 22, 1869 *Educ* at



Mr Sastri

Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School teacher, Joined the Servants of India Society in 1907, Succeeded the late Mr G K Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913 16, Imperial Legis. Council, 1916 20 Member, Southborough Committee, represented India at Imperial Confec 1921, and at League of Nations and the Washington Confec on the reduction of naval armaments during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921, undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922, elected member, Council of State, 1921. Delivered Kamla Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship", since published in book form. Agent for India in South Africa,

1927-29, Member, Royal Commission on Labour
1929 *Address* Servants of India Society, Bombay or
Poona



Mr Satyamurti

Satyamurti, S., Advocate, High Court Madras, and
Member, Bar Council, *b* 1887, at Fudu-
kotah, *Educ* Rajah's College, Pudukotah,
Christian and Law College, Madras, *m*
1917; Member, Senate, Syndicate
and Academic Council, President, Faculty
of Fine Arts and Board of
Studies in Indian Music, Madras and
Annamalai Universities Member, Madras
Legislative Council, 1927 1930, Dy. Leader
Congress Party, Councillor, Corporation of
Madras, *Travel* Europe, *Publications*.

Rights of Citizens *Address* S T Triplicane, Madras.



Dr Satyapal

Satyapal, Dr, Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, *b* 1885;
Passed B A, 1902, M B 1908, Worked as
I M S officer during the Great War, Deported
in 1919 during Punjab disturbances, sentenced
to transportation for life, Released in amnesty,
December, 1919, Sentenced to 1 year's
R I during Non-Co operation Movement, Sen-
tenced to 2 years' R I in 1929, to 3 years' R I in
1930 and 2 years' R I 1931, *Publications* "Pun-
jab Bitt", Sayings of Buddha, *Address* 42, Nisbet
Road, Lahore

Sawantwadi, His Highness Major Khem Sawant
V. alias Bapusaheb Bhonsle, Raje Bahadur Raja Saheb
of, *b* 1897 *Educ* Malvern College, England *m* Princess
Shri Lakshmi Devi of Baroda, *s* Yuvraj Shiwram Sawant.
Served in the Great War at Mesopotamia, 1917 *Address* :
Sawantwady

Sayed Mahomad, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah Nawab;
Member, Council of State, Member, Punjab Legislative
Council; elected twice as member of the Council of State,
A delegate to the Round Table Conference *Address* :
Jalal Pur Sharif, Jhelum District, Punjab

Seal, Sir Brajendranath, b 1864 *Educ* Gen Assem-
bly's Institution, Calcutta University, Vice-Chancellor,
Mysore University, 1920-30, Prof of Mental and Moral

Science, Calcutta Univ 1914-20, Del, Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899, Opened discussion at 1st Univ Races Congress, London, 1921, Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922-23 Extra Member of Council, Mysore Government 1925-26, *Address* 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta

Seetaram Raju, Bupathi Raj, M L A, Bar-at-Law, *Educ* at Vizagapatam, London and Dublin *m* has two *s* and one *d* Presided over several Local Board and Educational Conferences *Address* "Jaganath Bagh," Beach Road, Vizagapatam

Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, Advocate, High Court, Bombay *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918, Member, Hunter Committee, 1919, Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920, Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, 1921-23, Vice Chancellor, Bombay University 1917-19 *Address* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay



Sir P. Sethna

Sethna, Sir Phiroze Cursatjee, Member, Council of State since 1921 *b* Oct 8, 1866 Manager of India Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada, Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd, Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Indian National Liberal Federation Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1915-21, Round Tabler *Address* Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Seturatnam Iyer, M R, Minister of Development, Madras Government *b* 1888 *Educ* National High School and St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Nominated President of Taluk Board, Kulitalai, elected President of Trichinopoly Distt Board, elected member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1921 *Address* Boa Bab, Eldams Road, Teynampet, Madras

Shadi Lal, Sir, Privy Councillor (1934); b 1874.



Educ at Govt. Coll, Lahore, Balliol Coll, Oxford, Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford) 1896, Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn) 1899, Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899, Special Prize-man in Constitutional Law, 1899 Practised at the Bar, 1891-1931, Offg Judge Punjab Chief Court, 1913-14. Permanent Judge, 1917, Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919, Chief Justice, 1920-1934 Elected by Punjab University to the Leg Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University *Address* London

Shahab ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, Sir Chaudhri, Advocate, High Court, President, Punjab Legislative Council, b 1871, *Educ.* Govt. Coll and Law Coll, Lahore, Started Criminal Law and Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909 Member, Leg Assembly for 3 years, President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council, 1924, re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in 1927. A poet in Punjabee *Address*: 3 Duand Road, Lahore



Shah Nawaz, Begum d of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, b 1896 in 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore *Educ.* Queen Mary's College, Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in *pun dah*, at her instance the All India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy in 1917, gave up *pun dah* in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters, Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926, first Muslim woman to represent her sex on Executive Committee of All-India Muslim League, first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929, acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended Imperial Conference in London, 1930, Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32) *Publications*: Husan Ara Begum

Shah Nawaz, Begum d of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, b 1896 in 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore *Educ.* Queen Mary's College, Lahore Entered public service at a very early age when still in *pun dah*, at her instance the All India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy in 1917, gave up *pun dah* in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters, Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926, first Muslim woman to represent her sex on Executive Committee of All-India Muslim League, first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929, acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended Imperial Conference in London, 1930, Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32) *Publications*: Husan Ara Begum

(Urdu), several pamphlets on educational and social matters, *Address* Iqbal Manzil, Lahore

Sheikh, Mahamadbhai, Amir, Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923 32 First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary title b 18th October 1901, *Educ* Mayo College, Ajmer, visited England in 1913 14 with the Nawab Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to the Nawab, subsequently appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Hazari Secretary, Appointed Dewan in 1924 *Address* Agrhai via Keshod, Junagadh, Kutchwar

Shib Shekhareswar Ray, Kumar, Minister, Government of Bengal b 1887 m to Annapurna Devi, d of Rai S N Myundar Bahadur of Bhagulpur, Graduated from the University of Allahabad, Elected member of Rajshahi District Board, 1915, Elected member, Bengal Legis Council 1916, Re-elected to Council in 1920, 1923 and 1929 Appointed Senior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925 Served on several official committees Minister, Government of Bengal, 1929 *Address* P O Tahrpur, District Rajshahi

Sifton, Sir James David, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, (1932) b 1878, *Educ* St Paul's School and Magdalen Coll, Oxford Two s two d I C S (1901), served in Bengal upto 1910 Transferred to Bihar and Orissa Sec to Govt in Financial and Municipal Dept, 1917, Dy Commissioner, Ranchi, 1923, Chief Secretary 1925 27, Acting Governor, 1929 and again 1930 Member of Executive Council, 1927 31. *Address* Government House, Patna and Ranchi.

Sikandar Hyat Khan, Captain, Sirdar, Sir b 1892

Su Sikandar Hyat
Khan

Educ M A O College, Aligarh and Univ College, London During War was recruiting officer, served on N W F and in the third Afghan War Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff, was the first Indian to command a company on active service, Member, the Punjab Legis Council, non-official member of Police Enquiry Committee, 1926, Pers Asst to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' visit, Chairman, Punjab Simon Committee,

appointed Revenue Member Punjab Government 1929, for 3 months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1930, appointed to act as Governor in 1932 and again in 1934 Connected with the boards of 11 companies, *Address* Lahore

Singh, Sir Kunwar Maharaj, Agent of the Govt. of India in South Africa b 1878 *m* to Miss Maya Das, *d* of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das, of Ferozepore *Educ* Harrow Ball Coll, Oxford, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1902 Ent U P C S as Dy Coll, 1904, Asst Sec to Govt. of India, 1914 Collector of Hamirpur, 1917, Secy to U P Govt, 1919 Dy Secretary, Govt of India, Education Dept, 1920-23, Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927, Commissioner, Benares, 1928, Allahabad, 1929, Vice President, State Council, Jodhpur, 1931, Agent to the Government of India in S Africa 1932 *Address* South Africa

Sinha, Sachchidananda, Barrister, First Indian Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-1926, President of Legislative Council, 1921-22 b Nov 10, 1871, *m* the late Srimati Radhika, *d* of the late Mr Sewa Ram, of Lahore *Educ* Patna College and City College, Calcutta Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893, Allahabad High Court, 1896, Patna High Court, 1916 Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1920, its first Deputy

President, Feb 1921 Established and endowed in 1924 the Shrimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife, which building contains, besides the largest public hall in Patna, the Sachchidananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English Visited England in 1927 where he wrote articles and made speeches, Managing Director of the *Indian Nation*, Patna, 1931 Invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper Publications "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Behar" Address Patna, Behar

Sircar, Sir Nripendra Nath, Law Member of the Government of India m Nabanalini Basu, *ed* of Durgadas Basu Educ Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907, Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B A, M A, in Chemistry Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College, Practised at Bhagalpore as pleader, 1897 Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902 05, Appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934 Address Government of India, Simla and New Delhi

Sivaswami Ayyer, Sir b 1864 Educ S P G College, Tanjore, Government College, Kumbakonam, Presidency College, Madras, High Court Vakil, 1885, Asslt Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893 99, Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1893 07, first Indian Representative of the University in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904 07, Advocate General, 1907, Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912 17, Vice Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916 18, Vice Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918 19, Elected to Assembly, 1920, President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation held at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1926, Member of the Indian Delegation to League of Nations at Geneva, 1922, Nominated Member of Legislative Assembly, 1924 Address Sudharma, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras

Sorabji, Miss Cornelia, Legal Adviser to Purdahmishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam,

and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922 *Educ* Somerville Coll, Oxford, Lee and Pemberton's, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892, Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn 1923 Practising High Court, Calcutta *Publications* "Sun Babies", "Between the I wights", "The Purdani-shin", "Therefore", Gold Mohur Time", "Susie Sorabji—Lie" *Address* Helcyon Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W 1



Srivastava

Srivastava, Jwala Prasad, Education Minister, U P b 1889 *Educ* Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Mun Central College, Allahabad Awarded Technical Scholarship, Proceeded to England in 1909 and qualified himself as Master of Technical Science at Victoria University, Manchester, Joined U P Govt service as Industrial Chemist, Appointed Technical Director, Western India Prospecting Syndicate, Bombay, 1919-22, Connected with a number of industrial enterprises in U P Entered Legislative Council, 1926, Chairman, Provincial Committee which cooperated with Simon Commission, Appointed Minister, 1931 *Address* Cawnpore

Srivastava, Mrs, Member, U P Legislative Council, Doughty champion of the cause of women, Great social figure at Cawnpore and Nainital, Widely travelled, Lady Assessor, to Whitely Labour Commission, m Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Minister U P Government, Only couple in India to be members of the same Council *Address*. Cawnpore

Stanley, Sir George Frederick, Governor of Madras (1929) b 1872 m 1903, Lady Beatrix Taylour, 1929, y d, of Marquess of Headfort, one d *Educ* Wellington, Woolwich Entered R H A, 1893, served S Africa, 1899-1900, European War, 1914-18 (despatches, C M G), Adjutant, Hon Artillery Company, 1904-9, Controller of H M's Household, 1919, Financial Secretary to the War Office 1921-22, M P (C) Preston, 1910-22, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office, 1923-23, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Pensions, 1924-29, Officiating Viceroy, May-August, 1934 *Address* Government House, Madras

Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, Governor of Burma *b* 1871 Indian Civil Service 1895, Under Secretary to Govt of Bengal, 1899 1902, Registrar, Calcutta High Court, 1902, Acting Chief Secretary, 1902, Private Secretary to Lieutenant Governor, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, Financial Secretary to Government of Bengal, and Additional Secretary, Member, Southborough Reform Committee, Chief Secretary 1920, member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1922 27, Acting Governor of Bengal, 1926 and 1930, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1927 32, Governor of Burma since 1932 *Address* Governor's Camp, Burma

Subbarayan, Dr. Paramasiva, Zemindar of Kurnamangalam *b* 1889 *m* Radhabai Kurnal Thrice *s* one *d Educ* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Christian Colleges, Madras, and Wadham College, Oxford Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1920, a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920 Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926 30 *Address* "Fairlawns," Egmore, Madras

Subedar, Manu, Barrister, Managing Director Acme Bala Trading Co, Ltd *Educ* New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, James Taylor-Scholar and Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn Returned to India in 1914 Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University Professor of Economics, Calcutta University sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian commercial community before the Babington Smith Committee, Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, Member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee Official advisor in various matters of technical finance to the states of Mysore Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch, Vice President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 *Address* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Suhrawardy Huseyn Shahded, Bar-at law, *b* 1893, *Educ* St Xavier's College, Calcutta and Oxford University, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Dy Mayor of Calcutta for 3 years, Founder of Independent

Muslim Party, Bengal *Recreations* Tennis, Motoring
Address 3, Wellesley, 1st Lane, Calcutta

Suhrawardy, Mahmood, 'Rais' in Midnapore, Member Council of State, *b* 1887 *m* eldest niece of Sir Abdur Rahim Registering Officer for 15 years, Vice-Chairman, Midnapore Distt Board, Midnapore; Resigned Govt. post to devote himself to public work, Commissioner, Midnapore Municipality for 10 years, Fellow of Delhi University, *Recreations* Tennis, billiards and bridge *Address* Midnapore, (Bengal),

Suhrawardy, Sir, Hassan, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University *b* 1884 *m* Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca *d* one Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24, Deputy President, 1923, Member, Beng Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921 Member, Court of Muslims Univ, Aligarh Leader, Indian Delegation British Empire Univ Congress, Edinburgh, 1931 Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi) Bengal Govt. delegate, British Empire Social Hygn Congress, London, 1927 *Address* 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta

Sultan Ahmad Khan, Sirdar Sahibzada, Sir, Bar-at-Law, *b* 1864 *m* 1912 Lucy Pelling Hall, of Bristol Called to the Bar, 1894 Chief Justice, Gwalior State, 1905-09, Law Member of Council, 1909-12, Finance Member, 1912-16, and Army Member, 1917, Member of the Hunter Committee to inquire into causes of disturbances in the Punjab, 1919-20, Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930-31 *Address* Gwalior

Survde, Dadasaheb Appasaheb, Prime Minister of Kolahpur *b* 1903 Chief Secretary to Maharaja, 1925-1929, Acting Dewan 1929-31 Appointed Dewan 1931 Prime Minister, 1932, Attended Round Table Conference as adviser to States' Delegation *Address* New Palace, Kolahpur

Swetachalpathi Ramkrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, Sri Rajah Ravu, Raja of Bobbili *b* Feb 20, 1901 *Educ* Bobili, privately Ascended *gadi* in 1920, Member, Council of State, 1925-27, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930 Hon Pro Chancellor, Andhra

University from 1361 *Address* Bobbili, Madras Presidency

Syed Muhammad Sa'adulla, Finance Member, Assam Government b 1886 Asst Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908, Started Practise as a lawyer 1906, Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1919-20, again since 1923, Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture 1924-26, Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P. W. D. 1929-30 *Address* Gauhati, Assam, Shillong, Assam

Tagore, Abanindranath, Artist, b 1871, m grand daughter of Prasanna Coomra Tagore, two sons, three daughters, *Educ* Sanskrit College, Calcutta, and England, Illustrated in colour Omar Khayyam, Rabindranath Tagore's Crescent Moon, Sister Nivedita's Myths and Legends of India, Painted about 200 pictures, Recipient of many medals and prizes, Member, Arts Advisory Committee to Bengal Government, Founder Member of Allied Artists' Association, *Recreations* Gardening and keeping birds *Address* 5 Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta



Poet Tagore

Tagore, Rabindranath, b 1861 *Educ* privately Lived at Calcutta first, At the age of 24 took charge of his father's estates, then he wrote many of his works, at age of 40 founded school at Shantiniketan, Bolpur; this has been his life work ever since, visited England, 1912, and translated some of his Bengali works into English, Received Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913 *Publications* In Bengali—about 30 poetical works and 28 prose works, including novels, short stories, essays, sermons, dramas, etc In English—Gitanjali, The Gardener, Sadhana, The Crescent Moon, Chitra, The King of the Dark Chamber, The Post Office, a Play, 1904, Fruit Gathering, Nationalism, 1917, Personality, 1918, Stray Birds, 1919, Lover's Gift, 1919, Reminiscences, 1919, The Wrack, 1921 Gora, Letters from Abroad, Eye Soie, 1924, Broken Ties

(Stories), 1925, *Address* Shantiniketan, Bolpur (Bengal)

Tambe, Shripad Balwant, b 1875 *Educ* Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt Law School Pleader at Amraoti, Vice-President of Amraoti Municipal Committee President, Provincial Congress-Committee, Member, C P Legis Council, 1917-1920 and 1924, President, C P Legis Council, March 1925 Home Member, 1929 Acted as Governor, Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932 *Address* Nagpur, C P

Tata, Miss Mithan Ardeshir, Bar-at-Law, Bombay High Court, b 2 March 1898, *Educ* in Bombay at various schools and graduated B A from the Elphinstone College, . MSc (Econ), London University, Studied Law at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1923, Has travelled extensively in India and Europe, went to England as Bombay Women's representative for suffrage work at the time of the passage of the Government of India Bill of 1919 in Parliament; attended as India's delegate several International Women's Congresses and Conferences, takes keen interest in social work, and the women's movement in particular, occasionally contributes to various papers and journals, *Address* Cumballa Hill, Bombay

Travancore, Senior Maharani of, H H Sethu Lakshmi Bai, aunt of present Maharaja Possessed of great natural gifts, and highly educated Speaks and writes English with ease and elegance b 1895 m Ram Varma, Vaha Koil Thampuram, Has two daughters, While Maharani Regent during the present Maharaja's minority she prohibited animal sacrifices in temples and introduced other reforms, *Address* Trivandrum, Travancore

Tyebji, Abass Shamsuddin, Retired Chief Judge, High Court, Baroda Born 1st Feb 1854 at Cambay *Educ* in England where he went at the age of eleven, matriculated from University of London, 1872, Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1875, Joined Baroda Judicial Service 1879, Judge of High Court, 1893-1913, Member, Non official Commission to enquire into Punjab Disturbances 1919-20 Joined Non-co operation movement in 1921, and has since been carrying on national propaganda, Jailed

in connection with recent Satyagraha movement *Address* Camp, Baroda

Ujjal Singh, Sardar, (Punjab) Landlord and Mill-owner *b* 1895 *Educ* Govt College, Lahore Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press claims of the Sikh Community before the joint Parliamentary Committee, member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921, member of Sikh League, Khalsa College Council, Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925, elected member, Punjab Legis Council, member, Punjab Simon Committee, Punjab Unemployment Committee, Hydro Electric Enquiry Committee, Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee Presided over non Government Schools Conference Punjab, 1928, delegate Round Table Conference, 1930; Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference 1932, Presided over Sikh Youths' Conference, 1933 *Address* Mian Chana, Punjab

Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Colonel Nawab Rana Malik, Sir, Member, Council of the Secretray of State for India, Landlord, *b* 1874 *Educ* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, was given Hon Commission in 18th K G O, served in Soinahland, joined Tibet Expedition, attached to the late Ameer of Afghanistan, Saw active service in the World War in France and Mesopotamia, Member, Provincial Recruiting Board, served in the 3rd Kabul War, Member, Esher Committee, *Address* Kaira, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab

Usman, Sir Mahomed, Acting Governor of Madras,



Sir M Usman
Association

May to August, 1934 *b* 1883 *Educ* Madras Christian College Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1915 Hon Pres Magte 1916-21, Chairman of Committee on Indigenous System of Medicine, 1921-23, Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25, Member, Madras Legis Council 1921-23, Sheriff of Madras (1924) President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25, President, Mohomedan Educational Association of Southern India Member Executive

Council, Madras *Address* Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras

Venkata, Reddi, Sir Kurma, b 1875 *Educ* Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1910, Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23, Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26, Delegate to the League Assembly, 1928, Agent to the Government of India in S Africa, 1929-32, Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934 *Address* Secretariat, Madras

Vijayaragavachariar, C, b 1852 *Educ.* Pachaiyappa High School and Presidency College, Madras, graduated 1875, elected Member, Madras Legislative Council 1885-1901; elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16, President, Madras Provincial Congress at Calicut, 1900, President, Special Provincial Conference at Madras, 1918, President, Nagpur Indian National Congress, 1920 *Address* "Arama", Salem

Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundum, b 1861 *Educ* Central Coll Bangalore, and Coll of Science, Poona Asst. Engineer, P W D, Bombay, 1884, Supdt. Eng 1904, retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908 Apptd. Sp. Consulting Engineer to Nizam's Govt, 1909, Ch Engineer and Sec, P W and Ry Depts Government of Mysore, 1909, Dewan of Mysore, 1913-1918 Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi 1922, Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924, Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee 1925, Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee 1926 Toured round the world in 1919-20

Vikrama Deo Varma, Rajah of Jeypor Samasthanam in the Madras Presidency, owner of 14,000 sq miles, largest, Zamindari in India b 28th June, 1869, succeeded to the Gadi on 20th Feb 1931. Began rule with a donation of one lakh per annum to the Andhra University A great patron of learning Himself a Scholar and Poet in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu Proficient in Astrology Has

knowledge in Yoga, Manthra and Vaidya Sastras Known as Philosopher King"

Wacha, Sir Dinsha Edulji, Director, The Central Bank of India and the Scindia Navigation Company *b* 2 August, 1844 *m* 1860, Widower since August, 1888 *Educ* Elphinstone College, Bombay, In Cotton Industry, since 1874, for 30 years Bombay Mun Corpn (President, 1901-02,) for 43 years member, Bombay, Millowners' Association Committee since 1889 and President in 1917, Member, Bombay Imp Trust since its formation in 1898 up to 1919, President of 17th Indian National Congress, Calcutta, 1901, and of Belgaum Prov Conference, 1894, Was Gen Sec, Indian National Congress for 18 years from 1894, Trustee of Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute from 1902 and Hon Sec from 1909 to 1923, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1915-16, President, Western India Liberal Association 1919-27 Was Secretary Bombay Presidency Association from 1885 to 1915 and President from 1915 to 1918 Was president of the first Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference in 1922 *Address* Jji House, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

Walchand Hirachand, Managing Director of the Tata Construction Co, Ltd, and its subsidiaries and Chairman of the Board of Directors of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co, Ltd *b* 1882 *Educ* Sholapur, Poona and Bombay Took large contracts for Ry. lines, river bridges, large Military Barracks, etc, Municipal Waters Supply Steam for Bombay, Bhore Ghat Tunnel Work for the G I P Ry, and other large Public Buildings President, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, 1927 President Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1931-32, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, for several years, President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1932 *Add* Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort Bombay.

Wazir Hasan, Sir Saiyid, Chief Judge of Oudh *Educ* Government High School, Balba, Muir Central College, Allahabad, Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903, Secretary, All India Moslem League from 1912-19, was instrumental in bringing about Hindu Moslem Pact of

1916, appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, February 1930 *Address* Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow

Willingdon, (Lord) Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1931. *b* 1866 *m* 1892 Marie Adelaide *d* of 1st Earl Brassey, one son A. D. C. to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria, 1895, M. P. 1900-1910, Junior Lord of Treasury, 1905-1911, Governor of Bombay, 1913-1919, of Madras, 1919-1924, Delegate for India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924, Chairman of the Delegation from the Boxer Indemnity Committee which visited China, 1926, Lord-in-Waiting to H. M. the King, Governor-General of Canada, 1926-1931, appointed Governor-General and Viceroy of India, 1931 *Address* The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla

Woodhead, John Ackroyd, Finance Member, Government of Bengal *b* 19 June 1881 *m* Alice Mary Wodsworth Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904, Asst Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, Sub-Divisional Officer, Harlakandi, 1905-6, Joint Magistrate, Chittagong, 1908-09, Magistrate and Collector, 1909-10, Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, 1921-15, Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, 1916-17, Addl Judge, Alipur, 1917-18, First Land Acquisition Collector, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-22, Offg Chairman, Improvement Trust, 1919-20, Financial Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1924-27; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Govt. of India, 1927-28; Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1928-33, Officiating Commerce Member, Government of India, 1931, Represented Government of India on Burma Round Table Conference, Finance Member, Government of Bengal, 1932 Officiating Governor, Bengal, August, 1934 *Address* Writer's Buildings, Calcutta

Yakub Hasan, Maulana, *b* at Nagpur in 1875, *Educ* Mohamedan College, Aligarh, member of the Madras Corporation, was fellow of the Madras University, Elected member of Madras Legislative Council, 1919-20 Resigned in 1920 as a protest against the Sevres Treaty, was sent to prison for 6 months for disobeying orders to leave Malabar, was

again sentenced to two years in Oct 1921 for sedition President of the Madras Provincial Conference held at Tanjore One of the founders of the Muslim League, and was an active Congressman for several years Elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1930 *Address* San Thome, Mylapore, Madras

Zafrullakhan, Chaudhri Muhammad, Barrister-at-Law b 1893 m Badrun Nissa Begam, eldest d of the late Mr S A Khan, I C S (Bihar and Orissa) *Educ* Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, London Advocate, Sialkot, 1914-16, practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-31, Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32, Law Lecturer, Univ Law College, Lahore, 1919-24, Member, Punjab Legis Council, 1916-1932, Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931, President, All-India Muslim League, 1931, Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, 1931-32 Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932 *Address* Turner Road, Lahore

SPORT

Indians are sports-minded people. Their love for sport is well known. In ancient India chariot-racing, wrestling, boxing and chess were favourite games. Chariot racing no longer exists, but India continues to maintain her reputation in wrestling. Some years ago Tom Cannon, the then world's champion wrestler, came to Calcutta in the course of a world tour. He was beaten by Rahim. Later Rahim's son Ghulam, nick-named Rustam-i-Hind, accompanied the late Pandit Motilal Nehru to the Paris Exhibition where he beat the famous Turkish champion, Ahmed Madarali, in no time. In 1928 the world's champion wrestler Zbyszko sustained a defeat at the hands of Gama at Patiala.

Chess is still the most popular of indoor-games and there are many skilled players, both men and women. Sultan Khan a 30-year old Indian player, won the Chess Championship of the British Empire in 1932. He is the only man from the British Empire to have beaten Capablanca in an individual international game.

Today Indians have taken to western games and have already distinguished themselves, in tennis, hockey, foot-ball and cricket. India holds the championship of the world in hockey. She entered the international arena in 1928. In the very first year of her entry she captured the hockey championship of the world. In 1932 again she defeated all the hockey teams and retained the championship. In cricket though India has not achieved any striking success so far, some of the players are such fine cricketers that they would do honour to any eleven in the world. The late Maharaja of Nawanagar, popularly known as Ranji, has already become a legend. He was a Prince but he owed his fame to the willow of which he was a worthy wielder. Duleep and Patwardi have achieved fame on the cricket field in England.

In football the Bengalees have made a name for themselves. In 1934 the Manomadan Sporting Club of Calcutta achieved the first victory for Indians in Calcutta Football League since its inception in 1899. A Bengalee football team went out to South Africa in 1934 and came out victorious, losing only one game.

Polo has been a favourite game in India from centuries. Kutub Din, the slave king of Delhi, is known to have died from an accident on polo field. The Maharaja of Rutnam enjoys international reputation for polo playing and the Jaipur team which last year visited Europe earned high praise.

CRICKET

A FEW FACTS

The Parsees in Bombay were the first among Indians to take to cricket. The earliest cricket club was the Oriental Cricket Club formed by the Parsees in 1848.

Some of the earliest games were played by Indians with bats and British officers with umbrellas.

Ramchander Vishram Navalkar (Bombay) was the first Hindu to play cricket (1861).

The first Hindu Cricket Club was formed in Bombay in 1866.

The Indian cricketers started with 'under hand' bowling. In 1867 round armed bowling began to supersede under-hand bowling, the first exponents of the new bowling being Navoo Mama and Merwanjee Muncherjee Poonegir.

B. D. Gagrut was the first Parsee to score a century (108 not out) while playing against Poona Gymkhana in Bombay in 1891.

The Maharaja of Patiala hit 16 sixes and 16 fours while playing at Patiala in 1920. His total score was 242.

The cricket ground at Chail is the highest in the world.

The New Bombay High School holds the record for the lowest score. The School scored a total of one run while playing against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy P. B. Institution in the Lord Harris Challenge Shield Tournament in 1927.

ENGLISH TEAMS' VISIT TO INDIA

G F Vernon's cricket XI was the first English team to visit India (1889-90). They played 13 matches, won 10, lost 1 and drew 2.

Next followed the visit of Lord Hawke's team in 1892-93. The tourists played 23 matches, won 15, lost 2 and drew 6.

In 1902-03 came the Oxford Authentics. They played 19 matches, won 12, lost 2 and drew 5.

In 1926-27 came the first M C C team under A E R Gilligan. Of the 34 matches played it won 11 and lost none, 23 being drawn.

Another M C C team visited India in 1933-34 under the captaincy of D R Jardine. Out of the 29 matches played they lost only one and won 14, the remainder being drawn. For the first time Test matches were played on the Indian soil.

INDIAN TEAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND

The first cricket team from India visited England in 1866. It was a purely Parsee team. They played 28 matches of which they won one, lost 19 and drew 8.

In 1888 another Parsee team visited England. They played 31 matches out of which they won 8, lost 11 and drew 12.

In 1919 the Maharaja of Patiala took an All India cricket team to England. They played 23 matches, won 6, lost 15 and drew 2. Though the team suffered defeats many of the players earned warm praise, specially Dr Homi Kanga, Balu, Meherhomji, and Salam-ud-Din. Balu took 114 wickets for 18 runs apiece. Meherhomji made 1,227 runs with an average of 28, Salam-ud-Din made 692 runs with an average of 23 and took 73 wickets for 24 runs apiece.

Another Indian team visited England in 1932, under the captaincy of the Rana of Porbandar, who mostly retired in favour of Major C K Naidu who captained the only Test played at Lords. Indians played 36 games during their four months' tour. They had 12 wins to set off against 9 defeats, including the only Test, 15 matches being drawn. The Indians scored a sum total of 12,912 runs for 539 wickets as against 19,249 runs for 521 wickets.

scored by their opponents, the average of runs per wicket being 23.95 as against 23.19 of their opponents

INDIAN CRICKET GIANTS

Duleep Singhji—a great batsman. He is essentially a stroke player, who is always attacking the bowler. Now on the sick list and plays only golf.

The Nawab of Pataudi is another cricketer of international fame who plays in England. He calls himself "a creature of international cricket."

The Maharaja of Patiala is a great cricketer. In his day he won many laurels, having bagged a number of record scores in India, led India to England in 1911.

The Yuvraj of Patiala is a promising bat and is sure to carve out a name for himself in coming years.

K. S. Ghanshamsinghji is a delightful cricketer to watch. He has several centuries to his credit.

Major C. K. Naidu, who captained India against England at Lord's and in the three Tests in India, is a tremendous hitter. He believes in boundaries and over boundaries. He has more than 10 centuries and three double centuries to his credit. Playing against the M. C. C. in 1926 in Bombay, Major Naidu scored 153 with 11 sixes.

Lt. Wazir Ali believes in safety first. He is a good fielder and first wicket batsman.

Syed Nazir Ali is the only Indian to have captured Don Bradman's wicket.

Amarsingh hails from Nawanagar, the home of great Ranji. He is a great bowler, also a fair dashing bat.

J. Naoomal is a good all-rounder. He scored a century twice during the English tour of the Indian team in 1932.

Amar Nath is an all round cricketer and has a splendid repertoire of strokes. He scored a century in the Test at Bombay.

B. E. Kapadia is a first class wicket keeper.

Lt. J. G. Navle is a good sticky bat. He is called Indian Oldfield and a first class companion on the field.

P. E. Palia, left hand slow medium bowler, gets bags of wickets on a soft wicket.

Dilawar Hussain—only wicket-keeper in the world who has scored more than half a century in two consecutive Test-matches.

Mahomed Nisar is called "Larwood of India"

Lal Singh is famous for his flawless fielding

Ghulam Mahomed—left hand slow bowler Gilligan considered him to be the best Indian bowler on matting. Has the distinction of having performed 10 hat tricks.

Jehangir Khan—Right hand medium-paced bowler, tremendous hitter and a brilliant field

N D. Marshal—steady run getter

Jogendra Singh—Great scorer, has 20 centuries to his credit.

TENNIS

Tennis is quite a popular game with the educated classes in India. There are tennis clubs even in small towns. Various tournaments are every year held in different parts of the country. The All-India Lawn Tennis Association and the Calcutta South Club are the major organizations of their kind in the country. The All-India Tennis Lawn Association was formed in 1920 with head-quarter at Delhi. It has councils in different provinces to which various tennis clubs are affiliated. The Association publishes an Indian Tennis Annual and Who's Who. The Calcutta South Club was formed in 1920. The Club runs during Xmas a tournament called the Calcutta Championships and holds Test matches. Foreign teams have been participating in tournaments since 1929.

VISIT OF FOREIGN TEAMS

France was the first country to send out a tennis team to India. In 1929 the Racing Club de France sent out a team, under the captaincy of J. Brugnon which included Henri Cochet, P. Landry and R. Rodell. In the Test match India were hopelessly outclassed and beaten in all the four games played.

In 1930 the International Club of Britain sent out a team under the captaincy of A. Wallis Myers which included H. W. Austin, E. D. Andrews, M. D. Horn and J. S. Ohlf. In the "Test" India won only two matches out of the seven played.

In 1932 the Japanese Lawn Tennis Association sent out a team which included H. Satoh (captain), J. Satoh, R. Miki, M. Kwachi, J. Fujikara. In the "Test" India won two out of the six matches played.

In December 1932 the Italian Lawn Tennis Association sent out a team under the captaincy of G D Stefani which consisted of Count Del Bone, Count Bonzi, E Seitorio, and Sr L Valerio. This was the first time that a lady had come along. In the "Test" India beat the tourists by 3 matches to 2.

In 1933 came a tennis team from West Australia which sustained defeat at the hands of India.

DAVIS CUP

India first participated in the Davis Cup contest in 1921. The Indian team consisted of Sleem, A H Fyzee, Jacob and Dean. It reached semi-finals after defeating France in the second round. The French team included Laurenz and Brugnon. The Indian team went to Chicago but were beaten by the Japanese team which included Shimidzu and Kumagae. Leila Row was the first Indian lady to participate in the Wimbledon tennis in 1934.

Amongst the famous Indian tennis players may be mentioned Sleem, E V Bobb, D N Kapoor, T B Balgopal, N Krishnaswami, C Ramiswami, B T Blake, Ranbir Singh Puri, J Charanjiva, B Rachappa, Shamsher Singh, Islam Ahmed, Man Mohan Bhindani, W H S Michelmores, Ranbir Singh, Dayanand Bhalla, Sardar Bahadur Singh, Nirmal Chandra Hoon, Dr Fyazi.

Amongst the lady players may be mentioned, Miss Jenny Sandison, Miss Leila Row, Mrs Mc Kenna Baker, Miss R Gibson, Miss Bonjour, Miss Harvey Johnstone, Mrs Graham, Miss Woodstock, Raj Kumari, Amit Kaur, Mrs Urmila Sondhi, Miss Mucca Dinshaw.

HOCKEY

Indians are great at hockey. They entered the international arena in 1928 and won the world championship. Two years later when another contest took place the Indians proved as invincible as before. Last year India entertained a foreign hockey team from Afghanistan. The team was beaten by India in the Western Asiatic Games.

WESTERN ASIATIC GAMES

Through the exertion of Prof G.D Sondhi the Western Asiatic games were held 1933, at Delhi and Patiala Four countries, Afghanistan, Palestine, Ceylon and India participated and some new records were set up

The following are the results of the Western Asiatic Games—

One Mile (Finals)—1 N Mathews, (Ceylon), 2 Harcharan Singh, (India), 3 Zeev Franki, (Palestine). Time—4 mins 41 1/8 secs

High Jump (Finals)—1 R Francis, (India), 2 Harcharan Singh, (India), 3 Zeev Franki (Palestine) Height—5 ft 10 ins

Shot Put (Finals)—1 Cyril C Dissanayake, (Ceylon), 2 Zakur Ahmed, (India), 3 Rabinah, (Palestine) Distance 41 ft 5 5/8 ins

440 Yards (Finals)—1 G Y Bhalla, (India), 2 Chagappa, (India), 8 Sayad Karim (Afghanistan) Time 53 3/10 secs

220 Yards (Finals)—1 E S Whiteside, (India), 2 Matatjah Levy, (Palestine), 3 Shlomoh Marany, (Palestine).

Six Miles (Finals)—1 Gujjar Singh, (India), 2 Baburam, (India), 3 Zeev Franki, (Palestine) Time—32 min. 33 1/2 secs

100 Yards—1 R A Vermeux, (India), 2 Whiteside, (India), 3 Khan Mohammed, (Afghanistan) Time—9 7-10 secs (British Empire Record)

Pole Vault—1 Abdul Shafi, (India), 2 Gajinder Singh, (India), 3 W W Tambimattu, (Ceylon) Height—11 ft 5 1/2 ins

880 Yards (Final)—1 G P Bhalla, (India), 2 D E Colonne, (Ceylon), 3 Chag-

appa, (India) Time—2' mins 35-10 secs

Three Miles (Final)—1 Kishan Singh, (India), 2 Zeev Franki, (Palestine), 3 Gujjar Singh, (India) Time—15 mins 22 6-10 secs

Hop Step and Jump (Final)—1 Mohr Chand, (India), 2 Mianjan Singh, (India), 3 Khan Mahommed, (Afghanistan) Distance 45 feet 5 5/8 secs

440 Yards Hurdles—1 M Asghar, (India), 2 Mohamed Latif, (India), 3 Khan, Mohamed, (Afghanistan) Ghulam Ali, (Afghanistan and Shlomoh Marany (Palestine) did not run Time—60 secs

Discus Throw (Final)—1 E, Whiter, (India) 2 Rabinah (Palestine), 3 Gurdit Singh, (India) Whiter beat the India record by covering 116 ft 3/4 ins

Hammer Throw—1 M Ishaq (India), 2 Ahmed Khan, (Afghanistan), 3 Rabinah (Palestine) Distance 94 ft 5 ins

Long Jump Final—1 Niranjan Singh, (India), 2 K Duraisingam (Ceylon), Me Gowan, (India) Distance 21 ft 11 3/4 ins

Javelin Throw (Final)—1 E Whiter, (India), 2 Mehr Chand, (India), 3 R E Blaze (Ceylon) Distance 168 ft 4 3/4 ins

Relay Race—Ceylon, 1, India, 2, Palestine, 3

Hockey—India 5 goals
Afghanistan Nil

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

Congress (Pages 139-1196) On May 25, 1934, the All India Congress Committee passed the following resolution, suspending Civil Disobedience Movement

"Having considered the statement (page 176) dated April 7, 1934, of Mahatma Gandhi, this Committee accepts his recommendation in regard to the suspension of civil resistance"

The Government, on its part, lifted the ban on the Congress and allied organisations, retaining, however, the ban on the Khudai Khidmatgars and the Congress organisation in the North Western Frontier Province

Congress Parliamentary Board—The A I C C also passed the following resolution.—

"In as much as there exists in the Congress a large body of the members who believe in the necessity of entry into the Legislature as a step in the country's progress towards its goal, the All India Congress Committee hereby appoints Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Dr M A Ansari to form a Board with Dr M A Ansari as President, called the Congress Parliamentary Board, consisting of not more than twenty five Congressmen

"The Board shall run and control elections of members to the Legislatures on behalf of the Congress and shall have power to raise, possess and administer funds for carrying out its duties

"The Board shall be subject to the control of the All-India Congress Committee and shall have the power to frame its constitution and make rules and regulations from time to time for the management of its affairs. The constitution and the rules and regulations shall be placed before the Working Committee for approval but shall be in force pending the approval or otherwise of the Working Committee

"The Board shall select only such Congressmen as candidates who will be pledged to carry out in the legislatures the Congress policy as it will be determined from time to time"

Communal Award At its meeting held in Bombay on the 17th June, 1934, the Working Committee passed the

following resolution on the White Paper and Communal Award, as a consequence of which Paudit Malaviya and Mr M S Aney resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board, (the latter from the Working Committee also) and founded the Congress, Nationalist Party, specially to fight the Communal Award

"The Congress Parliamentary Board having asked the Working Committee to enunciate the Congress policy regarding the White Paper proposals and the Communal Award, the Working Committee declares the Congress policy as follows —

"The White Paper in no way expresses the will of the people of India, has been more or less condemned by almost all Indian political parties and falls far short of the Congress goal, if it does not retard progress towards it. The only satisfactory alternative to the White Paper is a constitution drawn up by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible with power, if necessary, to impart minorities to have their representatives elected exclusively by elections belonging to such minorities

"The White Paper lapsing, the Communal Award must lapse automatically. Among other things, it will be the duty of the Constituent Assembly to determine the method of representation of important minorities and make provision for otherwise safeguarding their interests

"Since, however, the different communities in the country are sharply divided on the question of the Communal Award, it is necessary to define the Congress attitude towards it. The Congress claims to represent equally all communities composing the Indian nation and, therefore, in view of the division of opinion, can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as the division of opinion exists

"At the same time it is necessary to redeclare the policy of the Congress on the communal question. No solution that is not purely national can be propounded by the Congress. But the Congress is pledged to accept any

solution which, though falling short of the national view point, is agreed to by all parties concerned and conversely to reject any solution which is not agreed to by any of the said parties

"Judged by the national standard, the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory, besides being open to serious objections on other grounds. It is, however, obvious that the only way to prevent the untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore ways and means for arriving at an agreed solution and not by an appeal on this essentially domestic question to the British Government or any outside authority"

Congress Nationalist Party When Pandit Malaviya and Mr Aney resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board they announced their intention of forming a Nationalist Party. With this view they convened a conference of the Nationalists of their way of thinking at Calcutta on August 18 and 19. As the result of the deliberations of the Conference it was decided that a party, called the Congress Nationalist Party, be constituted with the object of carrying on agitation against the Communal Award and the White Paper, both in the Legislatures and outside, and setting up candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly for the promotion of that object. A Congressman, who subscribes to the Party's object as defined above, is eligible as a member of the Party.

Communism (Pages 355-6) By a notification the Government of India proclaimed the Communist Party in India as illegal.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (Page 501). The Government released Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on August 27 but served an order him not to enter the Punjab and N. W. F. Province.

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Acc. No.

Printed by
 P. T. CHANDRA AT NAVYUG PRINTING PRESS,
 17, MOHANLAL ROAD, LAHORE.

and Published by

P. T. CHANDRA, 6, SEWAK RAM BLDGS.,
 10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE

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